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A COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:
One main Object of which is, to establish a plain and permanent
STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
A PROSODIAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

QUO MINUS SUNT FERENDI QUI HANC ARTEM UT TENUEM AC JEJUNAM
CAVILLANTUR; QUÆ NISI ORATORI FUTURO FUNDAMENTA FIDELITER JE-
CERIT, QUICQUID SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUET. NECESSARIA PUERIS, JU-
CUNDA SENIBUS, DULCIS SECRETORUM COMES; ET QUÆ VEL SOLA, OMNI
STUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OPERIS, QUAM OSTENTATIONIS.

QUINCT. L. I. C. 4.

THE THIRD EDITION,
Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged by the AUTHOR.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. II.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCCXC.

REVISED EDITION
OF THE
DICTIONARY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

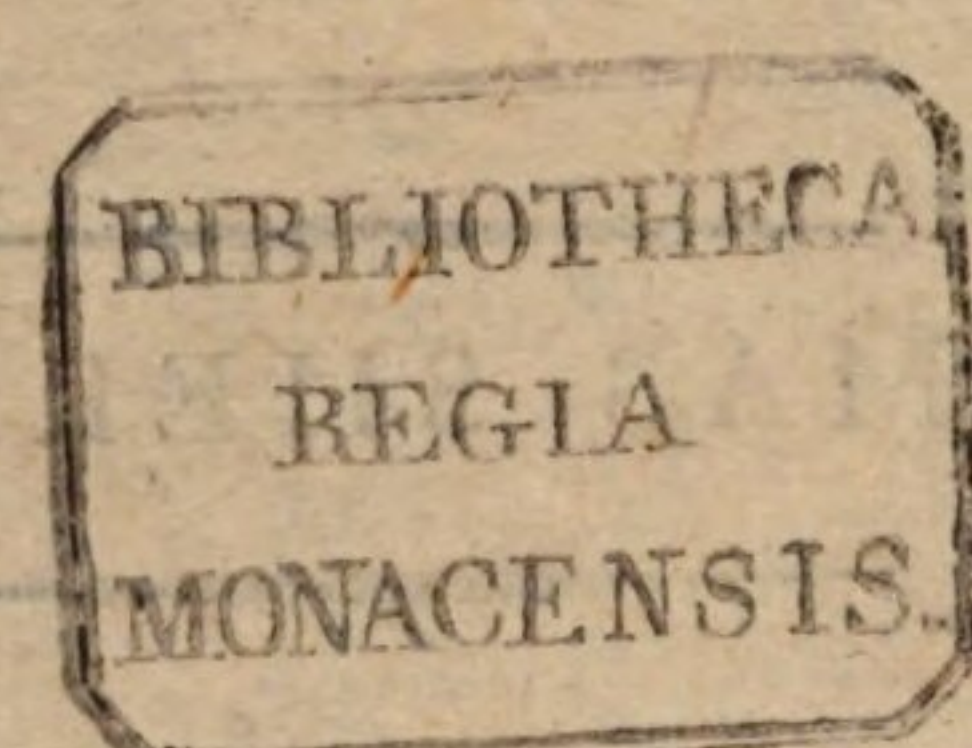
Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING

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A PROSODICAL GRAMMAR



BY THOMAS A. A. M.

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VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR CHARLES SMITH, IN THE FOUNTAIN

A COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

K.

K E D

KALENDAR, kâl'-in-dûr. f. An account of time.

KALI, kâ'-ly. f. Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word ALKALI.

KAM, kâm'. a. Crooked.

To KAW, kâ'. v.n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, kâ'. f. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, kâ'le. f. Ninepin, kettle-pins; nine holes.

To KECK, kék'. v.n. To heave the stomach, to reach at vomiting.

To KECKLE A CABLE, kék'l. v.a. To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kék'-fy. f. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow jointed plant.

KECKY, kék'-ky. a. Resembling a kex.

KEDGER, kédzh'-ûr. f. A small anchor used in a river.

VOL. II.

K E E

KEDLACK, kéd'-lâk. f. A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL, ké'l. f. The bottom of the ship.

KEELFAT, ké'l-vât. f. Cooler, tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KEELSON, ké'l-fûn. f. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

To KEELHALE, ké'l-hâl. v.a. To punish in the seamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN, ké'n. a. Sharp, well edged; severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious, bitter of mind.

KEENLY, ké'n-ly. a. Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, ké'n-nfs. f. Sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.

To KEEP, ké'p. v.a. To retain; to have in custody; to preserve in a state

A

K E N

state of security; to protect, to guard; to detain; to hold for another; to reserve, to conceal; to tend, to preserve in the same tenour or state; to hold in any state; to retain by some degree of force in any place or state; to continue any state or action; to observe any time; to maintain, to support with necessities of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to with-hold; To keep back, to reserve, to with-hold; to restrain; To keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; To keep company with, to have familiar intercourse; To keep in, to conceal, not to tell, to restrain, to curb; To keep off, to bear to distance; to hinder; To keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; To keep under, to oppress, to subdue.

To KEEP, kē'p. v. n. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to adhere strictly; To keep on, to go forward; To keep up, to continue undismayed.

KEEPER, kē'p-ūr. f. One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kē'p-ūr-shīp. f. Office of a keeper.

KEG, kāg'. f. A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kēl'. f. The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, kēlp'. f. A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KELSON, kēl'-sūn. f. The wood next the keel.

To KEMB. See COMB.

To KEN, kēn'. v. a. To see at a distance, to descry; to know.

KEN, kēn. f. View, reach of sight.

K E Y

KENNEL, kēn'-nīl. f. A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox or other beast; the water-course of a street.

To KENNEL, kēn'-nīl. v. n. To lie, to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kēpt'. pret. and part. pass. of KEEP.

KERCHIEF, kēr'-tshīf. f. A head-dress.

KERCHIEFED, } kēr'-tshīft. { a.
KERCHIEFT, }
Dressed, hooded.

KERMES, kēr'-mēz. f. A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrescence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kēr'n'. f. Irish foot soldier.

To KERN, kēr'n'. v. n. To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kēr'-nīl. f. The edible substance contained in a shell; any thing included in a shell; any thing included in a husk or integument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in childrens flesh.

KERNELLY, kēr'-nīl-ŷ. a. Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kēr'-nīl-wūrt. f. An herb.

KERSEY, kēr'-zŷ. f. Coarse stuff.

KESTREL, kēs'-trīl. f. A little kind of bustard hawk.

KETCH, kētsh'. f. A heavy ship.

KETTLE, kēt'l. f. A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDROM, kēt'l-drūm. f. A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

KEY, kē'. f. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers; in musick, is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

KEY,

K I L

K I N

KEY, kǎ'. f. A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

KEYAGE, kǎ'-idzh. f. Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kě'-hôle. f. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEystone, kě'-stone. f. The middle stone of an arch.

KIBE, kyǐ'b. f. An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kyǐ'bd. a. Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kik'. v. a. To strike with the foot.

KICK, kik'. f. A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kik'-kür. f. One who strikes with his foot.

KICKING, kik'-king. f. The act of striking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kik'-shǎ. f. Something uncommon, fantastical, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

KID, kid'. f. The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kid'. v. a. To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kid'-dür. f. An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, kid'-nǎp. v. a. To steal children, to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kid'-nǎp-pür. f. One who steals human beings.

KIDNEY, kid'-ny. f. One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kid'-ny-bên. f. A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kid'-ny-
vêth. } f.

KIDNEYWORT, kid'-ny-würt. }
Plants.

KILDERKIN, kil'-dêr-kin. f. A small barrel.

To KILL, kil'. v. a. To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kil'-lür. f. One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kil'-lô. f. An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, kil'. f. A stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, kil'-dry. v. a. To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, kím'-bô. a. Crooked, bent, arched.

KIN, kin'. f. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same generical class.

KIND, kyǐ'nd. a. Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, kyǐ'nd. f. Race, generical class; particular nature; natural state; nature, natural determination; manner, way; sort.

To KINDLE, kin'dl. v. a. To set on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.

To KINDLE, kin'dl. v. n. To catch fire.

KINDLER, kind'-lür. f. One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLY, kyǐ'nd-ly. ad. Benevolently, favourably, with good will.

KINDLY, kyǐ'nd-ly. a. Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, softening.

KINDNESS, kyǐ'nd-nis. f. Benevolence, beneficence, good will, favour, love.

KINDRED, kin'-drîd. f. Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, sort; relatives.

KINDRED, kin'-drîd. a. Congenial, related.

KINE, kyǐ'n. f. plur. from Cow.

KING, king'. f. Monarch, supreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.

To KING, king'. v. a. To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, king'-apl. f. A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, king'-kräft. f. The

K I T

act of governing, the art of governing.
KINGCUP, kɪŋg'-kʌp. f. A flower.
KINGDOM, kɪŋg'-dʌm. f. The dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region, a tract.
KINGFISHER, kɪŋg'-fɪʃ-ʊr. f. A species of bird.
KINGLIKE, kɪŋg'-lɪke. } a. Royal,
KINGLY, kɪŋg'-lɪ. } sovereign,
monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, august.
KINGLY, kɪŋg'-lɪ. ad. With an air of royalty, with superiour dignity.
KINGSEVIL, kɪŋgz'-ɛ'vl. f. A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.
KINGSHIP, kɪŋg'-ʃɪp. f. Royalty, monarchy.
KINGSPEAR, kɪŋgz'-spɛr. f. A plant.
KINGSTONE, kɪŋgz'-stɒn. f. A fish.
KINSFOLK, kɪnz'-fɒk. f. Relations, those who are of the same family.
KINSMAN, kɪnz'-mæn. f. A man of the same race or family.
KINSWOMAN, kɪnz'-wʊm-ʊn. f. sing. A female relation.
KINSWOMEN, kɪnz'-wɪm-mɪn. f. plur. Women of the same family.
KIRK, kɛrk'. f. An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.
KIRTLE, kɛr'tl. f. An upper garment, a gown.
To KISS, kɪs'. v. a. To touch with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.
KISS, kɪs'. f. Salute given by joining lips.
KISSER, kɪs'-sʊr. f. One that kisses.
KISSINGCRUST, kɪs'-sɪŋ-krʊst. f. Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.
KIT, kɪt'. f. A large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel.
KITCHEN, kɪtʃ'-ɪn. f. The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.
KITCHENGARDEN, kɪtʃ'-ɪn-gɑr-

K N A

dɪn. f. Garden in which esculent plants are produced.
KITCHENMAID, kɪtʃ'-ɪn-mæd. f. A cookmaid.
KITCHENSTUFF, kɪtʃ'-ɪn-stʌf. f. The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.
KITCHENWENCH, kɪtʃ'-ɪn-wɛntʃ. f. Scullion, maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.
KITCHENWORK, kɪtʃ'-ɪn-wɜrk. f. Cookery, work done in the kitchen.
KITE, ky'te. f. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.
KITESFOOT, ky'tf-fʊt. f. A plant.
KITTEN, kɪt'n. f. A young cat.
To KITTEN, kɪt'n. v. n. To bring forth young cats.
To KCLICK, klɪk'. v. n. To make a small sharp noise.
To KNAB, nɑb'. v. a. To bite.
KNACK, nɑk'. f. A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readiness, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.
KNAP, nɑp'. f. A protuberance, a swelling prominence.
To KNAP, nɑp'. v. a. To bite, to break short; To strike so as to make a sharp noise; like that of breaking.
To KNAPPLE, nɑp'l. v. n. To break off with a sharp quick noise.
KNAPSACK, nɑp'-sɑk. f. The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.
KNAPWEED, nɑp'-wɛd. f. A plant.
KNAVE, nɑ'v. f. A boy, a male child; a servant: both these are obsolete. A petty rascal, a scoundrel; a card with a soldier painted on it.
KNAVERY, nɑ'v-ʊr-ɪ. f. Dishonesty, tricks, petty villany; mischievous tricks or practices.
KNAVISH, nɑ'v-ɪʃ. a. Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.
KNAVISHLY, nɑ'v-ɪʃ-lɪ. ad. Dishonestly,

K N I

honestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.

KNARE, nă're. f. A hard knot.

To KNEAD, nê'd. v. a. To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.

KNEADINGTROUGH, nê'd-îng-trôf. f. A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, nê'. f. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE, nê'. v. a. To supplicate by kneeling.

KNEED, nê'd. a. Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed grafts.

KNEEDEEP, nê'-dêp. a. Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, nê'-pân. f. The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscles that move the leg.

To KNEEL, nê'l. v. n. To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE, nê'-trib-ût. f. Worship or obeisance shewn by kneeling.

KNEL, nêl'. f. The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNEW, nû'. The preterite of **KNOW**.

KNICKKNACK, nîck'-nâk. f. A plaything, a gewgaw.

KNIFE, nî'fe. f. plur. **KNIVES**. An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nî'te. f. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of some particular order of knighthood; a representative of a county in parliament; a champion.

KNIGHT ERRANT, nî'te-âr'-rânt. f. A wandering knight.

KNIGHT ERRANTRY, nî'te-âr'-rânt-rý. f. The character or manners of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, nî'te. v. a. To create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nî'te-lý. a. Becoming a knight, befitting a knight.

K N O

KNIGHTHOOD, nî'te-hûd. f. The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, nî't. v. a. preter. **KNIT** or **KNITTED**. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, nî't. v. n. To weave without a loom; to join, to close, to unite.

KNITTER, nî't-tûr. f. One who weaves or knits.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nî't-ting-nêdl. f. A wire which women use in knitting.

KNOB, nób'. f. A protuberance, any part bluntly rising above the rest.

KNOBBED, nób'd. a. Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nób'-bý-nîs. f. The quality of having knobs; hard, stubborn.

To KNOCK, nók'. v. n. To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat as at a door for admittance; To knock under, a common expression that denotes when a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK, nók'. v. a. To affect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to collide with a sharp noise; To knock down, to fell by a blow; To knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.

KNOCK, nók'. f. A sudden stroke, a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNOCKER, nók'-kûr. f. He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

To KNOLL, nól'. v. a. To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nól'. v. n. To sound as a bell.

KNOT, nót'. f. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an association, a small band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.

To KNOT, nót'. v. a. To complicate

cate in knots; to intangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nôt'. v.n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nôt'-bêr-ry-bûsh. f. A plant.

KNOTGRASS, nôt'-gràs. f. A plant.

KNOTTED, nôt'-tîd. a. Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nôt'-tý-nîs. f. Fullness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nôt'-tý. a. Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.

To KNOW, nô'. v. a. preter. I KNEW, I HAVE KNOWN. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught; to distinguish; to recognise; to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.

To KNOW, nô'. v.n. To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, nô'-âbl. a. Possible to be discovered or understood.

KNOWER, nô'-ûr. f. One who has skill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nô'-îng. a. Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.

KNOWINGLY, nô'-îng-lý. ad. With skill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nól'-lîdzh. f. Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognisance, notice; information, power of knowing.

KNUCKLE, nûk'l. f. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCKLE, nûk'l. v.n. To submit.

KNUCKLED, nûk'ld. a. Jointed.

KORAN, kô'rân. f. The Alcoran, the Bible of the Mahometans.

L.

L A B

LA, lâ'. interject. See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, lâb'-dâ-nûm. f. A resin of the softer kind. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete.

LABEL, lâ'-bêl. Af. A small slip or scrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a small plate hung on the necks of bottles to distinguish the several sorts of wines; in law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.

LABENT, lâ'-bênt. a. Sliding, gliding, slipping.

L A B

LABIAL, lâ'-byâl. a. Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lâ'-byâ-tîd. a. Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lâ'-byô-dên'-tâl. a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, lâb'-bô-râ-tûr-ý. f. A chemist's workroom.

LABORIOUS, lâ-bô'-ryûs. a. Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy.

LABORIOUSLY, lâ-bô'-ryûs-lý. ad. With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, lâ-bô'-ryûs-nîs. f. Toilsomeness, difficulty; diligence, assiduity.

LABOUR,

L A C

LABOUR, lă'-bûr. f. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

To LABOUR, lă'-bûr. v. n. To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diseased with; to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To LABOUR, lă'-bûr. v. a. To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, lă'-bûr-ûr. f. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, lă'-bûr-sûm. a. Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, lă'-bră. f. A lip.

LABYRINTH, lăb'-bêr-înth. f. A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LACE, lă'se. f. A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a platted string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold or silver.

To LACE, lă'se. v. a. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegations; to beat.

LACEMAN, lă'se-măn. f. One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, lăs'-sêr-âbl. a. Such as may be torn.

To LACERATE, lăs'-sêr-âte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, lăs-sêr-â'-shûn. f. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, lăs'-sêr-â-tîv. a. Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, lăk'-krÿ-măl. a. Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, lăk'-krÿ-mêr-ÿ. a. Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, lăk'-krÿ-mă'-shûn. f. The act of weeping or shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, lăk''-krÿ-mă-

L A D

tûr'-ÿ. f. A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

To LACK, lăk'. v. a. To want, to need, to be without.

To LACK, lăk'. v. n. To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, lăk'. f. Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, lăk'-brăne. f. One that wants wit.

LACKER, lăk'-kûr. f. A kind of varnish.

To LACKER, lăk'-kûr. v. a. To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, lăk'-kÿ. f. An attending servant, a foot-boy.

To LACKEY, lăk'-kÿ. v. a. To attend servilely.

To LACKEY, lăk'-kÿ. v. n. To act as a foot-boy, to pay servile attendance.

LACKLINEN, lăk'-lîn-nîn. a. Wanting shirts.

LACKLUSTRE, lăk'-lûs'-tûr. a. Wanting brightness.

LACONICK, lă-kôn'-îk. a. Short, brief.

LACONISM, lăk'-kô-nîzm. f. A concise stile.

LACONICALLY, lă-kôn'-nÿ-kăl-ÿ. ad. Briefly, concisely.

LACTARY, lăk'-tă-rÿ. a. Milky.

LACTARY, lăk'-tă-rÿ. f. A dairy house.

LACTATION, lăk'-tă'-shûn. f. The act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL, lăk'-tê-âl. a. Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, lăk'-tê-âl. f. The vessel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lăk'-tê-ûs. a. Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lăk-tês'-sêns. f. Tendency to milk.

LACTESCENT, lăk-tês'-sênt. a. Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lăk-tîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Conveying or bringing milk.

LACTIFICK, lăk-tîf'-îk. ad. Breeding milk, producing milk.

LAD, lăd'. f. A boy, a stripling.

LADDER, lăd'-dûr. f. A frame made with steps placed between two upright right

L A I

right pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.
LADE, lă'de. f. The mouth of a river, from the Saxon **LADE**, which signifies a purging or discharging.
To LADE, lă'de. v. a. To load, to freight, to burthen; to heave out, to throw out.
LADING, lă'-ding. f. Weight, burden, freight.
LADLE, lă'dl. f. A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.
LADY, lă'-dý. f. A woman of high rank; the title of **LADY** properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaisance used to women.
LADY-BEDSTRAW, lă'-dý-béd-stră". f. A plant.
LADY-BIRD, lă'-dý-búrd. } f. A
LADY-COW, lă'-dý-kow. } small
LADY-FLY, lă'-dý-flý. } beautiful insect of the beetle kind.
LADY-DAY, lă'-dý-dă. f. The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.
LADY-LIKE, lă'-dý-lík. a. Soft, delicate, elegant.
LADY-MANTLE, lă'-dý-măntl. f. A plant.
LADYSHIP, lă'-dý-shíp. f. The title of a lady.
LADY'S-SLIPPER, lă'-dýz-slíp-púr. f. A flower.
LADY'S-SMOCK, lă'-dýz-smók. f. A flower.
LAG, lăg'. a. Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long, delayed.
LAG, lăg'. f. The lowest class, the rump, the sag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.
To LAG, lăg'. v. n. To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.
LAGGER, lăg'-gúr. f. A loiterer; an idler.
LAICAL, lă'-ý-kál. a. Belonging to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.

L A M

LAI, lă'de. Pret. part. of **LAY**.
LAIN, lă'ne. Pret. part. of **LYE**.
LAIR, lă're. f. The couch of a boar, or wild beast.
LAIRD, lă'rd. f. The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.
LAITY, lă'-ít-ý. f. The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.
LAKE, lă'ke. f. A large diffusion of inland water; small plash of water; a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.
LAMB, lăm'. f. The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.
LAMBKIN, lăm'-kín. f. A little lamb.
LAMBATIVE, lăm'-bă-tív. a. Taken by licking.
LAMBATIVE, lăm'-bă-tív. f. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.
LAMBS-WOOL, lămz'-wú'l. f. Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.
LAMBENT, lăm'-bént. a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.
LAMDOLDAL, lăm-doi'-dál. a. Having the form of the letter lambda or λ .
LAME, lă'me. a. Crippled, disabled in the limbs; hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.
To LAME, lă'me. v. a. To cripple.
LAMELLATED, lăm'-mél-ă-tíd. a. Covered with films or plates.
LAMELY, lă'me-ly. ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.
LAMENESS, lă'me-nís. f. The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakness.
To LAMENT, lă-mént'. v. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.
To LAMENT, lă-mént'. v. a. To bewail, to mourn, to bemoan, to sorrow for.
LAMENT, lă-mént'. f. Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.
LAMENTABLE, lăm'-mén-tăbl. a. To

To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, sorrowful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful.

LAMENTABLY, lām'-mēn-tāb-ly. ad. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, despicably.

LAMENTATION, lām-mēn-tā'-shùn. f. Expression of sorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTER, lā-mēn'-tūr. f. He who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, lām'-mēn-tīne. f. A fish called a sea-cow or manatee.

LAMINA, lām'-mý-nā. f. Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

LAMINATED, lām'-mý-nā-tīd. a. Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, lām'. v. a. To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.

LAMMAS, lām'-mās. f. The first of August.

LAMP, lāmp'. f. A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

LAMPASS, lām'-pās. f. A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, lām'-blāk. f. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell.

LAMPOON, lām-pō'n. f. A personal satire, abuse, censure written not to reform but to vex.

To LAMPOON, lām-pō'n. v. a. To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER, lām-pō'n-ūr. f. A scribbler of personal satire.

LAMPREY, lāmp'-prý. f. A fish much like the eel.

LAMPRON, lāmp'-prùn. f. A kind of sea fish; a long eel.

LANCE, lāns'. f. A long spear.

To LANCE, lāns'. v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCET, lān'-sīt. f. A small pointed surgical instrument.

To LANCH, lāntsh'. v. a. This word is too often written LAUNCH; To dart, to cast as a lance.

LANCINATION, lān-fý-nā'-shùn. f. Tearing, laceration.

To LANCINATE, lān'-fý-nāte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LAND, lānd'. f. A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immoveable; nation, people.

To LAND, lānd'. v. a. To set on shore.

To LAND, lānd'. v. n. To come on shore.

LAND-FORCES, lānd'-fōr-síz. f. Warlike powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.

LANDED, lān'-dīd. a. Having a fortune in land.

LANDFALL, lānd'-fāl. f. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, lānd'-flūd. f. Inundation.

LANDHOLDER, lānd'-hōl-dūr. f. One whose fortune is in land.

LANDJOBBER, lānd'-dzób-ūr. f. One who buys and sells land for other men.

LANDGRAVE, lānd'-grāv. f. A German title of dominion.

LANDING, lān'-dīng.

LANDING-PLACE, lān'-dīng-plās. } f.

The top of stairs.

LANDLADY, lān'-lā-dý. f. A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, lānd'-līs. a. Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lānd'-lōkt. a. Shut in, or inclosed with land.

LANDLOPER, lānd'-lō-pūr. f. A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LANDLORD, lānd'-lōrd. f. One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.

LANDMARK, lānd'-mārk'. f. Any thing

thing set up to preserve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, lánd'-skíp. f. A region, the prospect of a country; a picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, lánd'-táks. f. Tax laid upon land and houses.

LAND-WAITER, lánd'-wá-túr. f. An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, lánd'-wórd. ad. Towards the land.

LANE, lá'ne. f. A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.

LANERET, lán'-nér-ét. f. A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lǎng'-gwídz. f. Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, manner of expression.

LANGUAGED, lǎng'-gwídzhd. a. Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lǎng'-gwídz-más-túr. f. One whose profession is to teach languages.

LANGUID, lǎng'-gwí. a. Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.

LANGUIDLY, lǎng'-gwí. ad. Weakly, feebly.

LANGUIDNESS, lǎng'-gwí. f. Weakness, feebleness.

To LANGUISH, lǎng'-gwísh. v. n. To grow feeble, to pine away, to lose strength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.

LANGUISH, lǎng'-gwísh. f. Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lǎng'-gwísh-ing-lý. ad. Weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.

LANGUISHMENT, lǎng'-gwísh-mént. f. State of pining; softness of mien.

LANGUOR, lǎng'-gwúr. f. A faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits.

To LANIATE, lá'-nyáte. v. a. To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIFICE, lán'-ý-flis. f. Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lá-nídz'-ér-ús. a. Bearing wool.

LANK, lánk'. a. Loose, not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

LANKNESS, lánk'-nís. f. Want of plumpness.

LANNER, lán'-núr. f. A species of hawk.

LANSQUENET, lán'-skín-nét. f. A common foot soldier; a game at cards.

LANTERN, lán'-túr. f. A transparent case for a candle; a lighthouse, a light hung out to guide ships.

LANTERN-JAWS, lán'-térn-dzhá'z. f. A thin visage.

LANUGINOUS, lá-nú'-dzhín-ús. a. Downy, covered with soft hair.

LAP, lǎp'. f. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.

To LAP, lǎp'. v. a. To wrap or twist round any thing; to involve in any thing.

To LAP, lǎp'. v. n. To be spread or twisted over any thing.

To LAP, lǎp'. v. n. To feed by quick repeated motions of the tongue.

To LAP, lǎp'. v. a. To lick up.

LAPDOG, lǎp'-dóg. f. A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, lǎp'-fúl. f. As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, lǎp'-pý-síd. f. A stone-cutter.

LAPIDARY, lǎp'-pý-dér-ý. f. One who deals in stones or gems.

To LAPIDATE, lǎp'-pý-dáte. v. a. To stone, to kill by stoning.

LAPIDATION, lǎp-pý-dǎ'-shún. f. A stoning.

LAPIDEOUS, lá-píd'-yús. a. Stony, of the nature of stone.

LAPIDESCENCE, lá-pý-dés'-séns. f. Stoney concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, lá-pý-dés'-sént. a. Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICK, lá-pý-díf'-fik. a. Forming stones.

L A R

LAPIDIST, lăp'-pŷ-dĭst. f. A dealer in stones or gems.
LAPIS, lă'-pĭs. f. A stone.
LAPIS-LAZULI, lă-pĭs-lăz'-zhŭ-lŷ. f. A stone of an azure or blue colour.
LAPPER, lăp'-pŭr. f. One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.
LAPPET, lăp'-pĭt. f. The parts of a headdress that hang loose.
LAPSE, lăp's. f. Flow, fall, glide; petty error, small mistake; translation of right from one to another.
To LAPSE, lăp's. v. n. To glide slowly, to fall by degrees; to slip by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth or faith.
LAPWING, lăp'-wĭng. f. A clamorous bird with long wings.
LAPWORK, lăp'-wŭrk. f. Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.
LARBQARD, lă'r-bŏrd. f. The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.
LARCENY, lă'r-fnŷ. f. Petty theft.
LARCH, lă'rtsh. f. A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.
LARD, lă'rd. f. The grease of swine; bacon, the flesh of swine.
To LARD, lă'rd. v. a. To stuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement.
LARDER, lă'r-dŭr. f. The room where meat is kept or salted.
LARDERER, lă'r-dŭr-ŭr. f. One who has the charge of the larder.
LARGE, lă'rdzh. a. Big, bulky; wide, extensive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; At Large, without restraint, diffusely.
LARGELY, lă'rdzh-lŷ. ad. Widely, extensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally, bounteously; abundantly.
LARGENESS, lă'rdzh-nĭs. f. Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.
LARGESS, lă'r-dzhĭs. f. A present, a gift, a bounty.
LARGIFLUOUS, lăr-gĭf'-flŭ-ŭs. ad. Flowing copiously.

L A S

LARGITION, lăr-dzhĭsh'-ŭn. f. The act of giving.
LARK, lă'rk. f. A small singing-bird.
LARKER, lă'rk-ŭr. f. A catcher of larks.
LARKSPUR, lă'rk-spŭr. f. A plant.
LARVATED, lă'r-vă-tĭd. a. Masked.
LARUM, lă'-rŭm. f. Alarm; noise noting danger.
LARYNGOTOMY, lă'-rĭn-gŏt''-tŏ-mŷ. f. An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy.
LARYNX, lă'-rĭnks. f. The wind-pipe, the trachea.
LASCIVIENT, lăs-sĭv'-vyĕnt. a. Frolicksome, wantoning.
LASCIVIOUS, lăs-sĭv'-vyŭs. a. Leud, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.
LASCIVIOUSNESS, lăs-sĭv'-vyŭs-nĭs. f. Wantonness, looseness.
LASCIVIOUSLY, lăs-sĭv'-vyŭs-lŷ. ad. Leudly, wantonly, loosely.
LASH, lăsh'. f. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leash, or string in which an animal is held; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm.
To LASH, lăsh'. v. a. To strike with any thing pliant, to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jirk; to beat, to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.
To LASH, lăsh'. v. n. To ply the whip.
LASHER, lăsh'-ŭr. f. One that whips or lashes.
LASS, lăs'. f. A girl, a maid, a young woman.
LASSITUDE, lăs'-sŷ-tshŏd. f. Weariness, fatigue.
LASSLORN, lăs'-lŏrn. a. Forfaken by his mistress.
LAST, lăst'. a. Latest, that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost, which follows in order of place; next before the present, as Last week; utmost; At Last, in conclusion at the end; The Last, the end.

L A T

LAST, lăst'. ad. The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.

To **LAST**, lăst'. v. n. To endure, to continue.

LAST, lăst'. f. The mould on which shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, lăs'-tîdzh. f. Custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, lăs'-tîng, particip. a. Continuing durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lăs'-tîng-lý. ad. Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lăs'-tîng-nîs. f. Durableness; continuance.

LASTLY, lăst'-lý. ad. In the last place; in the conclusion, at last.

LATCH, lăsh'. f. A catch of a door moved by a string or handle.

To **LATCH**, lăsh'. v. a. To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lăsh'-iz. f. Latches or laskets, in a ship, are louns made by small ropes.

LATCHET, lăsh'-ît. f. The string that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lă'te. a. Contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any place, office, or character; the deceased; far in the day or night.

LATE, lă'te. ad. After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lă'-tîd. a. Belated, surprised by the night.

LATELY, lă'te-lý. ad. Not long ago.

LATENESS, lă'te-nîs. f. Time far advanced.

LATENT, lă'-tênt. a. Hidden, concealed, secret.

LATERAL, lăt'-têr-ăl. a. Growing out on the side, belonging to the side; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALITY, lăt'-têr-ăl'-ît-ý. f. The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, lăt'-têr-ăl-ý. f. By the side, sidewise.

LATEWARD, lă'te-wărd. ad. Somewhat late.

L A T

LATH, lă'th. f. A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

To **LATH**, lă'th. v. a. To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lă'the. f. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

To **LATHER**, lăth'-ûr. v. n. To form a foam.

To **LATHER**, lăth'-ûr. v. a. To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHER, lăth'-ûr. f. A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATIN, lăt'-tîn. a. Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lăt'-tîn-izm. f. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lăt'-tîn-îst. f. One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lă-tîn'-nît-ý. f. The Latin tongue.

To **LATINIZE**, lăt'-tîn-îze. v. n. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

To **LATINIZE**, lăt'-tîn-îze. v. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATISH, lă'te-îsh. a. Somewhat late.

LATIROSTROUS, lă-tý-rôs'-trûs. a. Broad-beaked.

LATITANCY, lăt'-tý-tân-sý. f. The state of lying hid.

LATITANT, lăt'-tý-tânt. a. Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lăt-ý-tă'-shûn. f. The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lăt'-tý-tshôd. f. Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree, reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptation; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lăt-ý-tshô-dý-nă'-ryân. a. Not restrained, not confined.

LATRANT, lă'-trănt. a. Barking.

LATRIA, lă'-tryă. f. The highest kind

kind of worship, as distinguished by the Papists from the Dulia.

LATTEN, lát'-tén. f. Brass, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

LATTER, lát'-túr. a. Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, lát'-túr-ly. ad. Of late.

LATTICE, lát'-tis. f. A window made up with a kind of net-work; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

To LATTICE, lát'-tis. v.a. To mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVATION, lát'-vâ'-shún. f. The act of washing.

LAVATORY, lát'-vâ'-túr-ý. f. A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

LAUD, lát'-d. f. Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAUD, lát'-d. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lát'-dâbl. a. Praiseworthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lát'-dâbl-nis. f. Praiseworthiness.

LAUDABLY, lát'-dâb-ly. ad. In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, lát'-dâ-núm. f. A soporifick tincture.

LAUDATIVE, lát'-dâ-tív. ad. Praising, comprising praise.

To LAVE, lát'-ve. v. a. To wash, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To LAVE, lát'-ve. v. n. To wash himself, to bathe.

To LAVEER, lát'-vê'r. v. n. To change the direction often in a course.

LAVENDER, lát'-vîn-dúr. f. The name of a plant.

LAVER, lát'-vúr. f. A washing vessel.

To LAUGH, lát'. v. n. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; In poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To Laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lát'. v.a. To deride, to scorn.

LAUGH, lát'. f. The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, lát'-fâbl. a. Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lát'-fúr. f. A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lát'-fing-ly. ad. In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lát'-fing-stók. f. A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lát'-túr. f. Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISH, lát'-vish. a. Prodigal, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste, profuse; wild, unrestrained.

To LAVISH, lát'-vish. v.a. To scatter with profusion.

LAVISHER, lát'-vish-úr. f. A prodigal; a profuse man.

LAVISHLY, lát'-vish-ly. ad. Profusely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, lát'-vish-mént. } f.

LAVISHNESS, lát'-vish-nis. } f.

Prodigality, profusion.

To LAUNCH, látsh'. v. n. To force into the sea; to rove at large; to expatiate.

To LAUNCH, látsh'. v. a. To push to sea; to dart from the hand.

LAUND, lát'-nd. f. A plain extended between woods.

LAUNDRESS, lát'-dris. f. A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, lát'-dry. f. The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

LAVOLTA, lát'-vól'-tâ. f. An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lát'-ryât. a. Decked or invested with a laurel.

LAUREATION, lát'-rê-â'-shún. f. It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lát'-ril. f. A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

L A X

LAURELED, lór'-rıld. a. Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAURIFEROUS, lă-rîf'-fě-rûs. a. Bearing laurel, producing laurel.

LAW, lă. f. A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established; judicial process; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an established and constant mode of process.

LAWBREAKER, lă'-bră-kûr. f. A violator of the laws.

LAWFUL, lă'-fûl. a. Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lă'-fûl-ý. ad. Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lă'-fûl-nîs. f. Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lă'-gîv-ûr. f. Legislator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lă'-gîv-îng. a. Legislative.

LAWLESS, lă'-lîs. a. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lă'-lîs-lý. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lă'-mă-kûr. f. One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lă'n. f. An open space between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWSUIT, lă'-shût. f. A process in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, loi'-yēr. f. Professor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, lăks'. a. Loose, not confined, not closely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; slack, not tense.

LAX, lăks'. f. A looseness, a diarrhoea.

LAXATION, lăk-să'-shûn. f. The act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, lăks'-ă-tîv. a. Having the power to ease costiveness.

LAXATIVE, lăks'-ă-tîv. f. A medicine slightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lăks'-ă-tîv-nîs. f. Power of easing costiveness.

LAXITY, lăks'-î-t-ý. f. Not compression, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision; loose-

L A Y

ness, not costiveness; slackness, contrariety to tension; openness, not closeness.

LAXNESS, lăks'-nîs. f. Laxity, not tension, not precision, not costiveness.

LAY, lă'. preterite of **LYE**.

To LAY, lă'. v. a. To place along; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still; to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to reposit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; To Lay apart, to reject, to put by; To Lay aside, to put away, not to retain; To Lay before, to expose to view, to shew, to display; To Lay by, to reserve for some future time, to put from one, to dismiss; To Lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; To Lay for, to attempt by ambush, or insidious practices; To Lay forth, to diffuse, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent posture; To Lay hold of, to seize, to catch; To Lay in, to store, to treasure; To Lay on, to apply with violence; To Lay open, to shew, to expose; To Lay over, to incrust, to cover; To Lay out, to expend, to display, to discover, to dispose, to plan; To Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; To Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; To Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; To Lay under, to subject to; To Lay up, to confine, to store, to treasure; To Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

To LAY, lă'. v. n. To bring eggs, to contrive; To Lay about, to strike on all sides; To Lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; To Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; To Lay on, to strike, to beat;

L E A

beat; to act with vehemence; To
Lay out, to take measures.
LAY, lă'. f. A row, a stratum, a
wager.
LAY, lă'. f. Grassy ground, meadow,
ground unplowed.
LAY, lă'. f. A song.
LAY, lă'. a. Not clerical; regarding
or belonging to the people as dis-
tinct from the clergy.
LAYER, lă'-ūr. f. A stratum, or row;
a bed; one body spread over ano-
ther; a sprig of a plant; a hen that
lays eggs.
LAYMAN, lă'-măn. f. One of the
people distinct from the clergy; an
image.
LAZAR, lăz'-zăr. f. One deformed
and nauseous with filthy and pesti-
lential diseases.
LAZAR-HOUSE, lăz'-zăr-hous. }
LAZARETTO, lăz-zăr-rét'-tô. } f.
A house for the reception of the dis-
eased, an hospital.
LAZARWORT, lăz'-zăr-würt. f. A
plant.
LAZILY, lă'-zy-ly. ad. Idly, slug-
gishly, heavily.
LAZINESS, lă'-zy-nis. f. Idleness,
sluggishness.
LAZING, lă'-zing. a. Sluggish,
idle.
LAZULI, lăz'-zhû-ly. f. The ground
of this stone is blue, variegated with
yellow and white.
LAZY, lă'-zy. a. Idle, sluggish, un-
willing to work; slow, tedious.
LEA, lē'. f. Ground inclosed, not
open.
LEAD, lēd'. f. A soft heavy metal;
In the plural, flat roof to walk on.
To LEAD, lēd'. v. a. To fit with lead
in any manner.
To LEAD, lēd'. v. a. preter. LED.
To guide by the hand; to conduct
to any place; to conduct as head or
commander; to introduce by going
first; to guide, to show the method
of attaining; to draw, to entice, to
allure; to induce, to prevail on by
pleasing motives; to pass, to spend
in any certain manner.
To LEAD, lēd'. v. n. To conduct as
a commander; to shew the way by
going first.

L E A

LEAD, lēd'. f. Guidance, first place.
LEADEN, lēd'n. a. Made of lead;
heavy, dull.
LEADER, lē'-dūr. f. One that leads,
or conducts; captain, commander;
one who goes first; one at the head
of any party or faction.
LEADING, lē'-ding. part. a. Prin-
cipal.
LEADING-STRINGS, lē'-ding-
stringz. f. Strings by which chil-
dren, when they learn to walk, are
held from falling.
LEADWORT, lēd'-würt. f. A plant.
LEAF, lēf. f. The green deciduous
parts of plants and flowers; a part
of a book, containing two pages;
one side of a double door; any thing
foliated or thinly beaten.
To LEAF, lēf. v. n. To bring leaves;
to bear leaves.
LEAFLESS, lēf-lis. a. Naked of
leaves.
LEAFY, lēf-y. a. Full of leaves.
LEAGUE, lē'g. f. A confederacy, a
combination.
To LEAGUE, lē'g. v. n. To unite,
to confederate.
LEAGUE, lē'g. f. A measure of
length containing three miles.
LEAGUED, lē'gd. a. Confederated.
LEAGUER, lē'-gūr. f. Siege, invest-
ment of a town.
LEAK, lē'k. f. A breach or hole
which lets in water.
To LEAK, lē'k. v. n. To let water
in or out; to drop through a breach.
LEAKAGE, lē'k-ldzh. f. Allowance
made for accidental loss in liquid
measures.
LEAKY, lē'-ky. a. Battered or
pierced, so as to let water in or out;
loquacious, not close.
To LEAN, lē'n. v. n. preter. LEAN-
ED or LEANT. To incline against,
to rest against; to tend towards; to
be in a bending posture.
LEAN, lē'n. a. Not fat, meager,
wanting flesh; not unctuous, thin,
hungry; low, poor, in opposition to
great or rich.
LEAN, lē'n. f. That part of flesh
which consists of the muscle without
the fat.
LEANLY,

LEANLY, lē'n-lý. ad. Meagerly, without plumpness.

LEANNESS, lē'n-nis. f. Extenuation of body, want of flesh, meagerness; want of bulk.

To LEAP, lēp'. v. n. To jump, to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound, to spring; to fly, to start.

To LEAP, lēp'. v. a. To pass over, or into, by leaping; to compress, as beasts.

LEAP, lēp'. f. Bound, jump, act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lēp'-frōg. f. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lēp'-yēr. f. Leap-year, or bissextile, is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year; so that the common year hath three hundred and sixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and sixty-six; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To LEARN, lērn'. v. a. To gain the knowledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used in this last sense.

To LEARN, lērn'. v. n. To receive instruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lēr'-nid. a. Versed in science and literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled in scholastick knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lēr'-nid-lý. ad. With knowledge, with skill.

LEARNING, lēr'-ning. f. Literature, skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lēr'-nūr. f. One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lē's. f. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; any tenure.

To LEASE, lē's. v. a. To let by lease.

To LEASE, lē'z. v. n. To glean, to gather what the harvest men leave.

LEASER, lē'-zūr. f. Gleaner.

LEASH, lāsh'. f. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To LEASH, lāsh'. v. a. To bind, to hold in a string.

LEASH, lē's. f. A brace and a half. A sportsman's term.

LEASING, lē'-zing. f. Lies, falsehood.

LEAST, lē'st. a. The superlative of LITTLE. Little beyond others, smallest.

LEAST, lē'st. ad. In the lowest degree.

LEATHER, lēth'-ūr. f. Dressed hides of animals; skin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT, lēth'-ūr-kōt. f. An apple with a tough rind.

LEATHERY, lēth'-ūr-y. a. Resembling leather.

LEAVE, lē'v. f. Grant of liberty, permission, allowance; farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE, lē'v. v. a. pret. I LEFT; I HAVE LEFT. To quit, to forsake; to have remaining at death; to suffer to remain; to fix as a token or remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to resign; to cease to do, to desist from; To Leave off, to desist from, to forbear; to forsake; To leave out, to omit, to neglect.

To LEAVE, lē'v. v. n. To cease, to desist; To Leave off, to desist, to stop.

LEAVED, lē'vd. a. Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lēv'n. f. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

To LEAVEN, lēv'n. v. a. To ferment by something mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lē'v-ūr. f. One who deserts or forsakes.

LEAVES, lē'vz. f. The plural of LEAF.

LEAV-

LEE

LEAVINGS, lě'v-ingz. f. Remnant, relicks, offal.
 LECHER, lětsh'-úr. f. A whoremaster.
 LECHEROUS, lětsh'-ěr-ús. a. Leud, lustful.
 LECHEROUSLY, lětsh'-ěr-ús-ly. ad. Leudly, lustfully.
 LECHEROUSNESS, lětsh'-ěr-ús-nís. f. Leudness.
 LECHERY, lětsh'-ěr-ý. f. Leudness, lust.
 LECTION, lěk'-shún. f. A reading; a variety in copies.
 LECTURE, lěk'-tshúr. f. A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the act or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand.
 To LECTURE, lěk'-tshúr. v. a. To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.
 LECTURER, lěk'-tshúr-úr. f. An instructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector.
 LECTURESHIP, lěk'-tshúr-shíp. f. The office of a lecturer.
 LED, léd'. part. pret. of LEAD.
 LEDGE, lédzh'. f. A row, layer, stratum; a ridge rising above the rest; any prominence or rising part.
 LEDHORSE, léd'-hórs. f. A sumpter horse.
 LEE, lě'. f. Dregs, sediment, refuse. Sea term; It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the Lee-shore is that the wind blows on.
 LEE, lě'. a. Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.
 LEECH, lětsh. f. A physician, a professor of the art of healing; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood.
 LEECH-CRAFT, lětsh-kráft. f. The art of healing.
 LEEK, lěk'. f. A pot herb.
 LEER, lěr. f. An oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.
 To LEER, lěr. v. n. To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.
 LEES, lěz. f. Dregs, sediment.
 LEET, lět. f. A law day.

VOL. II.

LEG

LEEWARD, lě'-úrd. a. Towards the wind. See LEE.
 LEFT, lěft'. participle preter. of LEAVE.
 LEFT, lěft'. a. Sinistrous; not on the right hand.
 LEFT-HANDED, lěft'-hán-díd. a. Using the left-hand rather than the right.
 LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lěft'-hán-díd-nís. f. Habitual use of the left-hand.
 LEG, lęg'. f. The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeisance; that by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the Leg of a table.
 LEGACY, lęg'-gá-fý. f. Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.
 LEGAL, lě'-gál. a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.
 LEGALITY, lě'-gál-lít-ý. f. Lawfulness.
 To LEGALISE, lě'-gál-íze. v. a. To authorise; to make lawful.
 LEGALLY, lě'-gál-ly. ad. Lawfully, according to law.
 LEGATARY, lęg'-á-tér-ý. f. One who has a legacy left.
 LEGATINE, lęg'-gá-tíne. a. Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.
 LEGATE, lęg'-gát. f. A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope.
 LEGATEE, lęg'-gá-tě'. f. One who has a legacy left him.
 LEGATION, lě'-gá'-shún. f. Deputation, commission, embassy.
 LEGATOR, lęg'-gá-tór'. f. One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.
 LEGEND, lě'-dzhénd. f. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentic narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.
 LEGER, lédzh'-úr. f. A leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house.
 LEGERDEMAIN, lédzh'-úr-dě-má'n.

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mă'n. f. Slight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lě-dzhēr'-it-ŷ. f. Lightness, nimbleness.

LEGGED, lěgd'. a. Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lědzh'-ibl. f. Such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.

LEGIBLY, lědzh'-ib-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lě'-dzhŭn. f. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lě'-dzhŭn-ēr-ŷ. a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

LEGISLATION, lědzh'-ls-flă'-shŭn. f. The act of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lědzh'-ls-lă-tŭv. a. Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lědzh'-ls-lă-tŭr. f. A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, lědzh'-ls-lă-tshŭr. f. The power that makes laws.

LEGITIMACY, lě-dzhŭt'-ŷ-mă-sŷ. f. Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.

LEGITIMATE, lě-dzhŭt'-tŷ-mět. a. Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

To LEGITIMATE, - lě-dzhŭt'-tŷ-mâte. v. a. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lě-dzhŭt'-tŷ-mět-lŷ. ad. Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lě-dzhŭt'-tŷ-mă'-shŭn. f. Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lěg'-gŭm. } f. Seeds

LEGUMEN, lě-gŭ'-mĕn. } not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse.

LEGUMINOUS, lě-gŭ'-mĭn-ŭs. a. Belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.

LEISURABLE, lě'-zhŭr-ăbl. a. Done at leisure, not hurried, enjoying leisure.

LEN

LEISURABLY, lě'-zhŭr-ăb-lŷ. ad. At leisure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, lě'-zhŭr. f. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.

LEISURELY, lě'-zhŭr-lŷ. a. Not hasty, deliberate.

LEISURELY, lě'-zhŭr-lŷ. ad. Not in a hurry, slowly.

LEMMA, lĕm'-mă. f. A proposition previously assumed.

LEMON, lĕm'-mŭn. f. The fruit of the lemon tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lĕm-mŭn-ă'de. f. Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

To LEND, lĕnd'. v. a. To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lĕn'-dŭr. f. One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENGTH, lĕnk'th. f. The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extension; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted state; end; At Length, at last, in conclusion.

To LENGTHEN, lĕnk'thn. v. a. To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; To Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

To LENGTHEN, lĕnk'thn. v. n. To grow longer, to increase in length.

LENGTHWISE, lĕnkth'-wĭz. ad. According to the length.

LENIENT, lĕ'-nyĕnt. a. Assuasive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lĕ'-nyĕnt. f. An emollient or assuasive application.

To LENIFY, lĕn'-ny-fŷ. v. a. To assuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lĕn'-nit-tŭv. a. Assuasive, emollient.

LENITIVE, lĕn'-nit-tŭv. f. Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY,

LES

LENITY, lén'-ný-tý. f. Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENS, lén's'. f. A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a **LENS**; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope.

LENT, lén't'. part. pass. from **LEND**.

LENT, lén't'. f. The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENTEN, lén't'n. a. Such as is used in Lent, sparing.

LENTICULAR, lén-tík'-kú-lér. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lén'-tý-fárm. a. Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lén-túzh'-ín-ús. a. Scurfy, furfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lén-tí'-gò. f. A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.

LENTIL, lén'-til. f. A kind of pulse.

LENTISK, lén'-tísk. f. A beautiful evergreen, the mastick tree.

LENTITUDE, lén'-tý-tshód. f. Sluggishness, slowness.

LENTNER, lén't'-núr. f. A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lén'-tór. f. Tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay. In physic, that fizy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTOUS, lén'-tús. a. Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lě'-ò-níne. a. Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lěp'-púrd. f. A spotted beast of prey.

LEPER, lěp'-púr. f. One infected with a leprosy.

LEPEROUS, lěp'-prús. a. Causing leprosy.

LEPORINE, lě'-pò-ríne. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSY, lěp'-prúf-sý. f. A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, lěp'-prús. a. Infected with a leprosy.

LESS, lés'. A negative or privative

LET

termination. Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing: as, a witless man.

LESS, lés'. a. The comparative of **LITTLE**: opposed to greater.

LESS, lés'. f. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lés'. ad. In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lés-sé'. f. The person to whom a lease is given.

To LESSEN, lés'n. v. a. To diminish in bulk; to diminish in degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To LESSEN, lés'n. v. n. To grow less; to shrink.

LESSER, lés'-súr. a. A barbarous corruption of **LESS**.

LESSON, lés'n. f. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lés'-sór. f. One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease.

LEST, lěst' or lě'st. conj. That not; for fear that.

To LET, lět'. v. n. To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant; to suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course; **To Let blood**, is elliptical for **To let out blood**, to free it from confinement, to suffer it to stream out of the vein; **To Let in**, to admit; **To Let off**, to discharge; **To Let out**, to lease out, to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lět'. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.

LET, lět'. f. Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lě-thá'r-dzhík. a. Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lě-thá'r-dzhík-nís. f. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

LETHARGY, lěth-ér-dzhý. f. A morbid

LEV

morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.
LETHE, lě'thě. f. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.
LETTER, lět'-túr. f. One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood letter.
LETTER, lět'-túr. f. One of the elements of syllables; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; **LETTERS** without the singular, learning; type with which books are printed.
To LETTER, lět'-túr. v.a. To stamp with letters.
LETTERED, lět'-túrd. a. Literate, educated to learning.
LETTUCE, lět'-tis. f. A plant.
LEVANT, lě-vánt'. f. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
LEVATOR, lě-vá'-tór. f. A surgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.
LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lû-kô-flég'-má-sý. f. Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.
LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lû-kô-flég-mát'-ík. a. Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.
LEVEE, lěv'-vý. f. The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.
LEVEL, lěv'-vil. a. Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing else, in the same line with any thing.
To LEVEL, lěv'-vil. v. a. To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.
To LEVEL, lěv'-vil. v. n. To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.
LEVEL, lěv'-vil. f. A plane; a sur-

LEV

face without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanic level; the line of direction in which any mis- sive weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.
LEVELLER, lěv'-vil-lúr. f. One who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.
LEVELNESS, lěv'-vil-nís. f. Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.
LEVEN, lěv'n. f. Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.
LEVER, lě'-vúr. f. The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.
LEVERET, lěv'-vēr-ít. f. A young hare.
LEVIABLE, lěv'-vý-ábl. a. That may be levied.
LEVIATHAN, lě-ví'-á-thán. f. A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.
To LEVIGATE, lěv'-vý-gáte. v. a. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor become smooth and uniform.
LEVIGATION, lěv'-ý-gá'-shún. f. The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtile powder.
LEVITE, lě'-víte. f. One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt.
LEVITICAL, lě-vít'-tý-kál. a. Belonging to the Levites.
LEVITY, lěv'-vý-tý. f. Lightness; inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure, vanity; trifling gaiety.
To LEVY, lěv'-vý. v. a. To raise, to bring together men; to raise money; to make war.
LEVY, lěv'-vý. f. The act of raising money or men; war raised.
LEWD,

LIB

LEWD, lû'd. a. Wicked, bad; lustful, libidinous.
 LEWDLY, lû'd-lý. ad. Wickedly; libidiously, lustfully.
 LEWDNESS, lû'd-nís. f. Lustful licentiousness.
 LEWDSTER, lû'd-stúr. f. A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures. Not used.
 LEWIS D'OR, lû-ý-dô'r. f. A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings.
 LEXICOGRAPHER, lèks-ý-kòg'-gráf-úr. f. A writer of dictionaries.
 LEXICOGRAPHY, lèks-ý-kòg'-gráf-ý. f. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.
 LEXICON, lèks-ý-kùn. f. A dictionary.
 LEY, lè'. f. A field.
 LIABLE, lí'-abl. f. Obnoxious, not exempt, subject.
 LIAR, lí'-úr. f. One who tells falsehood, one who wants veracity.
 LIBATION, lí-bá'-shùn. f. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.
 LIBBARD, líb'-búrd. f. A leopard.
 LIBEL, lí'-bél. f. A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.
 To LIBEL, lí'-bél. v. n. To spread defamation, generally written or printed.
 To LIBEL, lí'-bél. v. a. To satirise, to lampoon.
 LIBELLER, lí'-bél-lúr. f. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.
 LIBELLOUS, lí'-bél-lús. a. Defamatory.
 LIBERAL, líb'-bér-ál. a. Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.
 LIBERALITY, líb-bér-rál'-ít-ý. f. Munificence, bounty, generosity.
 LIBERALLY, líb'-bér-rál-ý. ad. Bountifully, largely.
 LIBERTINE, líb'-bér-tín. f. One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the pre-

LIC

cepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman.
 LIBERTINE, líb'-bér-tín. a. Licentious, irreligious.
 LIBERTINISM, líb'-bér-tín-izm. f. Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.
 LIBERTY, líb'-bér-tý. f. Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint; leave, permission.
 LIBIDINOUS, lí-bíd'-ín-ús. a. Lewd, lustful.
 LIBIDINOUSLY, lí-bíd'-ín-ús-lý. ad. Lewdly, lustfully.
 LIBRAL, lí'-brál. a. Of a pound weight.
 LIBRARIAN, lí-brá'-ryán. f. One who has the care of a library.
 LIBRARY, lí'-brá-rý. f. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.
 To LIBRATE, lí'-brát. v. a. To poise, to balance.
 LIBRATION, lí-brá'-shùn. f. The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.
 LIBRATORY, lí'-brá-túr-ý. a. Balancing, playing like a balance.
 LICE, lí'se. The plural of Louse.
 LICEBANE, lí'se-bán. f. A plant.
 LICENSE, lí'-séns. f. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission; liberty, permission.
 To LICENSE, lí'-séns. v. a. To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.
 LICENSER, lí'-sén-fúr. f. A granter of permission.
 LICENTiate, lí-sén'-shét. f. A man who uses a license; a degree in Spanish universities.
 To LICENTiate, lí-sén'-sháte. v. a. To permit, to encourage by license.
 LICENTIOUS, lí-sén'-shús. a. Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

L I E

- LICENTIOUSLY, lî-sên'-shûs-ly. ad. With too much liberty.
- LICENTIOUSNESS, lî-sên'-shûs-nîs. f. Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.
- To LICK, lk'. v. a. To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To Lick up, to devour.
- LICK, lk'. f. A blow, rough usage.
- LICKERISH, lk'-êr-îsh. } a. Nice
LICKEROUS, lk'-êr-ûs. } in the
choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.
- LICKERISHNESS, lk'-êr-îsh-nîs. f. Niceness of palate.
- LICORICE, lk'-kûr-îs. f. A root of sweet taste.
- LICTOR, lk'-tûr. f. A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.
- LID, ld'. f. A cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.
- LIE, lê'. f. Any thing impregnated with some other body, as soap or salt.
- LIE, ly'. f. A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.
- To LIE, ly'. v. n. To utter criminal falsehood.
- To LIE, ly'. v. n. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be reposed in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to be placed or situated; to press upon; to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to be in prison; to be in a bad state; to consist; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth against one; to cost, as, it Lies me in more money; to Lie at, to importune, to tease; To Lie by, to rest, to remain still; To Lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; To Lie in, to be in childbed; To Lie under, to be subject to; To Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; To Lie with, to converse in bed.

L I F

- LIEF, lê'f. a. Dear, beloved. Obsolete.
- LIEGE, lê'dzh. a. Bound by some feudal tenure, subject; sovereign.
- LIEGE, lê'dzh. f. Sovereign, superior lord.
- LIEGEMAN, lê'dzh-mân. f. A subject.
- LIEGER, lê'-dzhûr. f. A resident ambassador.
- LIEN, lî'-ên. the participle of LIE. Lain. Obsolete.
- LIENTERICK, lî'-ên-têr'-rik. a. Pertaining to a lientery.
- LIENTERY, lî'-ên-têr-ry. f. A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts.
- LIER, lî'-êr. f. One that rests or lies down.
- LIEU, lû'. f. Place, room.
- LIEVE, lê'v. ad. Willingly.
- LIEUTENANCY, lif-tên'-nân-sy. f. The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.
- LIEUTENANT, lif-tên'-nânt. f. A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination.
- LIEUTENANTSHIP, lif-tên'-nântship. f. The rank or office of lieutenant.
- LIFE, lif'e. f. plural LIVES. Union and co-operation of soul with body; present state; enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state; the living form, resemblance exactly copied; common occurrences, human affairs, the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness, vivacity, resolution; animated existence, animal being; a word of endearment.
- LIFEBLOOD, lif'e-blûd. f. The blood necessary to life.
- LIFEGIVING, lif'e-giv-ving. a. Having the power to give life.
- LIFE.

L I G

LIFEGUARD, lî'fe-gârd. f. The guard of a king's person.

LIFELESS, lî'fe-lîs. a. Dead; unanimated; without power, force, or spirit.

LIFELESSLY, lî'fe-lîs-lý. ad. Without vigour, without spirit.

LIFELIKE, lî'fe-lîke. f. Like a living person.

LIFESTRING, lî'fe-strîng. f. Nerve, strings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, lî'fe-tîme. f. Continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, lî'fe-wê-ry. a. Wretched, tired of living.

To LIFT, lîft'. v. a. To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride. Up is sometimes emphatically added to **LIFT**.

To LIFT, lîft'. v. n. To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, lîft'. f. The act of lifting, the manner of lifting; a hard struggle.

LIFTER, lîf-tûr. f. One that lifts.

To LIG, lîg'. v. n. To lie. Obsolete.

LIGAMENT, lîg'-gâ-mént. f. A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain, entanglement.

LIGAMENTAL, lîg-â-mén'-tâl. }
LIGAMENTOUS, lîg-â-mén'-tûs. } a.
 Composing a ligament.

LIGATION, lî-gâ'-shûn. f. The act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, lîg'-gâ-tshôr. f. Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, lî'te. f. That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see; illumination of mind, instruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall; point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

L I G

LIGHT, lî'te. a. Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn or carried; not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable; easy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments; slight, not great; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled; gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct.

LIGHT, lî'te. a. from **LIGHT**. Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, lî'te. ad. Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, lî'te. v. a. To kindle, to inflame, to set on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to ease of a burthen.

To LIGHT, lî'te. v. n. To happen, to fall upon by chance; to descend from a horse or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to strike on; to settle, to rest.

To LIGHTEN, lî'tn. v. n. To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light, from **LIGHT**, v. n.

To LIGHTEN, lî'tn. v. a. To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make less heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.

LIGHTER, lî'te-ûr. f. A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lî'te-ûr-mân. f. One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lî'te-fîng-gûrd. a. Nimble at conveyance, thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, lî'te-fût. a. Nimble in running or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, lî'te-fût. f. Venison.

LIGHTHEADED, lî'te-héd'-îd. a. Unsteady, thoughtless; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, lî'te-héd'-îd-nîs. f. Deliriousness, disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, lî'te-hâr-tîd. a. Gay, merry.

LIGHTHOUSE, lî'te-hous. f. An high

LIK

high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLEGGED, lî'te-lêg'd. a. Nimble, swift.

LIGHTLESS, lî'te-lîs. a. Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, lî'te-lý. ad. Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chafely; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, lî'te-mî'n-dîd. a. Unsettled, unsteady.

LIGHTNESS, lî'te-nîs. f. Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, lî'te-nîng. f. The flash that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

LIGHTS, lî'ts. f. The lungs, the organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, lî'te-sûm. a. Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, lî'te-sûm-nîs. f. Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness, merriment, levity.

LIGNALOEES, lîg-nâl'-ô-êz. f. Aloes wood.

LIGNEOUS, lîg'-ný-ûs. a. Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood.

LIGNUMVITÆ, lîg'-núm-vî"-tê. f. Guaiacum, a very hard wood.

LIGURE, lî'-gûre. f. A precious stone.

LIKE, lî'ke. a. Resembling, having resemblance; equal, of the same quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a state that gives probable expectations.

LIKE, lî'ke. f. Some person or thing resembling another; near approach, a state like to another state.

LIKE, lî'ke. ad. In the same manner, in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; likely, probably.

To LIKE, lî'ke. v. a. To chuse with

LIM

some degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.

To LIKE, lî'ke. v. n. To be pleased with.

LIKELIHOOD, lî'ke-lý-hûd. f. Appearance; shew, resemblance, likeness; probability, verisimilitude, appearance of truth.

LIKELY, lî'ke-lý. a. Such as may be liked, such as may please; probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed.

LIKELY, lî'ke-lý. ad. Probably, as may reasonably be thought.

To LIKEN, lî'kn. v. a. To represent as having resemblance.

LIKENESS, lî'ke-nîs. f. Resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.

LIKEWISE, lî'ke-wîze. ad. In like manner, also, moreover, too.

LIKING, lî'-kîng. a. Plump, in the state of plumpness.

LIKING, lî'-kîng. f. Good state of body, plumpness; state of trial, inclination.

LILACH, lî'-lâk. f. A tree.

LILIED, lîl'-lýd. a. Embellished with lilies.

LILY, lîl'-lý. f. A flower.

LILY-DAFFODIL, lîl'-lý-dâf"-fô-dîl. f. A foreign flower.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, lîl'-lý-ôf-thê-vâl'-lý. May lily.

LILYLIVERED, lîl'-lý-lîv-vûrd. a. White livered, cowardly.

LIMATURE, lî'-mâ-tshôr. f. Filings of any metal, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, lîm'. f. A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

To LIMB, lîm'. v. a. To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.

LIMBECK, lîm'-bîk. f. A still.

LIMBED, lîmd'. a. Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lîm'-bûr. a. Flexible, easily bent, pliant.

LIMBERNESS, lîm'-bûr-nîs. f. Flexibility, pliancy.

LIMBO, lîm'-bô. f. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither

neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.

LIME, lî'me. f. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a species of lemon.

To LIME, lî'me. v. a. To entangle, to ensnare; to smear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, lî'me-kil. f. Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, lî'me-stône. f. The stone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, lî'me-wâ-tûr. f. It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LIMIT, lîm'-mît. f. Bound, border, utmost reach.

To LIMIT, lîm'-mît. v. a. To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

LIMITARY, lîm'-mît-têr-ý. a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

LIMITATION, lîm-my'-tâ'-shûn. f. Restriction, circumspection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

To LIMN, lîm'. v. a. To draw, to paint any thing.

LIMNER, lîm'-nûr. f. A painter, a picture-maker.

LIMOUS, lî'-mûs. a. Muddy, slimy.

LIMP, lîmp'. f. A halt.

To LIMP, lîmp'. v. n. To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPIT, lîm'-pît. f. A kind of shell fish.

LIMPID, lîm'-pîd. a. Clear, pure, transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lîm'-pîd-nîs. f. Clearness, purity.

LIMPINGLY, lîmp'-pîng-lý. ad. In a lame halting manner.

LIMY, lî'-mý. a. Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIN, lîn'. v. n. To stop, to give over.

LINCHPIN, lîntsh'-pîn. f. An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS, lînk'-tûs. f. Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lîn'-dên. f. The lime tree.

LINE, lî'ne. f. Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the string that sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verse; rank; work thrown up, trench; extension, limit; equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family ascending or descending; one tenth of an inch.

To LINE, lî'ne. v. a. To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover over.

LINEAGE, lîn'-nyâdzh. f. Race, progeny, family.

LINEAL, lîn'-nyâl. a. Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.

LINEALLY, lîn'-yâl-lý. ad. In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lîn'-nyâ-mênt. f. Feature, discriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lîn'-nyâr. a. Composed of lines, having the form of lines.

LINEATION, lîn'-ý-â'-shûn. f. Draught of a line or lines.

LINEN, lîn'-nîn. f. Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, lîn'-nîn. a. Made of linen, resembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lîn'-nîn-drâ-pûr. f. He who deals in linen.

LING, lîng'. f. Heath; a kind of sea fish.

To LINGER, lîng'-gûr. v. n. To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be in suspense; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

LINGERER, lîng'-gûr-ûr. f. One who lingers.

L I O

LINGERINGLY, lîng'-gûr-îng-lý. ad. With delay, tediously.
 LINGO, lîng'-gô. f. Language, tongue, speech.
 LINGUACIOUS, lîng-gwâ'-shûs. a. Full of tongue, talkative.
 LINGUADENTAL, lîng-gwâ-dên'-tâl. a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
 LINGUIST, lîng'-gwîst. f. A man skilful in languages.
 LINGWORT, lîng'-wûrt. f. An herb.
 LINIMENT, lîn'-ny'-mênt. f. Ointment, balsam.
 LINING, lî'-ning. f. The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.
 LINK, lînk'. f. A single ring of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.
 To LINK, lînk'. v. a. To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.
 LINKBOY, lînk'-boy. f. A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.
 LINNET, lîn'-nit. f. A small singing bird.
 LINSEED, lîn'-sêd. f. The seed of flax.
 LINSEYWOOLSEY, lîn'-fý-wûl'-fý. a. Made of linen and wool mixed, vile, mean.
 LINSTOCK, lîn'-stôk. f. A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.
 LINT, lînt'. f. The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.
 LINTEL, lîn'-têl. f. That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.
 LION, lî'-ûn. f. The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.
 LIONESSE, lî'-ûn-nês. f. A she-lion.

L I Q

LIONLEAF, lî'-ûn-lêf. f. A plant.
 LION'S-MOUTH, lî'-ûnz-mouth. f. The name of an herb.
 LION'S-PAW, lî'-ûnz-pâ.
 LION'S-TAIL, lî'-ûnz-tâle.
 LION'S-TOOTH, lî'-ûnz-tôth.
 LIP, lîp'. f. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; To make a lip, to hang the lip in fullness and contempt.
 LIPLABOUR, lîp'-lâ-bûr. f. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.
 LIPOTHYMOUS, lî-pôth'-ý-mûs. a. Swooning, fainting.
 LIPOTHYMY, lî-pôth'-ý-my. f. Swoon, fainting fit.
 LIPPED, lîpt'. a. Having lips.
 LIPPITUDE, lîp'-py'-tshôd. f. Bleariness of eyes.
 LIPWISDOM, lîp'-wîz-dûm. f. Wisdom in talk without practice.
 LIQUABLE, lîk'-kwâbl. a. Such as may be melted.
 LIQUATION, lî-kwâ'-shûn. f. The art of melting; capacity to be melted.
 To LIQUATE, lî'-kwâte. v. n. To melt, to liquefy.
 LIQUEFACTION, lîk'-kwê-fâk'-shûn. f. The act of melting, the state of being melted.
 LIQUEFIABLE, lîk'-kwê-fî-âbl. a. Such as may be melted.
 To LIQUEFY, lîk'-kwê-fý. v. a. To melt, to dissolve.
 To LIQUEFY, lîk'-wê-fý. v. n. To grow liquid.
 LIQUESCENCY, lî-kwês'-sên-fý. f. Aptness to melt.
 LIQUESCENT, lî-kwês'-sênt. a. Melting.
 LIQUID, lîk'-kwîd. a. Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness; dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.
 LIQUID, lîk'-kwîd. f. Liquid substance, liquor.
 To LIQUIDATE, lîk'-kwý-dâte. v. a. To clear away, to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY, lî-kwid'-it-ÿ. f. Subtilty; the property or state of being fluid.

LIQUIDNESS, lik'-kwid-nîs. f. Quality of being liquid, fluency.

LIQUOR, lik'-kûr. f. Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.

To LIQUOR, lik'-kûr. v. a. To drench or moisten.

To LISP', lîsp. v. n. To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, lîsp'. f. The act of lisping.

LISPER, lîsp'-pûr. f. One who lisps.

LIST, lîst'. f. A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

To LIST, lîst'. v. n. To chuse, to desire, to be disposed.

To LIST, lîst'. v. a. To enlist, to enrol or register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to enclose for combats; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew; to hearken to, to listen, to attend.

LISTED, lîs'-tîd. a. Striped, particoloured in long streaks.

To LISTEN, lîs'n. v. a. To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

To LISTEN, lîs'n. v. n. To hearken, to give attention.

LISTENER, lîs'-nûr. f. One that hearkens, a hearkener.

LISTLESS, lîst'-lîs. a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heedless.

LISTLESLY, lîst'-lîs-lÿ. ad. Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESNESS, lîst'-lîs-nîs. f. Inattention, want of desire.

LIT, lît'. the preterite of LIGHT.

LITANY, lît-tén-ÿ. f. A form of supplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, lît'-tér-âl. a. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

LITERALLY, lît'-tér-râl-ÿ. ad. According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

LITERALITY, lît-tér-râl'-it-ÿ. f. Original meaning.

LITERARY, lît'-tê-rér-ÿ. a. Respecting letters; regarding learning.

LITERATI, lît-tér-râ'-tî. f. The learned.

LITERATURE, lît'-tér-râ-tshôr. f. Learning; skill in letters.

LITHARGE, lîth-ârdzh. f. Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, lî'the. a. Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, lî'th-nîs. f. Limberness, flexibility.

LITHOGRAPHY, lî-thôg'-grâ-fÿ. f. The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, lî'-thô-mân-sÿ. f. Prediction by stones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, lî-thôn-trîp'-tik. a. Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, lî-thôt'-tô-mîst. f. A surgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lî-thôt'-tô-mÿ. f. The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, lît'-tÿ-gânt. f. One engaged in a suit of law.

LITIGANT, lît'-tÿ-gânt. a. Engaged in a juridical contest.

To LITIGATE, lît'-tÿ-gâte. v. a. To contest in law, to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE, lît'-tÿ-gâte. v. n. To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, lît-tÿ-gâ'-shùn. f. Judicial contest, suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lît-tîdzh'-ûs. a. Inclined to law-suits, quarrelsome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lît-tîdzh'-ûs-lÿ. ad. Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lît-tîdzh'-ûs-nîs. f. A wrangling disposition.

LITTER, lît'-tûr. f. A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown fluttishly about; a birth of animals.

To LITTER, lít-túr. v. a. To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with straw.

LITTLE, lít'l. a. Small in quantity; diminutive; of small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; some.

LITTLE, lít'l. f. A small space; a small part, a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lít'l. ad. In a small degree; in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lít'l-nls. f. Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lít-tò-rál. a. Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, lít-túr-dzhý. f. Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

To LIVE, lív'. v. n. To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life; to remain undestroyed; to converse, to cohabit; to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.

LIVE, lí've. a. Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.

LIVELESS, lí'fe-lís. ad. Wanting life; rather Lifeless.

LIVELIHOOD, lí've-lý-húd. f. Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, lí've-lý-nls. f. Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.

LIVELONG, lív'-lóng. a. Tedious, long in passing; lasting, durable.

LIVELY, lí've-lý. a. Brisk, vigorous; gay, airy; representing life; strong, energetick.

LIVELILY, lí've-lý-lý. } ad. Briskly,
LIVELY, lí've-lý. } vigorously;
with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, lív'-vúr. f. One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, lív'-vúr-kúl-lúr. a. Dark red.

LIVERGROWN, lív'-vúr-grón. a. Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, lív'-vúr-wúrt. f. A plant.

LIVERY, lív'-vér-ý. f. The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.

LIVERYMAN, lív'-vér-ý-mán. f. One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a free-man of some standing in a company.

LIVES, lí'vz. The plural of LIFE.

LIVID, lív'-íd. a. Discoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDIFY, lí'-víd'-ít-ý. f. Discolouration, as by a blow.

LIVING, lív'-víng. f. Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, lív'-víng-lý. ad. In the living state.

LIVRE, lí'-vúr. f. The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

LIXIVIAL, lík-sív'-yál. a. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIXIVIATE, lík-sív'-yát. a. Making a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, lík-sív'-yám. f. Lye, water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind.

LIZARD, líz'-zérd. f. An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDSTONE, líz'-zérd-flón. f. A kind of stone.

LO, ló'! interject. Look, see, behold,

LOACH, ló'tsh. f. A little fish.

LOAD, ló'd. f. A burthen, a freight, lading; any thing that depresses; as much drink as one can bear.

To LOAD, ló'd. v. a. To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

LOAD, ló'd. f. The leading vein in a mine.

LOADER, ló'-dúr. f. He who loads.
LOADS-

LOADSMAN, lɔ'dz-mán. f. He who leads the way, a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lɔ'd-stár. f. The pole-star, the cynosure, the leading or guiding star.

LOADSTONE, lɔ'd-stón. f. The magnet, the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

LOAF, lɔ'f. f. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, lɔ'm. f. Fat unctuous earth, marl.

To LOAM, lɔ'm. v. a. To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY, lɔ'-mý. a. Marly.

LOAN, lɔ'n. f. Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return or repayment.

LOATH, lɔ'th. a. Unwilling, disliking, not ready.

To LOATHE, lɔ'th. v. a. To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike.

LOATHER, lɔ'th-úr. f. One that loaths.

LOATHFUL, lɔ'th-fúl. a. Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.

LOATHINGLY, lɔ'th-ing-lý. ad. In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLY, lɔ'th-lý. ad. Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, lɔ'th-nís. f. Unwillingness.

LOATHSOME, lɔ'th-súm. a. Abhorred, detestable; causing satiety or fastidiousness.

LOATHSOMENESS, lɔ'th-súm-nís. f. Quality of raising hatred.

LOAVES, lɔ'vz. Plural of **LOAF**.

LOB, lɔb'. f. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; Lob's pound, a prison; a big worm.

To LOB, lɔb'. v. a. To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

LOBBY, lɔb'-bý. f. An opening before a room.

LOBE, lɔ'be. f. A division, a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBSTER, lɔb'-stúr. f. A shell fish.

LOCAL, lɔ'-kál. a. Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

LOCALITY, lɔ'-kál'-ít-ý. f. Existence in place, relation of place or distance.

LOCALLY, lɔ'-kál-ý. ad. With respect to place.

LOCATION, lɔ'-ká'-shún. f. Situation with respect to place, act of placing.

LOCH, lɔk'. f. A lake.

LOCK, lɔk'. f. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple; any inclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise the water on a river or canal made navigable.

To LOCK, lɔk'. v. a. To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine as with locks; to close fast.

To LOCK, lɔk'. v. n. To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.

LOCKER, lɔk'-kúr. f. Any thing that is closed with a lock, a drawer.

LOCKET, lɔk'-kít. f. A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.

LOCKRAM, lɔk'-krúm. f. A sort of coarse linen.

LOCOMOTION, lɔ'-kɔ-mó'-shún. f. Power of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, lɔ'-kɔ-mó'-tív. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

LOCUST, lɔ'-kúst. f. A devouring insect.

LOCUST-TREE, lɔ'-kúst-tré. f. A species of acacia.

LODESTAR, lɔ'd-stár. See **LOADSTAR**.

LODESTONE, lɔ'd-stón. See **LOADSTONE**.

To LODGE, lɔdzh'. v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to settle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place to; to lay flat.

To LODGE, lɔdzh'. v. n. To reside,

to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat.
LODGE, lódzh'. f. A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as the porter's lodge.
LODGMENT, lódzh'-mént. f. Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work.
LODGER, lódzh'-úr. f. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place.
LODGING, lódzh'-ing. f. Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep on.
LOFT, lá'ft. f. A floor; the highest floor; rooms on high.
LOFTILY, lá'f-tí-lý. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely.
LOFTINESS, lá'f-tý-nis. f. Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness.
LOFTY, lá'f-tý. a. High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty.
LOG, lóg'. f. A shapeless bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint.
LOGARITHMS, lóg'-à-ríthmz. f. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.
LOGARITHMICK, lóg'-à-ríth'-mík. a. Pertaining to logarithms, answering to logarithms.
LOGGATS, lóg'-gíts. f. A play or game.
LOGGERHEAD, lóg'-gúr-héd. f. A dolt, a blockhead, a thickskull.
LOGGERHEADED, lóg'-gúr-héd-id. a. Dull, stupid, doltish.
LOGICK, lódzh'-ík. f. Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.
LOGICAL, lódzh'-ík-ál. a. Pertaining to logick; skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

LOGICALLY, lódzh'-ý-kál-ý. ad. According to the laws of logick.
LOGICIAN, ló-dzísh'-ún. f. A teacher or professor of logick.
LOGMAN, lóg'-mán. f. One whose business is to carry logs.
LOGOMACHY, ló'-gò-mák-ý. f. A contention in words, a contention about words.
LOGWOOD, lóg'-wúd. f. A wood much used in dying.
LOHOCK, ló'-hók. f. Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses.
LOIN, loi'n. f. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.
To LOITER, loi'-túr. v. n. To linger, to spend time carelessly.
LOITERER, loi'-túr-úr. f. A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.
To LOLL, lol'. v. n. To lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out, used of the tongue.
LOMP, lómp'. f. A kind of roundish fish.
LONE, ló'ne. a. Solitary; single, without company.
LONELINESS, ló'ne-lý-nis. f. Solitude, want of company.
LONELY, ló'ne-lý. a. Solitary, addicted to solitude.
LONENESS, ló'ne-nis. f. Solitude; dislike of company.
LONESOME, ló'ne-súm. a. Solitary, dismal.
LONG, lóng'. a. Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, desirous; reaching to a great distance; protracted, as a long note.
LONGBOAT, lóng'-bót. f. The largest boat belonging to a ship.
LONGEVITY, lón-jév'-ít-ý. f. Length of life.
LONGIMANOUS, lón-jím'-má-nús. a. Longhanded, having long hands.
LONGIMETRY, lón-jím'-mè-trý. f. The art or practice of measuring distances.
LONGING, lóng'-ing. f. Earnest desire.
LONG-

LOO

LONGINGLY, lóng'-íng-lý. ad. With incessant wishes.

LONGITUDE, lón'-jý-tshód. f. Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to east or west.

LONGITUDINAL, lón-jý-tshó'-dý-nál. a. Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

LONGLY, lóng'-lý. ad. Longingly, with great liking. Not used.

LONGSOME, lóng'-súm. a. Tedious, wearisome by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, lóng'-súf'-fúr-íng. a. Patient, not easily provoked.

LONGWAYS, lóng'-wáz. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, lóng'-wín'-díd. a. Longbreathed, tedious.

LONGWISE, lóng'-wíz. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LOO, ló'. f. A game at cards.

LOOBILY, ló'-bý-lý. a. Aukward, clumsy.

LOOF, ló'f. f. It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chefs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle.

To **LOOF**, luf'. v. a. To bring the ship close to a wind.

LOOBY, ló'-bý. f. A lumber, a clumsy clown.

LOOFED, ló'ft. a. Gone to a distance.

To **LOOK**, lúk'. v. n. To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of seeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; To Look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; To Look after, to attend, to take care of; To Look for, to expect; To Look into, to examine, to sift, to inspect closely; To Look on, to respect, to regard, to esteem, to be a mere idle

LOO

spectator; To Look over, to examine, to try one by one; To Look out, to search, to seek, to be on the watch; To Look to, to watch, to take care of.

To **LOOK**, lúk'. v. a. To seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; To Look out, to discover by searching.

LOOK, lúk'. interj. See! lo! behold! observe.

LOOK, lúk'. f. Air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing.

LOOKER, lúk'-úr. f. One that looks; Looker on, spectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, lúk'-king-glás. f. Mirror, a glass which shews forms reflected.

LOOM, ló'm. f. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

LOOM, ló'm. f. A bird.

LOON, ló'n. f. A sorry fellow, a scoundrel.

LOOP, ló'p. f. A double through which a string or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, ló'pt. a. Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, ló'p-hól. f. Aperture, hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.

LOOPHOLED, ló'p-hóld. a. Full of holes, full of openings.

To **LOOSE**, ló's. v. a. To unbind, to untie any thing fastened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to disengage.

To **LOOSE**, ló's. v. n. To set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.

LOOSE, ló's. a. Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crouded; wanton; not close, not concise; vague, indeterminate; not strict; unconnected, rambling; lax of body; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive; To break Loose, to gain liberty; To let Loose, to set at liberty, to set at large.

LOOSE, ló's. f. Liberty, freedom from restraint; dismissal from any restraining force.

LOOSELY, ló's-lý. ad. Not fast, not firmly; without bandage; without union;

L O R

- union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchastely.
- To LOOSEN, lō'sn. v. n. To part, to separate.
- To LOOSEN, lō'sn. v. a. To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to make not cohesive.
- LOOSENESS, lō's-nis. f. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdness, unchastity; diarrhoea, flux of the belly.
- LOOSESTRIFE, lō's-strife. f. An herb.
- To LOP, lōp'. v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.
- LOP, lōp'. f. That which is cut from trees; a flea.
- LOPPER, lōp'-pūr. f. One that cuts trees.
- LOQUACIOUS, lō-kwā'-shūs. a. Full of talk; babbling, not secret.
- LOQUACITY, lō-kwās'-sīt-y. f. Too much talk.
- LORD, lā'rd. f. The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief justice, lord mayor.
- To LORD, lā'rd. v. n. To domineer, to rule despotically.
- LORDING, lā'r-dīng. f. Lord in contempt or ridicule.
- LORDLING, lā'rd-līng. f. A diminutive lord.
- LORDLINESS, lā'rd-lī-nis. f. Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.
- LORDLY, lā'rd-lī. a. Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, insolent.
- LORDLY, lā'rd-lī. ad. Imperiously, proudly.
- LORDSHIP, lā'rd-shīp. f. Dominion, power; seignory, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.
- LORE, lō're. f. Lesson, doctrine, instruction.

L O V

- To LORICATE, lōr'-rī-kāte. v. a. To plate over.
- LORIMER, lōr'-rī-mūr. } f. Bridle.
- LORINER, lōr'-rī-nūr. } cutter.
- LORN, lā'rn. a. Forsaken, lost. Obsolete.
- To LOSE, lō'ze. v. a. To forfeit by unlucky contest, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.
- To LOSE, lō'ze. v. n. Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.
- LOSEABLE, lō'z-ābl. a. Subject to privation.
- LOSER, lō'-zūr. f. One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.
- LOSS, lōs'. f. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.
- LOST, lōst'. pret. of To LOSE.
- LOST, lōst'. part. of To LOSE.
- LOT, lōt'. f. Fortune, state assigned; a chance; a die, or any thing used in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay scot and Lot.
- LOTE TREE, lō'te-trē. f. The Lotos.
- LOTION, lō'-shūn. f. A Lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetick.
- LOTTERY, lōt'-tūr-y. f. A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.
- LOUD, lou'd. a. Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.
- LOUDLY, lou'd-lī. ad. Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.
- LOUDNESS, lou'd-nis. f. Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.
- To LOVE, luv'. v. a. To regard with passionate affection; to regard with tenderness of affection; to be pleased with, to like; to regard with reverence.
- LOVE,

LOVE, luv'. f. The passion between the sexes; kindness, good-will, friendship, affection; courtship; tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdness; fondness, concord; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment; due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

LOVEAPPLE, luv'-apl. f. A plant, the fruit of a plant.

LOVEKNOT, luv'-nôt. f. A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER, luv'-lêt-tûr. f. Letter of courtship.

LOVELILY, luv'-ly-ly. ad. Amiably.

LOVELINESS, luv'-ly-nîs. f. Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVELORN, luv'-lârn. a. Forsaken of one's love.

LOVELY, luv'-ly. a. Amiable; exciting love.

LOVEMONGER, luv'-mûng-gûr. f. One who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, luv'-vûr. f. One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes any thing.

LOUVER, lô'-vûr. f. An opening for the smoke.

LOVESECRET, luv'-fê-krit. f. Secret between lovers.

LOVESICK, luv'-sik. a. Disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.

LOVESOME, luv'-sum. a. Lovely. A word not used.

LOVESONG, luv'-fông. f. Song expressing love.

LOVESUIT, luv'-sût. f. Courtship.

LOVETALE, luv'-tâle. f. Narrative of love.

LOVETHOUGHT, luv'-thât. f. Amorous fancy.

LOVETOY, luv'-toy. f. Small presents given by lovers.

LOVETRICK, luv'-trik. f. Art of expressing love.

LOUGH, lôk'. f. A lake, a large inland standing water.

LOVING, luv'-ving. participial a. Kind, affectionate; expressing kindness.

LOVINGKINDNESS, luv'-ving-kyind'-nîs. f. Tenderness, favour, mercy.

LOVINGLY, luv'-ving-ly. ad. Affectionately, with kindness.

LOVINGNESS, luv'-ving-nîs. f. Kindness, affection.

LOUIS D'OR, lô'-y-dô'r. f. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings.

To LOUNGE, lou'ndzh. v. n. To idle, to live lazily.

LOUNGER, lou'n-dzhûr. f. An idler.

LOUSE, lou's. f. A small animal, of which different species live and feed on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To LOUSE, louz'. v. a. To clean from lice.

LOUSEWORT, lou's-wûrt. f. The name of a plant.

LOUSILY, lou'-zy-ly. ad. In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LOUSINESS, lou'-zy-nîs. f. The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, lou'-zy. a. Swarming with lice, over-run with lice; mean, low born.

LOUT, lout'. f. A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

To LOUT, lout'. v. n. To pay obeisance, to bow. Obsolete.

LOUTISH, lout'-ish. a. Clownish; bumpkinly.

LOUTISHLY, lout'-ish-ly. ad. With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW, lô'. a. Not high; not rising far upwards; not elevated in situation; descending far downwards, deep; not deep, shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud, not noisy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; abject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumstances.

LOW, lô'. ad. Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depression of the voice; in a state of subjection.

To **LOW**, ló'. v. n. To bellow as a cow.
LOWBELL, ló'-bél. f. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.
 To **LOWER**, ló'-úr. v. a. To bring low, to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or value.
 To **LOWER**, ló'-úr. v. n. To grow less, to fall, to sink.
 To **LOWER**, low'-úr. v. n. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look fullen.
LOWER, low'-úr. f. Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look.
LOWERINGLY, low'r-ríng-lý. ad. With cloudiness, gloomily.
LOWERMOST, ló'-úr-múft. a. Lowest.
LOWLAND, ló'-lánd. f. The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills.
LOWLILY, ló'-lý-lý. ad. Humbly, meanly.
LOWLINESS, ló'-lý-nís. f. Humility; meanness, abject depression.
LOWLY, ló'-lý. a. Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not sublime.
LOWMINDED, ló-mín'-díd. a. Mean, groveling.
LOWN, ló'n. f. A scoundrel, a rascal, a stupid fellow.
LOWNESS, ló'-nís. f. Absence of height; meanness of condition; want of rank; want of sublimity; submissiveness; depression; dejection.
 To **LOWT**, lowt'. v. a. To overpower. Obsolete.
LOWTHOUGHTED, ló-thá't-íd. a. Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean in sentiment, narrow-minded.
LOWSPIRITED, ló-spér'-ít-íd. a. Dejected, depressed, not lively.
LOXODROMICK, lók'-fó-dróm-ík. f. Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb.
LOYAL, loy'-ál. a. Obedient, true

to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.
LOYALIST, loy'-ál-líst. f. One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.
LOYALLY, loy'-ál-lý. ad. With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.
LOYALTY, loy'-ál-tý. f. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.
LOZENGE, lóz'-zindzh. f. A rhomb; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.
LU, ló'. f. A game at cards.
LUBBARD, lúb'-búrd. f. A lazy sturdy fellow.
LUBBER, lúb'-búr. f. A sturdy drone, an idle fat booby.
LUBBERLY, lúb'-búr-lý. a. Lazy and bulky.
LUBBERLY, lúb'-búr-lý. ad. Awkwardly, clumsily.
 To **LUBRICATE**, lú'-brý-káte. v. a. To make smooth or slippery.
 To **LUBRICITATE**, lú-brís'-fý-táte. v. a. To smooth, to make slippery.
LUBRICITY, lú-brís'-fý-tý. f. Slipperiness, smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, slipperiness, instability; wantonness, lewdness.
LUBRICK, lú'-brík. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.
LUBRICOUS, lú'-brý-kús. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain.
LUBRIFICATION, lú-brý-fý-ká'-shún. f. The act of smoothing.
LUBRIFACTION, lú-brý-fák'-shún. f. The act of lubricating or smoothing.
LUCE, lú's. f. A pike full grown.
LUCENT, lú'-fént. a. Shining, bright, splendid.
LUCERNE, lú'-fěrn. f. A kind of grass cultivated as clover.
LUCID, lú'-síd. a. Bright, glittering; pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

LUCI-

L U G

LUCIDITY, lû-sîd'-î-t-y. f. Splendor, brightness.

LUCIFEROUS, lû-sîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Giving light, affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, lû-sîf'-fik. a. Making light, producing light.

LUCK, lûk'. f. Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lûk'-kÿ-lÿ. ad. Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lûk'-kÿ-nîs. f. Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lûk'-lîs. a. Unfortunate, unhappy.

LUCKY, lûk'-kÿ. a. Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, lû'-krâ-tîv. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRE, lû'-kûr. f. Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lû-krîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lû-krîf'-fik. a. Producing gain, profit.

LUCTATION, lûk-tâ'-shûn. f. Struggle, effort, contest.

To LUCUBRATE, lû'-kû-brâte. v.a. To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lû-kû-brâ'-shûn. f. Study by candle-light, any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lû'-kû-brâ-tûr'-y. a. Composed by candle-light.

LUCULENT, lû'-kû-lént. a. Clear, transparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lû'-dÿ-krûs. a. Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lû'-dÿ krûf-lÿ. ad. Sportively, in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lû'-dÿ-krûf-nîs. f. Burlesque, sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION, lû-dÿ-fÿ-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of mocking.

To LUFF, lûf'. v.n. To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

To LUG, lûg'. v.a. To hail or drag, to pull with violence; To Lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language.

To LUG, lûg'. v.n. To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lûg'. f. A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a pole or perch.

L U M

LUGGAGE, lûg'-gîdzh. f. Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy.

LUGUBRIOUS, lû-gû'-bryûs. a. Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lû'k-wârm. a. Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lû'k-wârm-lÿ. ad. With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lû'k-wârm-nîs. f. Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lûl'. v.a. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

LULLABY, lûl'-lâ-bÿ. f. A song to still babes.

LUMBAGO, lûm-bâ'-gô. f. Lumbago are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.

LUMBER, lûm'-bûr. f. Any thing useless or cumbersome; staves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffic between the West India islands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lûm'-bûr. v.a. To heap like useless goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lûm'-bûr. v.n. To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lû'-mîn-êr-y. f. Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lû-mîn-â'-shûn. f. Emission of light.

LUMINOUS, lû'-mîn-ûs. a. Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, lûmp'. f. A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.

To LUMP, lûmp'. v.a. To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lûmp'-fîsh. f. A sort of fish.

LUMPING, lûmp'-îng. a. Large, heavy, great.

LUMPISH, lûmp'-plîsh. a. Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.

L U R

LUMPISHLY, lûmp'-pîsh-lý. ad. With heaviness, with stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lûmp'-pîsh-nîs. f. Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY, lûmp'-ý. a. Full of lumps, full of compact masses.

LUNACY, lû'-ná-fý. f. A kind of madness influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lû'-nâr. } a. Relating
LUNARY, lû'-nâr-ý. } to the moon,
 under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lû'-ná-tîd. a. Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lû'-ná-tîk. a. Mad, having the imagination influenced by the Moon.

LUNATICK, lû'-ná-tîk. f. A madman.

LUNATION, lû'-ná'-shûn. f. The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lûntsh'. } f. As
LUNCHEON, lûnt'-shûn. } much
 food as one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lû'n. f. Any thing in the shape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lû-nét'. f. A small half moon.

LUNGED, lûng'd. a. Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lûng'-grôn. a. The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are lung-grown.

LUNGS, lûng'z. f. The lights, the organs of respiration.

LUNGWORT, lûng'-wûrt. f. A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lû'-ny'-sô'-lâr. a. Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUPINE, lû'-pîn. f. A kind of pulse.

LURCH, lûrtsh'. f. A forlorn or deserted condition; a term at cards.

To LURCH, lûrtsh'. v. a. To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lûrtsh'-ûr. f. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

LURE, lû'r. f. Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promises advantage.

L U S

LURID, lû'-rîd. a. Gloomy, dismal.

To LURK, lûrk'. v. n. To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie close.

LURKER, lûrk'-ûr. f. A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE, lûrk'-îng-plâse. f. Hiding place, secret place.

LUSCIOUS, lûs'-shûs. a. Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lûs'-shûs-lý. ad. With a great degree of sweetness.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lûs'-shûs-nîs. f. Immoderate sweetness.

LUSERN, lû'-fêrn. f. A lynx.

LUSERNE, lû'-fêrn. f. [A corrected spelling from the French.] Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUSH, lûsh'. a. Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. Obsolete.

LUSORIOUS, lû-sô'-ryûs. a. Used in play, sportive.

LUSORY, lû'-sûr-ý. a. Used in play.

LUST, lûst. f. Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.

To LUST, lûst'. v. n. To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to list, to like; to have irregular dispositions.

LUSTFUL, lûst'-fûl. a. Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust.

LUSTFULLY, lûst'-fûl-ý. ad. With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS, lûst'-fûl-nîs. f. Libidinousness.

LUSTIED, lûs'-tý-héd. } f. Vi-
LUSTIHOOD, lûs'-tý-hûd. } gour,
 sprightliness, corporal ability.

LUSTILY, lûs'-tý-lý. ad. Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lûs'-tý-nîs. f. Stoutness, sturdiness, strength, vigour of body.

LUSTRAL, lûs'-trâl. a. Used in purification.

LUSTRATION, lûs'-trâ'-shûn. f. Purification by water.

LUSTRE, lûs'-tûr. f. Brightness, splen-

LUX

splendour, glitter; a scone with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years.
LUSTRING, lû'te-string. f. A shining silk.
LUSTROUS, lûs'-trûs. a. Bright, shining, luminous.
LUSTWORT, lûst'-wûrt. f. An herb.
LUSTY, lûs'-tý. a. Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.
LUTANIST, lû'-tân-îst. f. One who plays upon the lute.
LUTARIOUS, lû-tâ'-ryûs. a. Living in mud, of the colour of mud.
LUTE, lû't. f. A stringed instrument of musick; a composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.
To LUTE, lû't. v. a. To close with lute or chemist's clay.
LUTESTRING, lû'te-string. f. Luststring, a shining silk.
LUTULENT, lû'-tshô-lént. a. Muddy, turbid.
To LUX, lûk's. } v. a. To
To LUXATE, lûk's-âte. } put out of joint, to disjoint.
LUXATION, lûks-â'-shûn. f. The act of disjoining; any thing disjointed.
LUXE, lûks'. f. Luxury, voluptuousness.
LUXURIANCE, lûg-zhò'-ryâns. }
LUXURIANCY, lûg-zhò'-ryân- } f.
 Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth.
LUXURIANT, lûg-zhò'-ryânt. a. Exuberant, superfluously plenteous.

LYR

To LUXURIATE, lûg-zhò'-ryâte. v. n. To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty.
LUXURIOUS, lûg-zhò'-ryûs. a. Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant.
LUXURIOUSLY, lûg-zhò'-ryûs-lý. ad. Deliciously, voluptuously.
LUXURY, lûk'-shûr-ý. f. Voluptuousness, addictedness to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.
LYCANTHROPY, lî-kân'-thró-pý. f. A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.
LYING, lý'-ing. The participle of LIE.
LYMPH, lím'. f. Water, transparent colourless liquor.
LYMPHATICK, lím-fât'-ík. f. A vessel conveying the lymph.
LYMPHATICK, lím-fât'-ík. a. Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.
LYNX, lînk's'. f. A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.
LYRE, lý're. f. A harp, a musical instrument.
LYRICAL, lý'-rý-kál. } a. Pertaining to a
LYRICK, lý'-rík. } harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.
LYRIST, lý'-ríst. f. A musician who plays upon the harp.

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MACARONI, māk-ā-rō'-ny. f. A fop, a fribble, one who dresses fantastically, one who follows every ridiculous mode of dress.

MACARONI, māk-ā-rō'-ny. a. Belonging to a fantastic mode of dress; suited to a fop.

MACAROONE, māk-ā-rō'n. f. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW-TREE, mā-kā'-trē. f. A species of the palm-tree.

MACAW, mā-kā'. f. A bird in the West Indies.

MACE, mā'se. f. An ensign of authority worn before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is Mace.

MACEBEARER, mā'se-bēr-ūr. f. One who carries the mace.

To MACERATE, mās'-sēr-āte. v. a. To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, mās-fēr-ā'-shùn. f. The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardship; Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHINAL, māk'-kỳ-nāl. a. Relating to machines.

To MACHINATE, māk'-kín-āte. v. a. To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, māk-kín-ā'-shùn. f. Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.

MACHINE, mā-shī'n. f. Any complicated piece of workmanship; an

M A D

engine; supernatural agency in poems.

MACHINERY, mā shī'n-ēr-ý. f. Enginery, complicated workmanship; the Machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MACHINIST, mā-shī'n-íst. f. A constructor of engines or machines.

MACKEREL, māk'-kríl. f. A sea-fish.

MACKEREL-GALE, māk'-kríl-gāle. f. A strong breeze.

MACROCOSM, mā'-krō-kōzm. f. The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION, māk-tā'-shùn. f. The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA, māk'-kū-lā. f. A spot.

To MACULATE, māk'-kū-lāte. v. a. To stain, to spot.

MACULATION, māk-kū-lā'-shùn. f. Stain, spot, taint.

MAD, mād'. a. Disordered in the mind; distracted; over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged, furious.

To MAD, mād'. v. a. To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

To MAD, mād'. v. n. To be mad, to be furious.

MADAM, mād'-ùm. f. The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, mād'-brân. } a.

MADBRAINED, mād'-brând. } Disordered in the mind, hotheaded.

MADCAP, mād'-káp. f. A madman, a wild hotbrained fellow; a wild giddy girl.

To MADDEN, mād'n. v. n. To become mad, to act as mad.

To MADDEN, mād'n. v. a. To make mad.

MADDER, mād'-dūr. f. A plant.

MADE,

MADE, mǎ'de. Participle preterite of MAKE.

MADEFACTION, mǎd-dě-fák'-shún. f. The act of making wet.

To MADEFY, mǎd'-dě-fý. v. a. To moisten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, mǎd'-hous. f. A house where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, mǎd'-lý. ad. Without understanding.

MADMAN, mǎd'-mán. f. A man deprived of his understanding.

MADNESS, mǎd'-nís. f. Distraction; fury, wildness, rage.

MADRIGAL, mǎd'-dry-gál. f. A pastoral song.

MADWORT, mǎd'-würt. f. An herb.

MAGDALEN, mǎg'-dǎ-lén. f. A penitent prostitute.

MAGAZINE, mǎg-gǎ-zě'n. f. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet.

MAGGOT, mǎg'-gút. f. A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsy, caprice, odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, mǎg'-gút-tý-nís. f. The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, mǎg'-gút-ý. ad. Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical.

MAGICAL, mǎdzh'-ý-kál. a. Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers.

MAGICALLY, mǎdzh'-ý-kál-ý. ad. According to the rites of magick.

MAGICK, mǎdzh'-ík. f. The art of putting in action the power of spirits; the secret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, mǎdzh'-ík. a. Incantating; necromantick.

MAGICIAN, mǎ-dzhísh'-án. f. One skilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL, mǎ-dzhís-tě'-ryál. a. Such as suits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotick; chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistry.

MAGISTERIALLY, mǎ-dzhís-tě'-ryál-ý. ad. Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, mǎ-dzhís-tě'-ryál-nís. f. Haughtiness, airs of a master.

MAGISTRY, mǎdzh'-ís-těr-ý. f. A term in chemistry.

MAGISTRACY, mǎdzh'-ís-tréf-ý. f. Office or dignity of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATE, mǎdzh'-ís-trét. f. A man publicly invested with authority, a governour.

MAGNA CHARTA, mǎg'-ná-kár-tǎ. f. The great charter, the basis of English laws and privileges.

MAGNANIMITY, mǎg-ná-ním'-ít-ý. f. Greatness of mind, elevation of soul.

MAGNANIMOUS, mǎg-nán'-ý-mús. a. Great of mind, elevated in sentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, mǎg-nán'-ý-mús-ly. ad. Bravely, with greatness of mind.

MAGNET, mǎg'-nít. f. The lodestone, the stone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, mǎg-nét'-tý-kál. } a.

MAGNETICK, mǎg-nét'-tík. } Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant.

MAGNETISM, mǎg'-nét-izm. f. Power of the lodestone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, mǎg-ný-fí'-ábl. a. To be extolled or praised. Unusual.

MAGNIFICAL, mǎg-níf'-fý-kál. } a.

MAGNIFICK, mǎg-níf'-fík. } Illustrious, grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, mǎg-níf'-fý-séns. f. Grandeur of appearance, splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, mǎg-níf'-fý-sént. a. Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to shew.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mǎg-níf'-fý-sént-ly. ad. Pompously, splendidly.

MAGNIFICO, mǎg-níf'-fý-kó. f. A grandee of Venice.

MAG-

MAGNIFIER, mǎg'-ny'-fi-ūr. f. One that praises extravagantly; a glass that increases the bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, mǎg'-ny'-fý. v.a. To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to exalt, to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, mǎg'-ny'-tshōd. f. Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, mǎg'-py. f. A bird sometimes taught to talk.

MAHOMET, mǎ'-ō-mét. f. The pretended prophet, who founded the religion and empire of the Saracens about the year of Christ 625.

MAHOMETAN, mǎ-hōm'-ē-tǎn. a. Belonging to Mahomet, pertaining to the religion of Mahomet.

MAHOMETANISM, mǎ-hōm'-ē-tǎn-ism. f. The religion introduced by Mahomet.

MAID, mǎ'de. } f. An unmarried
MAIDEN, mǎ'dn. } woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.

MAID, mǎ'de. f. A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN, mǎ'dn. a. Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, mǎ'dn-hār. f. A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, mǎ'dn-héd. } f.

MAIDENHOOD, mǎ'dn-hūd. } f. Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state.

MAIDENLIP, mǎ'dn-líp. f. An herb.

MAIDENLY, mǎ'dn-lý. a. Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

MAIDEN SESSION, mǎ'dn-séf'-shùn. f. A session in which no person is capitally convicted.

MAIDHOOD, mǎ'de-hūd. f. Virginity. Not used.

MAIDMARIAN, mǎ'de-mār'-yǎn. f. A kind of dance.

MAIDSERVANT, mǎ'de-sér-vánt. f. A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, mǎ-dzhēs'-tý-kál. } a.

MAJESTICK, mǎ-dzhēs'-tik. } a. August, having dignity; stately, pompous, sublime.

MAJESTICALLY, mǎ-dzhēs'-tý-kál-ý. ad. With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, mǎdzh'-ēs-tý. f. Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, mǎ'l. f. A coat of steel network worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, mǎ'l. v.a. To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, mǎ'm. v.a. To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.

MAIM, mǎ'm. f. Privation of some essential part, lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury, mischief; essential defect.

MAIN, mǎ'n. a. Principal, chief; violent, strong; gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, mǎ'n. f. The gross, the bulk; the sum, the whole; the ocean; violence, force; a hand at dice; the continent.

MAINLAND, mǎ'n-lánd. f. Continent.

MAINLY, mǎ'n-lý. ad. Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, mǎ'n-mǎst. f. The chief or middle mast.

MAINPRISE, mǎ'n-príze. f. Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, mǎ'n-sál. f. The sail of the mainmast.

MAINSHEET, mǎ'n-shét. f. The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, mǎ'n-yárd. f. The yard of the mainmast.

To MAINTAIN, mén-tǎ'n. v.a. To preserve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expence of; to support with the conveniences of life.

To MAINTAIN, mén-tǎ'n. v.n. To support

support by argument, to assert as a tenet.
MAINTAINABLE, mên-tâ'n-âbl. a. Defensible, justifiable.
MAINTAINER, mên-tâ'n-ûr. f. Supporter, cherisher.
MAINTENANCE, mên'-tên-êns. f. Supply of the necessities of life; support, protection; continuance, security from failure.
MAINTOP, mâ'n-tôp. f. The top of the mainmast.
MAJOR, mâ'-jûr. a. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.
MAJOR, mâ'-jûr. f. The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality; Major-general, the general officer of the second rank; Major-domo, one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.
MAJORATION, mâ-jô-râ'-shùn. f. Increase, enlargement.
MAJORITY, mâ-jôr'-it-ý. f. The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.
MAIZE, mâ'ze. f. Indian wheat.
To MAKE, mâ'ke. v. a. To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cause; to perform, to use; to bring into any state or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to establish in riches or happiness; to suffer, to incur; to commit; to compel, to force, to constrain; to intend; to raise as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to represent; to constitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; To Make away, to kill, to destroy; to transfer; To Make account, to reckon, to believe; To Make account of, to esteem, to regard; To Make free with, to treat without ceremony; To Make good, to maintain, to justify; to fulfil, to accomplish; To Make light of, to consider as of no consequence; To

Make love, to court, to play the gallant; To Make merry, to feast, to partake of an entertainment; To Make much of, to cherish, to foster; To Make of, What to make of, is, how to understand; To Make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; To Make over, to settle in the hands of trustees, to transfer; To Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's self; to prove, to evince; To Make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession; To make up, to get together; to reconcile, to repair; to compose as of ingredients; to supply, to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude.
To MAKE, mâ'ke. v. n. To tend, to travel, to go any way, to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cause; to concur; to shew, to appear, to carry appearance; To Make away with, to destroy, to kill; To Make for, to advantage, to favour; To Make up, to compensate, to be instead.
MAKE, mâ'ke. f. Form, structure, nature.
MAKEBATE, mâ'ke-bâte. f. Breeder of quarrels.
MAKER, mâ'-kûr. f. The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who sets any thing in its proper state.
MAKEPEACE, mâ'ke-pês. f. Peacemaker; reconciler.
MAKEWEIGHT, mâ'ke-wât. f. Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.
MALADY, mál'-â-dý. f. A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.
MALANDERS, mál'-ân-dûrz. f. A dry scab on the pastern of horses.
MALAPERT, mál'-â-pért. a. Saucy, quick with impudence.
MALAPERTLY, mál'-â-pért-lý. ad. Impudently, saucily.
MALAPERTNESS, mál'-â-pért-nis. f. Liveliness of reply without decency, quick impudence, sauciness.

M A L

MALE, mǎ'le. a. Of the sex that begets young, not female.
 MALE, mǎ'le. f. The he of any species.
 MALE, mǎ'le. In composition, signifies ILL.
 MALEADMINISTRATION, mǎl'-
 ǎd-mín-nis-trǎ"-shùn. f. Bad management of affairs.
 MALECONTENT, mǎl-kón-těnt'.
 f. }
 MALECONTENTED, mǎl-kón-
 tén'-tíd. a. }
 Discontented, dissatisfied.
 MALECONTENTEDLY, mǎl-kón-
 tén'-tíd-lý. ad. With discontent.
 MALECONTENTEDNESS, mǎl-
 kón-tén'-tíd-nis. f. Discontented-
 ness, want of affection to govern-
 ment.
 MALEDICTION, mǎl-lě-dík'-shùn.
 f. Curse, execration, denunciation
 of evil.
 MALEFACTION, mǎl-lě-fák'-shùn.
 f. A crime, an offence.
 MALEFACTOR, mǎl'-lě-fák-túr. f.
 An offender against law, a crimi-
 nal.
 MALEFICK, mǎl-lěf'-fík. a. Mis-
 chievous, hurtful.
 MALEPRACTICE, mǎl-prák'-tis. f.
 Practice contrary to rules.
 MALETREATMENT, mǎl-trět'-
 mēnt. f. Abuse, ill usage.
 MALEVOLENCE, mǎ-lěv'-vǒ-lěns.
 f. Ill will, inclination to hurt others,
 malignity.
 MALEVOLENT, mǎ-lěv'-vǒ-lěnt. a.
 Ill-disposed towards others.
 MALEVOLENTLY, mǎ-lěv'-vǒ-
 lěnt-lý. ad. Malignly, malig-
 nantly.
 MALICE, mǎl'-lis. f. Deliberate
 mischief; ill intention to any one,
 desire of hurting.
 MALICIOUS, mǎ-lísh'-ús. a. Ill-
 disposed to any one, intending ill.
 MALICIOUSLY, mǎ-lísh'-ús-lý. ad.
 With malignity, with intention of
 mischief.
 MALICIOUSNESS, mǎ-lísh'-ús-nis.
 f. Malice, intention of mischief to
 another.

M A L

MALIGN, mǎ-lí'ne. a. Unfavour-
 able, ill-disposed to any one, mali-
 cious; infectious, fatal to the body,
 pestilential.
 To MALIGN, mǎ-lí'ne. v. a. To re-
 gard with envy or malice; to hurt;
 to censure.
 MALIGNANCY, mǎ-líg'-nǎn-fý. f.
 Malevolence, malice, destructive
 tendency.
 MALIGNANT, mǎ-líg'-nǎnt. a. En-
 vious, malicious; hostile to life, as
 Malignant fevers.
 MALIGNANT, mǎ-líg'-nǎnt. f. A
 man of ill intention, malevolently
 disposed; it was a word used of the
 defenders of the church and mo-
 narchy by the rebel sectaries in the
 civil wars.
 MALIGNANTLY, mǎ-líg'-nǎnt-lý.
 ad. With ill intention, maliciously,
 mischievously.
 MALIGNER, mǎ-lí'n-núr. f. One
 who regards another with ill will;
 sarcastical censurer.
 MALIGNITY, mǎ-líg'-nít-ý. f. Ma-
 lice; destructive tendency; evilness
 of nature.
 MALIGNLY, mǎ-lí'ne-lý. ad. En-
 viously, with ill will.
 MALKIN, mǎ'-kín. f. A dirty wench.
 MALL, mǎl'. f. A stroke, a blow.
 Obsolete. A kind of beater or ham-
 mer; a walk where they formerly
 played with malls and balls.
 MALLARD, mǎl'-lárd. f. The drake
 of the wild duck.
 MALLEABILITY, mǎl'-lyá-bíl'-ít-ý.
 f. Quality of enduring the hammer.
 MALLEABLE, mǎl'-lyábl. a. Ca-
 pable of being spread by beating.
 MALLEABLENESS, mǎl'-lyábl-nis.
 f. Quality of enduring the ham-
 mer.
 To MALLEATE, mǎl'-lyáte. v. a.
 To hammer.
 Mallet, mǎl'-lít. f. A wooden
 hammer.
 MALLOWS, mǎl'-lǒz. f. A plant.
 MALMSEY, mǎ'm-zý. f. A sort of
 grape; a kind of wine.
 MALT, mǎlt'. f. Grain steeped in
 water and fermented, then dried on
 a kiln.

To MALT, mǎ'lt. v. n. To make malt, to be made malt.
 MALTDRINK, mǎ'lt-drink'. f. Drink made of malt.
 MALTDUST, mǎ'lt-dúft. f. The dust of malt.
 MALTED, mǎ'lt-id. part. Made into malt.
 MALTFLOOR, mǎ'lt-flór. f. A floor to dry malt.
 MALTHORSE, mǎ'lt-hórs. f. A dull dolt. Obsolete.
 MALTHOUSE, mǎ'lt-hous. f. The building in which malt is made.
 MALTMAN, mǎ'lt-mǎn. } f. One
 MALTSTER, mǎ'ls-túr. } who makes malt.
 MALVACEOUS, mǎl-vǎ'-shús. a. Relating to mallows.
 MALVERSATION, mǎl-vér-fǎ'-shún. f. Bad shifts, mean artifices.
 MAMMA, mǎm-mǎ'. f. The fond word for mother.
 MAMMET, mǎm'-mít. f. A puppet, a figure dressed up.
 MAMMIFORM, mǎm'-mý-fǎrm. a. Having the shape of paps or dugs.
 MAMILLARY, mǎm-míl'-lǎ-rý. a. Belonging to the paps or dugs.
 MAMMOCK, mǎm'-múk. f. A large shapeless piece.
 To MAMMOCK, mǎm'-múk. v. a. To tear, to pull to pieces.
 MAMMON, mǎm'-mún. f. Riches.
 MAN, mǎn'. f. Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French On, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.
 To MAN, mǎn'. v. a. To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.
 MANACLES, mǎn'-nǎklz. f. Chain for the hands.
 To MANACLE, mǎn'-nǎkl. v. a. To chain the hands, to shackle.
 To MANAGE, mǎn'-nǐdzh. v. a. To conduct, to carry on; to train a

horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.
 To MANAGE, mǎn'-ǐdzh. v. n. To superintend affairs, to transact.
 MANAGE, mǎn'-ǐdzh. f. Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.
 MANAGEABLE, mǎn'-nǐdzh-ǐbl. a. Easy in the use; governable, tractable.
 MANAGEABLENESS, mǎn-nǐdzh-ǐbl-nís. f. Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.
 MANAGEMENT, mǎn'-nǐdzh-mént. f. Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.
 MANAGER, mǎn'-nǐdzh-úr. f. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.
 MANAGERY, mǎn'-ǐdzh-rý. f. Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.
 MANATION, mǎ-nǎ'-shún. f. The act of issuing from something else.
 MANCHET, mǎntsh'-ít. f. A small loaf of fine bread.
 MANCHILD, mǎn'-tshǐld. f. A male child.
 MANCHINEEL, mǎntsh'-ín-él. f. A large tree, a native of the West Indies.
 To MANCIPATE, mǎn'-fý-páte. v. a. To enslave, to bind.
 MANCIPATION, mǎn-fý-pǎ'-shún. f. Slavery, involuntary obligation.
 MANCIPLE, mǎn'-sǐpl. f. The steward of a community, the purveyor.
 MANDAMUS, mǎn-dǎ'-mús. f. A writ from the court of King's bench.
 MANDARIN, mǎn-dǎ-rǐ'n. f. A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.
 MANDATARY, mǎn'-dǎ-tér-ý. f. He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate, for his benefice.
 MANDATE, mǎn'-dát. f. Com-

M A N

mand; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.
MANDATORY, mǎn'-dà-tùr-ý. a. Preceptive, directory.
MANDIBLE, mǎn'-dìbl. f. The jaw, the instrument of manducation.
MANDIBULAR, mǎn-dìb'-bù-lùr. a. Belonging to the jaw.
MANDRAKE, mǎn'-drák. f. The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.
To MANDUCATE, mǎn'-dũ-kâte. v. a. To chew, to eat.
MANDUCATION, mǎn-dũ-kâ'-shùn. f. Eating, chewing.
MANE, mǎ'ne. f. The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.
MANEATER, mǎn'-êt-ùr. f. A cannibal, an anthropophagite.
MANED, mǎ'nd. a. Having a mane.
MANES, mǎ'-nêz. f. Ghost, shade.
MANFUL, mǎn'-fùl. a. Bold, stout, daring.
MANFULLY, mǎn'-fùl-ý. ad. Boldly, stoutly.
MANFULNESS, mǎn'-fùl-nis. f. Stoutness, boldness.
MANGE, mǎ'ndzh. f. The itch or scab in cattle.
MANGER, mǎ'n-dzhùr. f. The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.
MANGINESS, mǎ'ndzh-ý-nis. f. Scabbiness, infection with the mange.
To MANGLE, mǎng'-gl. v. a. To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, to butcher; to smooth linen by means of a mangle.
MANGLE, mǎn'-gl. f. A machine or utensil for smoothing house linen.
MANGLER, mǎng'-glùr. f. A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly; one who smooths linen by means of a mangle.
MANGO, mǎng'-gò. f. A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.
MANGY, mǎ'ndzh-ý. a. Infected with the mange, scabby.
MANHATER, mǎn'-hâte-ùr. f. Misanthrope, one that hates mankind.
MANHOOD, mǎn'-hũd. f. Human nature; virility, not womanhood;

M A N

virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.
MANIACK, mǎ'-nyák. } a. Ra-
MANIACAL, mǎ-nǎ'-à-kál. } ging with madness.
MANIFEST, mǎn'-ny'-fêst. a. Plain, open, not concealed; detected.
To MANIFEST, mǎn'-ny'-fêst. v. a. To make appear; to shew plainly, to discover.
MANIFESTATION, mǎn-ny'-fêst-tǎ'-shùn. f. Discovery, publication.
MANIFESTIBLE, mǎn'-ny'-fêst-tìbl. a. Easy to be made evident.
MANIFESTLY, mǎn'-ny'-fêst-lý. ad. Clearly, evidently.
MANIFESTNESS, mǎn'-ny'-fêst-nis. f. Perspicuity, clear evidence.
MANIFESTO, mǎn-ny'-fêst-tò. f. Publick protestation, a declaration in form.
MANIFOLD, mǎn'-ny'-fòld. a. Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.
MANIFOLDLY, mǎn'-ny'-fòld-lý. ad. In a manifold manner.
MANIKIN, mǎn'-ny'-kín. f. A little man.
MANIPLE, mǎn'-ìpl. f. A handful; a small band of soldiers.
MANIPULAR, mǎ-nìp'-pũ-lér. a. Relating to a maniple.
MANKILLER, mǎn'-kíl-lùr. f. Murderer.
MANKIND, mǎn-ky'nd. f. The race or species of human beings.
MANLESS, mǎn'-lis. a. Without men, not manned.
MANLIKE, mǎn'-like. a. Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.
MANLINESS, mǎn'-lý-nis. f. Dignity, bravery, stoutness.
MANLY, mǎn'-lý. a. Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.
MANNA, mǎn'-nǎ. f. A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.
MANNER, mǎn'-nùr. f. Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; mien, cast of the look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of

of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.
MANNERLINESS, mǎn'-nēr-lý-nis. f. Civility, ceremonious complaisance.
MANNERLY, mǎn'-nēr-lý. a. Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.
MANNERLY, mǎn'-nēr-lý. ad. Civilly, without rudeness.
MANNIKIN, mǎn'-ny-kín. f. A little man, a dwarf.
MANNISH, mǎn'-nish. a. Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.
MANOR, mǎn'-nūr. f. Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee.
MANSION, mǎn'-shùn. f. Place of residence, abode, house.
MANSLAUGHTER, mǎn'-flǎ-túr. f. Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.
MANSLAYER, mǎn'-flǎ-úr. f. Murderer, one that has killed another.
MANSUETE, mǎn'-swét. a. Tame, gentle, not ferocious.
MANSUETUDE, mǎn'-swét-shòd. f. Tameness, gentleness.
MANTEL, mǎnt'l. f. Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.
MANTELET, mǎn-tě-lét'. f. A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.
MANTIGER, mǎn-tí'-gúr. f. A large monkey or baboon.
MANTLE, mǎnt'l. f. A kind of cloak or garment.
To MANTLE, mǎnt'l. v. a. To cloke, to cover.
To MANTLE, mǎnt'l. v. n. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the surface, to froth; to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.
MANTUA, mǎnt'-tǎ. f. A lady's gown.
MANTUAMAKER, mǎn'-tǎ-mǎ-kúr. f. One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, mǎn'-ū-él. a. Performed by the hand; used by the hand.
MANUAL, mǎn'-ū-él. f. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.
MANUBRIUM, mǎ-nū'-bryùm. f. A handle.
MANUDUCTION, mǎn-nū-dúk'-shùn. f. Guidance by the hand.
MANUFACTORY, mǎn-nū-fǎc'-túr-ý. f. The process of forming any piece of work by hand; the place where goods are manufactured.
MANUFACTURE, mǎn-nū-fǎk'-tshúr. f. The practice of making any piece of workmanship; any thing made by art.
To MANUFACTURE, mǎn-ū-fǎk'-tshúr. v. a. To make by art and labour, to form by workmanship.
MANUFACTURER, mǎn-nū-fǎk'-tshúr-úr. f. A workman, an artificer.
To MANUMISE, mǎn'-nū-míze. v. a. To set free, to dismiss from slavery.
MANUMISSION, mǎn'-nū-mish'-ùn. f. The act of giving liberty to slaves.
To MANUMIT, mǎn-nū-mít'. v. a. To release from slavery.
MANURABLE, mǎ-nū'-rábl. a. Capable of cultivation.
MANURANCE, mǎ-nū'-rén. f. Agriculture, cultivation.
To MANURE, mǎ-nū'r. v. a. To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.
MANURE, mǎ-nū'r. f. Soil to be laid on lands.
MANUREMENT, mǎ-nū'r-mént. f. Cultivation, improvement.
MANURER, mǎ-nū'-rúr. f. He who manures land, a husbandman.
MANUSCRIPT, mǎn'-nū-skript. f. A book written, not printed.
MANY, mǎn'-ny. a. Consisting of a great number, numerous.
MANY, mǎn'-ny. f. A multitude, a company, a great number; people. It is much used in composition.
MANYCOLOURED, mǎn'-ny-kúl-lúrd. a. Having many colours.
MANYCORNERED, mǎn'-ny-kǎr-núrd. a. Polygonal, having many corners.

MANY-

M A R

MANYHEADED, mèn'-nŷ-héd-díd. a. Having many heads.
MANYLANGUAGED, mèn'-nŷ-láng-gwídzhd. a. Having many languages.
MANYPEOPLED, mèn'-nŷ-pép-ld. a. Numerously populous.
MANYTIMES, mèn'-nŷ-tímz. ad. Often, frequently.
MAP, máp'. f. A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact ad-measurement.
To MAP, máp'. v. a. To delineate, to set down. Little used.
MAPLE TREE, mǎ'pl. f. A tree frequent in hedge-rows.
MAPPERY, máp'-púr-ŷ. f. The art of planning and designing.
To MAR, mǎ'r. v. a. To injure, to spoil, to damage.
MARANATHA, mǎ-rǎn'-ǎ-thǎ. f. It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anathematizing among the Jews.
MARASMUS, mǎ-ráz'-mús. f. A consumption.
MARAUDER, mǎ-rǎ'd-úr. f. A soldier that roves about in search of plunder.
MARBLE, mǎ'rbl. f. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls of marble with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles.
MARBLE, mǎ'rbl. a. Made of marble; variegated like marble.
To MARBLE, mǎ'rbl. v. a. To variegate, or vein like marble.
MARBLEHEARTED, mǎ'rbl-hǎrt-ld. a. Cruel, insensible, hard-hearted.
MARCASITE, mǎ'r-kǎ-zíte. f. The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines.
MARCH, mǎ'rtsh. f. The third month of the year.
To MARCH, mǎ'rtsh. v. n. To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

M A R

To MARCH, mǎ'rtsh. v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.
MARCH, mǎ'rtsh. f. Movement, journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; signals to move; Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.
MARCHER, mǎ'r-tshúr. f. President of the marches or borders.
MARCHIONESS, mǎ'r-tshún-ls. f. The wife of a marquis.
MARCHPANE, mǎ'rtsh-pǎn. f. A kind of sweet bread.
MARCID, mǎ'r-síd. a. Lean, pining, withered.
MARCOUR, mǎ'r-kúr. f. Leanness, the state of withering, waste of flesh.
MARE, mǎ're. f. The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the nightmare.
MARESCHAL, mǎ'r-shál. f. A chief commander of an army.
MARGARITE, mǎ'r-gǎ-ríte. f. A pearl.
MARGENT, mǎ'r-dzhént. } f. The
MARGIN, mǎ'r-dzhín. } border, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or sore.
MARGINAL, mǎ'r-dzhŷ-nél. a. Placed, or written on the margin.
MARGINATED, mǎ'r-dzhŷ-nǎ-tíd. a. Having a margin.
MARGRAVE, mǎ'r-gráv. f. A title of sovereignty in Germany.
MARIETS, mǎ'r-ryéts. f. A kind of violet.
MARIGOLD, mǎ'-rŷ-góld. f. A yellow flower.
To MARINATE, mǎ'r-rŷ-nát. v. a. To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.
MARINE, mǎ-rŷ'n. a. Belonging to the sea.
MARINE, mǎ-rŷ'n. f. Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
MARINER, mǎ'r-rŷn-úr. f. A seaman, a sailor.

MAR.

M A R

MARJORUM, mār'-dzhūr-ūm. f. A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, mār'rh. f. A bog, a fen, a swamp, watry ground.

MARISH, mār'-lsh. a. Fenny, boggy, swampy. Not used.

MARITAL, mār'-rit-āl. a. Pertaining to a husband.

MARITIMAL, mā-rīt'-tý-māl. } a.

MARITIME, mār'-ri-tím. } Performed on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.

MARK, mār'rk. f. A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impression; a proof, an evidence; any thing at which a missile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horse's age; Marque, French, license of reprisals; a sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence; a character made by those who cannot write their names.

To MARK, mār'rk. v. a. To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

To MARK, mār'rk. v. n. To note, to take notice.

MARKER, mār'-kūr. f. One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, mār'-kīt. f. A publick time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.

To MARKET, mār'-kīt. v. n. To deal at a market, to buy or sell.

MARKET-BELL, mār'-kīt-bél. f. The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, mār'-kīt-krōs'. f. A cross set up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, mār'-kīt-dā. f. The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.

MARKET-FOLKS, mār'-kīt-fōks. f. People that come to the market.

MARKET-MAN, mār'-kīt-mān. f. One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, mār'-kīt-plāse. f. Place where the market is held.

M A R

MARKET-PRICE, mār'-kīt-prīse. } f.

MARKET-RATE, mār'-kīt-rāte. } The price at which any thing is currently sold.

MARKET-TOWN, mār'-kīt-town. f. A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

MARKETABLE, mār'-kīt-ābl. a. Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, mārks-mān. f. A man skilful to hit a mark.

MARL, mār'rl. f. A kind of clay much used for manure.

To MARL, mār'rl. v. a. To manure with marl.

MARLINE, mār'-līn. f. Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

MARLINESPIKE, mār'-līn-spīke. f. A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MARLPIT, mār'rl-pīt. f. Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, mār'-ly. a. Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, mār'-mā-lād. } f.

MARMALET, mār'-mā-lét. } The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMORATION, mār-mō-rā'-shūn. f. Incrustation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mār-mō'-ryān. a. Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mār-mō-zét'. f. A small monkey.

MARMOT, mār-mō't. f. The marmotto, or mus alpinus.

MARQUE, mār'k'. f. A reprisal, a licence of reprisals.

MARQUETRY, mār'-két-trý. f. Checquered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, mār'-kwīs. f. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, mār'-kwīz-ét. f. The seigniory of a marquis.

MARRER, mār'-rūr. f. One who spoils or hurts.

MAR-

MARRIAGE, mār'-rīdzh. f. The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, mār'-rīdzh-ībl. a. Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

MARRIED, mār'-rīd. a. Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mār'-rō. f. An oleaginous substance, contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mār'-rō-bōn. f. Bone boiled for the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, mār'-rō-fāt. f. A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mār'-rō-lēs. a. Void of marrow.

To MARRY, mār'-rī. v. a. To join a man and a woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for a husband or wife.

To MARRY, mār'-rī. v. n. To enter into the conjugal state.

MARSH, mār'sh. f. A fen, a bog, a swamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, mār'sh-māl'-lō. f. A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mār'sh-mā'-rī-gōld. f. A flower.

MARSHAL, mār'-shāl. f. The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates combats in lists; any one who regulates rank or order at a feast; a harbinger, a pursuivant.

To MARSHAL, mār'-shāl. v. a. To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, mār'-shāl-lūr. f. One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, mār'-shāl-fī. f. The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, mār'-shāl-shīp. f. The office of a marshal.

MARSHELDER, mār'sh-ēl'-dūr. f. A gelder-rose.

MARSHROCKET, mār'sh-rōk'-kīt. f. A species of watercresses.

MARSHY, mār'sh-ī. a. Boggy, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

MART, mār't. f. A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of Mart. See MARK.

To MART, mār't. v. a. To traffick, to buy or sell.

MARTEN, mār'-tīn. f. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mār'-shāl. a. Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike show, suiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIALIST, mār'-shāl-īst. f. A warrior, a fighter.

MARTIN, mār'-tīn. } f. A kind

MARTINET, mār'-tīn-īt. } of swal-

MARTLIT, mār't-līt. } low.

MARTINGAL, mār'-tīn-gāl. f. A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mār'-tīn-mās. f. The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martilmas or Martlemas.

MARTYR, mār'-tūr. f. One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

To MARTYR, mār'-tūr. v. a. To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.

MARTYRDOM, mār'-tūr-dūm. f. The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mār'-tūr-rōl'-lō-dzhī. f. A register of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mār'-tūr-rōl'-lō-dzhīst. f. A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mār'-vīl. f. A wonder, any thing astonishing.

To MARVEL, mār'-vīl. v. n. To wonder, to be astonished.

MARVELLOUS, mār'-vīl-lūs. a. Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit; the Marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the Probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mār'-vīl-lūs-lī. ad. Wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mār'-vīl-lūs-nīs. f. Wonderfulness, strangeness.

M A S

MASCULINE, mās'-kū-līn. a. Male not female; resembling man, virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, mās'-kū-līn-lý. ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mās'-kū-līn-nīs. f. Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, mǎsh'. f. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.

To MASH, mǎsh'. v. a. To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHINGTUB, mǎsh'-īng-túb. f. The tub in which water and malt are mixed for brewing.

MASK, mǎsk'. f. A cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK, mǎsk'. v. a. To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide.

To MASK, mǎsk'. v. n. To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, mās'-kūr. f. One who revels in a mask, a mummer.

MASON, mǎ'sn. f. A builder with stone.

MASONRY, mǎ'sn-ry. f. The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERADE, mās-kūr-rǎ'de. f. A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

To MASQUERADE, mās-kūr-rǎ'de. v. n. To go in disguise, to assemble in masks.

MASQUERADER, mās-kūr-rǎ'-dūr. f. A person in a mask.

MASS, mās'. f. A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, assemblage indistinct; the service of the Romish church.

MASSACRE, mās'-sǎ-kūr. f. Butchery, indiscriminate destruction; murder.

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M A S

To MASSACRE, mās'-sǎ-kūr. v. a. To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.

MASSINESS, mās'-sý-nīs. } f.
MASSIVENESS, mās'-sív-nīs. }
Weight, bulk, ponderousness.

MASSIVE, mās'-sív. } a. Weighty,
MASSY, mās'-sý. } bulky, continuous.

MAST, mǎst'. f. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, mās'-tíd. a. Furnished with masts.

MASTER, mās'-tūr. f. One who has servants, opposed to man or servant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently skilful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as Master of arts.

To MASTER, mās'-tūr. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to execute with skill.

MASTERDOM, mās'-tūr-dúm. f. Dominion, rule.

MASTER-HAND, mās'-tūr-há'nd. f. The hand of a man eminently skilful.

MASTER-KEY, mās'-tūr-kē. f. The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mās"-tūr-sín'-nú. f. A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the windgalls are usually seated.

MASTER-STRING, mās'-tūr-string. f. Principal string.

MASTER-STROKE, mās'-tūr-strók. f. Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, mās'-tūr-līs. a. Wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.

MASTERLINESS, mās'-tūr-lý-nīs. f. Eminent skill.

MASTERLY, mās'-tūr-lý. ad. With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, mās'-tūr-lý. a. Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; imperious, with the sway of a master.

G

MASTER-

MASTERPIECE, mās'-tūr-pēs. f. Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mās'-tūr-shīp. f. Rule, power; superiority; skill, knowledge; a title of ironical respect.

MASTER-TEETH, mās'-tūr-tēth. f. The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, mās'-tūr-wūrt. f. A plant.

MASTERY, mās'-tūr-ŷ. f. Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.

MASTFUL, māst'-fūl. a. Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

MASTICATION, mās'-tŷ-kā'-shūn. f. The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mās'-tŷ-kā-tūr'-ŷ. f. A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

MASTICH, mās'-tik. f. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mās'-tif. f. A dog of the largest size.

MASTLESS, māst'-lis. a. Bearing no mast.

MASTLIN, mēs'-lin. f. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, māt'. f. A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

To MAT, māt'. v. a. To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, māt-ā-dō'r. f. A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black duces, or red sevens in trumps.

MATCH, mātsh'. f. Any thing that catches fire; a contest, a game; one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one who suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mātsh'. v. a. To be equal to; to shew an equal; to equal, to oppose; to suit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mātsh'. v. n. To be married; to suit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mātsh'-ābl. a. Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, mātsh'-lis. a. Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mātsh'-lēf-lŷ. ad. In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mātsh'-lēf-nīs. f. State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mātsh'-mā-kūr. f. One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, mā'te. f. A husband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination, as the master's Mate.

To MATE, mā'te. v. a. To match, to marry; to oppose, to equal; to subdue, to confound, to crush. Obsolete in the latter senses.

MATERIAL, mā-tē'-ryāl. a. Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; important, momentous.

MATERIALS, mā-tē'-ryālz. f. The substance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, mā-tē'-ryāl-ist. f. One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, mā-tē'-ryāl'-it-ŷ. f. Material existence, not spirituality.

MATERIALLY, mā-tē'-ryāl-ŷ. ad. In the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

MATERIALNESS, mā-tē'-ryāl-nīs. f. State of being material, importance.

MATERIATE, mā-tē'-ryāt. a. Consisting of matter.

MATERNAL, mā-tēr'-nāl. a. Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mā-tēr'-nit-ŷ. f. The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, māt'-fēl-ūn. f. A species of knap-weed.

M A T

MATHEMATICAL, mǎth-ê-
mát'-y-kál. }
MATHEMATICK, mǎth-ê- } a.
mát'-tík.
Considered according to the doctrine
of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, mǎth-ê-
mát'-tý-kál-y. ad. According to
the laws of the mathematical sci-
ences.

MATHEMATICIAN, mǎth-ê-mǎ-
tísh'-én. f. A man versed in the ma-
thematticks.

MATHEMATICKS, mǎth-ê-mát'-
tíks. f. That science which con-
templates whatever is capable of be-
ing numbered or measured.

MATHESIS, mǎ-thê'-sis. f. The
doctrine of mathematticks.

MATIN, mát'-tín. f. Morning, used
in the morning.

MATINS, mát'-tínz. f. Morning
worship.

MATRASS, mát'-rás. f. A chemical
vessel made for digestion or distilla-
tion.

MATRICE, mǎ'-trís. f. The womb,
the cavity where the foetus is form-
ed; a mould, that which gives form
to something inclosed.

MATRICIDE, mát'-trý-síd. f.
Slaughter of a mother; a mother
killer.

To **MATRICULATE**, mǎ-trík'-ù-
lâte. v. a. To enter or admit to a
membership of the universities of
England.

MATRICULATE, mǎ-trík'-ù-lét. f.
A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mǎ-trík-kù-
lǎ'-shún. f. The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, mát-trý-mǎ'-nyál.
a. Suitable to marriage, pertaining
to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, mát-trý-mǎ'-
nyál-y. ad. According to the man-
ner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, mát'-trý-mún-y. f.
Marriage, the nuptial state.

MATRIX, mǎ'-tríks. f. Womb, a
place where any thing is generated
or formed.

MATRON, mǎ'-trún. f. An elderly
lady; an old woman.

M A T

MATRONAL, mǎ'-trún-úl. a. Suit-
able to a matron, constituting a ma-
tron.

MATRONLY, mǎ'-trún-lý. a. El-
derly, ancient.

MATROSS, mǎ-trós'. f. Matrosses
are a sort of soldiers next in degree
under the gunners, who assist about
the guns in traversing, spunging,
firing, and loading them.

MATTER, mát'-túr. f. Body, sub-
stance extended; materials, that of
which any thing is composed; sub-
ject, thing treated; the whole, the
very thing supposed; affair, busi-
ness, in a familiar sense; cause of
disturbance; import, consequence;
thing, object, that which has some
particular relation; space or quan-
tity nearly computed; purulent run-
ning.

To **MATTER**, mát'-túr. v. n. To
be of importance, to import; to ge-
nerate matter by suppuration.

To **MATTER**, mát'-túr. v. a. To re-
gard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, mát'-túr-y. a. Purulent,
generating matter.

MATTING, mát'-tíng. f. Mats, the
texture of which mats are made.

MATTOCK, mát'-túk. f. A kind of
toothed instrument to pull up wood;
a pickax.

MATTRESS, mát'-trís. f. A kind of
quilt made to lie upon.

To **MATURATE**, mát'-ù-râte. v. a.
To hasten, to ripen.

To **MATURATE**, mát'-ù-râte. v. n.
To grow ripe.

MATURATION, mát'-ù-rǎ'-shún. f.
The act of ripening, the state of
growing ripe; the suppuration of
excrementitious or extravasated
juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mǎ-tù'-rǎ-tív. a.
Ripening, conducive to ripeness;
conducive to the suppuration of a
fore.

MATURE, mǎ-tù're. a. Ripe, per-
fected by time; brought near to
completion; well-disposed, fit for
execution, well-digested.

To **MATURE**, mǎ-tù're. v. a. To
ripen, to advance to ripeness.

MATURELY, mǎ-tǔ're-lý. ad. Ripe-ly, completely; with counsel well digested; early, soon.
 MATURITY, mǎ-tǔ're-ít-ý. f. Ripeness, completion.
 MAUDLIN, mǎ'd-lín. a. Drunk, fuddled.
 MAUGRE, mǎ'-gǔr. ad. In spite of, notwithstanding.
 To MAUL, mǎ'l. v. a. To beat, to bruise, to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.
 MAUL, mǎ'l. f. A heavy hammer. Obsolete.
 MAUND, mǎ'nd. f. A hand basket.
 To MAUNDER, mǎ'n-dǔr. v. n. To grumble, to murmur, to be saucy.
 MAUNDERER, mǎ'n-dǔr-ér. f. A grumbler, a murmurer.
 MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mǎ'n-dý-thǔrz'-dǎ. f. The Thursday before Good-Friday.
 MAUSOLEUM, mǎ-sǒ-lě'-úm. f. A pompous funeral monument.
 MAW, mǎ'. f. The stomach of animals; the craw of birds.
 MAWKISH, mǎ'-kísh. a. Apt to offend the stomach.
 MAWKISHNESS, mǎ'-kísh-nís. f. Aptness to cause loathing.
 MAWMET, mǒm'-mēt. f. A puppet; anciently an idol.
 MAWMISH, mǎ'-mísh. a. Foolish, idle, nauseous.
 MAW-WORM, mǎ'-wǔrm. f. Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach, whence they are called stomach or Maw-worms.
 MAXILLAR, mǎgz-íl'-lér. }
 MAXILLARY, mǎks'-íl'-lér-ý. } a.
 Belonging to the jaw-bone.
 MAXIM, mǎks'-ím. f. An axiom, a general principle, a leading truth.
 MAY, mǎ'. auxiliary verb, preterite MIGHT. To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed; to be possible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expressing desire or wish.
 MAY BE, mǎ'-bý. Perhaps.
 MAY, mǎ'. f. The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life.

To MAY, mǎ'. v. n. To gather flowers on May morning.
 MAY-BUG, mǎ'-bǔg. f. A chaffer.
 MAY-DAY, mǎ'-dǎ. f. The first of May.
 MAY-FLOWER, mǎ'-flowr. f. A plant.
 MAY-FLY, mǎ'-flý. f. An insect.
 MAY-GAME, mǎ'-gǎme. f. Diversion, sports, such as are used on the first of May.
 MAY-LILY, mǎ'-líl-lý. f. The same with Lily of the valley.
 MAY-POLE, mǎ'-pǒle. f. Pole to be danced round in May.
 MAY-WEED, mǎ'-wěd. f. A species of chamomile.
 MAYOR, mǎ'r. f. The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.
 MAYORALTY, mǎ'r-ǎl-tý. f. The office of a mayor.
 MAYORESS, mǎ'r-ís. f. The wife of a mayor.
 MAZARD, mǎz'-zǔrd. f. A jaw. A low word.
 MAZE, mǎ'ze. f. A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding passages; confusion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.
 To MAZE, mǎ'ze. v. a. To bewilder; to confuse.
 MAZY, mǎ'-zý. a. Perplexed, confused.
 ME, mě'. The oblique case of I.
 MEACOCK, mě'-kók. a. Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.
 MEAD, mě'd. f. A kind of drink made of water and honey.
 MEAD, mě'd. } f. A rich pas-
 MEADOW, mēd'-dǒ. } ture ground,
 from which hay is made.
 MEADOW-SAFFRON, mēd'-dǒ-sǎf-frún. f. A plant.
 MEADOW-SWEET, mēd'-dǒ-fwět. f. A plant.
 MEAGER, mě'-gǔr. a. Lean, wanting flesh, starved; poor, hungry.
 MEAGERNESS, mě'-gǔr-nís. f. Leanness, want of flesh; scantness, barrenness.
 MEAK,

M E A

MEAK, mēk'. f. A hook with a long handle, an instrument for cutting pease.

MEAL, mē'l. f. The act of eating at a certain time; a repast; the flower or edible part of corn.

To MEAL, mē'l. v. a. To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.

MEALMAN, mē'l-mān. f. One that deals in meal.

MEALTIME, mē'l-tīme. f. The time in which people generally take their meals.

MEALY, mē'l-ŷ. a. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; besprinkled, as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mē'l-ŷ-mouthd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to speak freely.

MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS, mē'l-ŷ-mouthd-nīs. f. Bashfulness, restraint of speech.

MEAN, mē'n. a. Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, base; despicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate.

MEAN, mē'n. f. Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean time; instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end; By all Means, without doubt, without hesitation; By no Means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; Mean-time, or Mean-while, in the intervening time.

To MEAN, mē'n. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpose.

To MEAN, mē'n. v. a. To purpose; to intend, to hint covertly.

MEANDER, mē'-ān'-dūr. f. Maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding.

MEANDROUS, mē'-ān'-drūs. a. Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, mē'n-īng. f. Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.

MEANLY, mē'n-lŷ. ad. Moderately; poorly; ungenerously; without respect.

MEANNESS, mē'n-nīs. f. Low rank,

M E A

poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness, niggardliness.

MEANT, mēnt'. perf. and part. pass. of To MEAN.

MEASE, mā'se. f. A Mease of herrings is five hundred.

MEASLES, mē'zls. f. A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.

MEASLED, mē'zld. a. Infected with the measles.

MEASLY, mē'z-lŷ. a. Scabbed with the measles.

MEASURABLE, mēz'-zhūr-ēbl. a. Such as may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, mēz'-zhūr-ēbl-nīs. f. Quality of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, mēz'-zhūr-ēb-lŷ. ad. Moderately.

MEASURE, mēz'-zhūr. f. That by which any thing is measured; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, quantity settled; a stated quantity, as a measure of wine; sufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, musical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not excess; limit, boundary; syllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard Measure, to be hardly dealt by.

To MEASURE, mēz'-zhūr. v. a. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjust, to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.

MEASURELESS, mēz'-zhūr-līs. a. Immense, immeasurable.

MEASUREMENT, mēz'-zhūr-mēnt. f. Mensuration, act of measuring.

MEASURER, mēz'-zhūr-ūr. f. One that measures.

MEAT, mē't. f. Flesh to be eaten; food in general.

MEATED, mē't-īd. a. Fed, foddered.

MEATHE, mē'th. f. Drink.

ME-

M E D

MECHANICAL, mē-kān'-ny-kāl. } a.
MECHANICK, mē-kān'-nik. }
Mean, servile, of mean occupation; constructed by the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics.
MECHANICK, mē-kān'-nik. f. A manufacturer, a low workman.
MECHANICKS, mē-kān'-niks. f. Dr. Wallis defines Mechanics to be the geometry of motion.
MECHANICALLY, mē-kān'-ny-kāl-ý. ad. According to the laws of mechanism.
MECHANICALNESS, mē-kān'-ny-kāl-nis. f. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.
MECHANICIAN, mēk-ān-nish'-ēn. f. A man professing or studying the construction of machines.
MECHANISM, mēk'-kā-nizm. f. Action according to mechanick laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
MECONIUM, mē-kō'-nyum. f. Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.
MEDAL, mēd'-dāl. f. An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
MEDALLICK, mē-dāl'-lik. a. Pertaining to medals.
MEDALLION, mē-dāl'-lyun. f. A large antique stamp or medal.
MEDALLIST, mēd'-dāl-ist. f. A man skilled or curious in medals.
To MEDDLE, mēd'l. v. n. To have to do; to interpose, to act in any thing; to interpose or intervene importunately or officiously.
MEDDLER, mēd'-lūr. f. One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.
MEDDLESOME, mēd'l-fum. a. Intermeddling.
To MEDiate, mē'-dyāte. v. n. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.
To MEDiate, mē'-dyāte. v. a. To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.
MEDIATE, mē'-dyēt. a. Interposed,

M E D

intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a means.
MEDIATELY, mē'-dyēt-ly. ad. By a secondary cause.
MEDIATION, mē-dyā'-shun. f. Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.
MEDIATOR, mē-dyā'-tūr. f. One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our blessed Saviour.
MEDIATORIAL, mē-dyā'-tō'-ryāl. } a.
MEDIATORY, mē'-dyā-tūr-ý. }
Belonging to a mediator.
MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dyā'-tūr-ship. f. The office of a mediator.
MEDIATRIX, mē-dyā'-triiks. f. A female mediator.
MEDICAL, mēd'-dý-kāl. a. Physical, relating to the art of healing.
MEDICALLY, mēd'-dý-kāl-ý. ad. Physically, medicinally.
MEDICAMENT, mēd'-dý-kā-mēnt. f. Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.
MEDICAMENTAL, mēd-dý-kā-mēnt'-āl. a. Relating to medicine, internal or topical.
MEDICAMENTALLY, mēd-dý-kā-mēnt'-āl-ý. ad. After the manner of medicine.
To MEDICATE, mēd'-dý-kāte. v. a. To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.
MEDICATION, mēd-dý-kā'-shun. f. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physick.
MEDICINABLE, mē-dis'-sín-ēbl. a. Having the power of physick.
MEDICINAL, { mē-dis'-ín-él. } a.
{ mēd-ý-sí'-nēl. }
Having the power of healing, having physical virtue; belonging to physick.
MEDICINALLY, mē-dis'-sín-él-ly. ad. Physically.
MEDICINE, mēd'-sín. f. Any remedy administered by a physician.
To

M E E

To MEDICINE, mēd'-sīn. v. a. To operate as physick. Not used.

MEDIETY, mē-dī'-ē-tī. f. Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRITY, mē-dzhōk'-krī-tī. f. Small degree, middle rate, middle state; moderation, temperance.

To MEDITATE, mēd'-dī-tāte. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mēd'-dī-tāte. v. n. To think, to muse, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mēd'-dī-tā'-shūn. f. Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mēd'-dī-tā-tīv. a. Addicted to meditation; expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN, mēd'-dī-tēr-rā'-nyān. }
MEDITERRANEANEOUS, mēd'-dī-tēr-rā'-nyūs. } a.
 Encircled with land; inland, remote from the sea.

MEDIUM, mē'-dyūm. f. Any thing intervening; any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mēd'-lē. f. A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, mēd'-lē. f. Mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass.

MEDLEY, mēd'-lē. a. Mingled, confused.

MEDULLAR, mē-dūl'-lūr. }
MEDULLARY, mē-dūl'-lūr-ī. } a.
 Pertaining to the marrow.

MEED, mē'd. f. Reward, recompence; present, gift.

MEEK, mē'k. a. Mild of temper, soft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mē'kn. v. a. To make meek, to soften.

MEEKLY, mē'k-lī. ad. Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mē'k-nīs. f. Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

MEER, mē'r. a. Simple, unmixed. See **MERE**.

M E L

MEER, mē'r. f. A lake, a boundary. See **MERE**.

MEERED, mē'rd. a. Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mē't. a. Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

To MEET, mē't. v. a. To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to assemble from different parts.

To MEET, mē't. v. n. To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble, to come together; To Meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mē't-ūr. f. One that accosts another. Not used.

MEETING, mē'-tīng. f. An assembly, a convention; a congress; a conventicle, an assembly of dissenters; a conflux, at the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mē'-tīng-hous. f. Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEETLY, mē't-lī. ad. Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mē't-nīs. f. Fitness, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'-grīm. f. Disorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mēl'-lān-kōl-lik. a. Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

MELANCHOLY, mēl'-ēn-kōl-ī. f. A disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mēl'-ēn-kōl-ī. a. Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

MELILOT, mēl'-līl-ūt. f. A plant.

To MELIORATE, mē'-lyō-rāte. v. a. To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē'-lyō-rā'-shūn. f. Im-

M E L

f. Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mē-lyōr'-it-ŷ. f. State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mē-līf'-fēr-ūs. a. Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mē-lī-fŷ-kā'-shūn. f. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mē-līf'-flū-ēns. f. A honied flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, mē-līf'-flū-ent. }
MELLIFLUOUS, mē-līf'-flū-ūs. } a.
Flowing with honey.

MELLOW, mēl'-lō. a. Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mēl'-lō. v. a. To ripen, to mature; to soften.

To MELLOW, mēl'-lō. v. n. To be matured, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mēl'-lō-nīs. f. Ripeness, softness by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lō'-dzhūs. a. Musical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lō'-dzhūf-lŷ. ad. Musically, harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lō'-dzhūf-nīs. f. Harmoniousness, musicalness.

MELODY, mēl'-lō-dŷ. f. Musick, harmony of sound.

MELON, mēl'-lūn. f. A plant; the fruit.

MELON-THISTLE, mēl'-lūn-thīfl. f. A plant.

MELPOMENE, mēl-pōm"-mē-nē. f. One of the muses, the supposed patroness of Tragedy.

To MELT, mēlt'. v. a. To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

To MELT, mēlt'. v. n. To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affliction.

MELTER, mēl'-tūr. f. One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mēl'-ting-lŷ. ad. Like something melting.

M E N

MELWEL, mēl'-wēl. f. A kind of fish.

MEMBER, mēm'-būr. f. A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mēm'-brāne. f. A Membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mēm-brā-nā'-shūs. }
MEMBRANEOUS, mēm-brā'-nyūs. } a.
MEMBRANOUS, mēm'-brān-ūs. }
Consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mēn'-tō. f. A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-mō'r. } f. An account of
{ mē'-mwār. } transactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

MEMORABLE, mēm'-mūr-ēbl. a. Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mēm'-mūr-ēb-lŷ. ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mēm-mō-rān'-dūm. f. A note to help the memory.

MEMORANDUMBOOK, mēm-mō-rān'-dūm-bōk. f. A book in which memorandums are entered.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'-ryāl. a. Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'-ryāl. f. A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mē-mō'-ryāl-īst. f. One who writes memorials.

To MEMORIZE, mēm'-mō-rīze. v. a. To record, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mēm'-mūr-ŷ. f. The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

MEN, mēn'. The plural of MAN.

To

M E N

To MENACE, mèn'-nès. v. a. To threaten, to threat.
 MENACE, mèn'-nès. f. Threat.
 MENACER, mèn'-nàf-ùr. f. A threatener, one that threatens.
 MENAGE, mē-nà'zh. f. A collection of animals.
 MENAGOGUE, mèn'-à-gōg. f. A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.
 To MEND, mēnd'. v. a. To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.
 To MEND, mēnd'. v. n. To grow better, to advance in any good.
 MENDABLE, mèn'-dēbl. a. Capable of being mended.
 MENDACITY, mèn-dàs'-sīt-ŷ. f. Falsehood.
 MENDER, mèn'-dūr. f. One who makes any change for the better.
 MENDICANT, mèn'-dŷ-kānt. a. Begging, poor to a state of beggary.
 MENDICANT, mèn'-dŷ-kānt. f. A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.
 To MENDICATE, mèn'-dŷ-kāte. v. a. To beg, to ask alms.
 MENDICITY, mèn-dīs'-sīt-ŷ. f. The life of a beggar.
 MENDS, mēnd'z. for AMENDS. Not used.
 MENIAL, mē'-nyāl. f. One of a train of servants.
 MENIAL, mē'-nyāl. a. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.
 MENINGES, mē-nīn'-jēs. f. The Meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.
 MENOLOGY, mē-nōl'-lō-dzhŷ. f. A register of months.
 MENSAL, mèn'-fāl. a. Belonging to the table.
 MENSTRUAL, mēns'-strŭ-āl. a. Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.
 MENSTRUOUS, mēns'-strŭ-ūs. a. Having the catamenia.
 MENSTRUUM, mēns'-strŭ-ūm. f. All liquors are called Menstruums which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, or decoction.

M E R

MENSURABILITY, mēn-shŭr-rā-bīl'-īt-ŷ. f. Capacity of being measured.
 MENSURABLE, mèn'-shŭr-ābl. a. Measurable, that may be measured.
 MENSURAL, mèn'-shŭr-āl. a. Relating to measure.
 To MENSURATE, mèn'-shŭr-āte. v. a. To measure, to take the dimension of any thing.
 MENSURATION, mēn-shŭr-ā'-shŭn. f. The act or practice of measuring, result of measuring.
 MENTAL, mēnt'-tāl. a. Intellectual, existing in the mind.
 MENTALLY, mēnt'-tāl-ŷ. ad. Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.
 MENTION, mèn'-shŭn. f. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.
 To MENTION, mèn'-shŭn. v. a. To write or express in words or writing.
 MEPHITICAL, mē-fīt'-ŷ-kāl. a. Ill favoured, stinking.
 MERACIOUS, mē-rā'-shŭs. a. Strong, racy.
 MERACITY, mē-rās'-sīt-ŷ. f. Purity, clearness.
 MERCANTANT, mēr'-kān-tānt. f. A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not used.
 MERCANTILE, mēr'-kān-tīle. a. Trading, commercial.
 MERCENARINESS, mēr'-sē-nēr-rŷ-nis. f. Venality, respect to hire or reward.
 MERCENARY, mēr'-sē-nēr-rŷ. a. Venal, hired, sold for money.
 MERCENARY, mēr'-sē-nēr-rŷ. f. A hireling, one retained or serving for pay.
 MERCER, mēr'-sŭr. f. One who sells silks.
 MERCERY, mēr'-fēr-ŷ. f. Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.
 MERCHANDISE, mār'-tshān-dīze. f. Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.
 To MERCHANDISE, mār'-tshān-dīze. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.

M E R

MERCHANT, mǎ'r-tshánt. f. One who trafficks to remote countries.
 MERCHANTABLE, mǎ'r-tshánt-ábl. a. Fit to be bought or sold.
 MERCHANTLY, mǎ'r-tshánt-lý. }
 MERCHANTLIKE, mǎ'r-tshánt-like. } a.
 Like a merchant.
 MERCHANT-MAN, mǎ'r-tshánt-mán. f. A ship of trade.
 MERCIFUL, mǎ'r-fý-fúl. a. Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.
 MERCIFULLY, mǎ'r-fý-fúl-lý. ad. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.
 MERCIFULNESS, mǎ'r-fý-fúl-nís. f. Tenderness, willingness to spare.
 MERCILESS, mǎ'r-fý-lís. a. Void of mercy, pitiless, hard-hearted.
 MERCILESSLY, mǎ'r-fý-lís-lý. ad. In a manner void of pity.
 MERCILESSNESS, mǎ'r-fý-lís-nís. f. Want of pity.
 MERCURIAL, mǎ'r-kú-ryál. a. Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver.
 MERCURIFICATION, mǎ'r-kú-ry-fý-kǎ"-shún. f. The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.
 MERCURY, mǎ'r-kú-ry. f. The chemist's name for quicksilver is Mercury; sprightly qualities; a planet; a news-paper.
 MERCY, mǎ'r-sý. f. Tenderness, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.
 MERCY-SEAT, mǎ'r-sý-sét. f. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.
 MERE, mǎ'r. a. That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.
 MERE, mǎ're. f. A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.
 MERELY, mǎ'r-lý. ad. Simply, only.
 MERETRICIOUS, mǎ'r-rě-trísh'-ús. a. Whorish, such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show.

M E R

MERETRICIOUSLY, mǎ'r-rě-trísh'-ús-lý. ad. Whorishly, after the manner of whores.
 MERETRICIOUSNESS, mǎ'r-rě-trísh'-ús-nís. f. False allurements like those of strumpets.
 MERIDIAN, mǎ-rídzh'-ún. f. Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of any thing; the highest point of glory or power.
 MERIDIAN, mǎ-rídzh'-ún. a. At the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.
 MERIDIONAL, mǎ-rídzh'-ún-úl. a. Southern, southerly, having a southern aspect.
 MERIDIONALITY, mǎ-rídzh'-ónál'-ít-y. f. Position in the south, aspect towards the south.
 MERIDIONALLY, mǎ-rídzh'-ónál-lý. ad. With a southern aspect.
 MERIT, mǎ'r-ít. f. Desert, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved; claim, right.
 To MERIT, mǎ'r-ít. v. a. To deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to deserve, to earn.
 MERITORIOUS, mǎ'r-ry-tó'-ryús. a. Deserving of reward, high in desert.
 MERITORIOUSLY, mǎ'r-ry-tó'-ryús-lý. ad. In such a manner as to deserve reward.
 MERITORIOUSNESS, mǎ'r-ry-tó'-ryús-nís. f. The act or state of deserving well.
 MERLIN, mǎ'r-lín. f. A kind of hawk.
 MERMAID, mǎ'r-mád. f. A sea woman.
 MERRILY, mǎ'r-ry-lý. ad. Gaily; cheerfully, with mirth.
 MERRIMAKE, mǎ'r-ry-máke. f. A festival, a meeting for mirth.
 To MERRIMAKE, mǎ'r-ry-máke. v. n. To feast, to be jovial.
 MERRIMENT, mǎ'r-ry-mént. f. Mirth, gaiety, laughter.
 MERRINESS, mǎ'r-ry-nís. f. Mirth, merry disposition.
 MERRY,

MERRY, mēr'-rý. a. Laughing, loudly cheerful, gay of heart; causing laughter; prosperous; To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mēr-rý-ân'-drò. f. A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRYTHOUGHT, mēr'-rý-thát. f. A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MESERAICK, mēz-zār-ā'-ík. a. Belonging to the mesentery.

MERSION, mēr'-shùn. f. The act of sinking.

MESEEMS, mý-sē'mz. impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mēz'-zēn-tēr-y. f. That round which the guts are convolved.

MESENTERICK, mēz-zēn-tēr'-rík. a. Relating to the mesentery.

MESH, mēsh'. f. The space between the threads of a net.

To MESH, mēsh'. v. a. To catch in a net, to ensnare.

MESHY, mēsh'-y. a. Reticulated, of network.

MESLIN, mēs'-lín. f. Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.

MESS, mēs'. f. A dish, a quantity of food sent to table together; a particular set who eat together.

To MESS, mēs'. v. n. To eat, to feed together.

MESSAGE, mēs'-sídzh. f. An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER, mēs'-sín-dzhúr. f. One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing.

MESSIAH, mēs-sí'-ā. f. The Anointed, the Christ.

MESSIEURS, mēs'-súrzh. f. Sirs, gentlemen.

MESSMATE, mēs'-mâte. f. One of a set who mess together.

MESSUAGE, mēs'-swădzh. f. The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET, mēt'. The preterite and part. of MEET.

METABOLA, mē-táb'-bò-lá. f. In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPUS, mēt-tā-kār-pūs. f. In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METAL, mēt'l. f. A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion. The Metals are six in number: first, gold; second, silver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron; and sixth, lead. Courage, spirit.

METAL, mēt'l. a. Made of metal inferior to gold or silver.

METALEPSIS, mēt-tā-lēp'-sis. f. A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALLICAL, mē-tāl'-lý-kál. } a.

METALLICK, mē-tāl'-lík. } Partaking of metal, containing metal, consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mē-tāl-líf'-fēr-ús. a. Producing metals.

METALLINE, mē-tāl'-lín. a. Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

METALLIST, mēt'-tāl-líst. f. A worker in metals, one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mē-tāl-lòg'-grá-fý. f. An account or description of metals.

METALLURGIST, mē-tāl-lúr'-dzhíst. f. A worker in metals.

METALLURGY, mēt-tāl-lúr'-dzhý. f. The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

To METAMORPHOSE, mēt-tā-mă'r-füs. v. a. To change the form or shape of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mēt-tā-mă'r-fö-sís. f. Transformation, change of shape.

METAPHOR, mēt'-tā-für. f. The application of a word to a use, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mēt-tā-för'-ý-kál. } a.

METAPHORICK, mēt-tā-för'-ík. } Not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

M E T

METAPHORICALLY, mêt-tâ-fôr'-y-kâl-y. ad. Figuratively, in the manner of a metaphor.

METAPHRASE, mêt'-tâ-frâz. f. A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, mêt'-tâ-frâst. f. A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mêt-tâ-fiz'-y-kâl. }
METAPHYSICK, mêt-tâ-fiz'-ik. } a.

versed in metaphysicks, relating to metaphysicks; in Shakespeare it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, mêt-tâ-fiz'-iks. f. Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mêt-tâs'-tâ-sis. f. Translation or removal.

METATARSAL, mêt-â-tâ'r-sâl. a. Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, mêt-â-tâ'r-sûs. f. The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mêt-tâth'-ê-sis. f. A transposition.

To METE, mêt't. v. a. To measure, to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mêt-têmp-sy-kô'-sis. f. The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METEOR, mêt'-tyûr. f. Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux or transitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mêt-tê'-ô-rô-lôdzh'-y-kâl. a. Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, mêt-tê'-ô-rôl'-lô-dzhîst. f. A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mêt-tê'-ô-rôl'-lô-dzhý. f. The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mêt-tê'-ô-rûs. a. Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mêt'-tûr. f. A measurer.

METHEGLIN, mêt-thêg'-lîn. f. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mý-think's. verb im-

M E T

personal. I think, it seems to me.

METHOD, mêtth'-ûd. f. The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.

METHODICAL, mêt-thôd'-y-kâl. a. Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

METHODICALLY, mêt-thôd'-y-kâl-y. ad. According to method and order.

To METHODISE, mêtth'-ô-dîze. v. a. To regulate, to dispose in order.

METHODIST, mêtth'-ô-dîst. f. A physician who practises by theory; one of a new kind of Puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

METHODISTICAL, mêtth'-ô-dîst-ty-kâl. a. Belonging to the Methodists.

METHOUGHT, mý-thâ't. The pret. of **METHINKS**.

METONYMICAL, mêt-tô-nîm'-mý-kâl. a. Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY, mêt-tô-nîm'-mý-kâl-y. ad. By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, mêt'-tô-nîm-y. f. A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by steel, that is, by a sword.

METOPOSCOPY, mêt-tô-pôs'-kô-pý. f. The study of physiognomy.

METRE, mêt'-têr. f. Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables.

METRICAL, mêt'-trý-kâl. a. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mêt-trôp'-pô-lîs. f. The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.

METROPOLITAN, mêt'-trô-pôl'-lý-tân. f. A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.

METROPOLITAN, mêt'-trô-pôl'-lý-tân. a. Belonging to a metropolis.

METRO-

M I C

METROPOLITICAL, mē'-trō-pō-lit'-y-kāl. a. Chief or principal of cities.

METTLE, mēt'l. f. Spirit, spriteliness, courage.

METTLED, mēt'ld. a. Spritely, courageous.

METTLESOME, mēt'l-sūm. a. Spritely, lively, brisk.

METTLESOMELY, mēt'l-sūm-lý. ad. With spriteliness.

MEW, mū'. f. A cage, an inclosure, a place where any thing is confined; cry of a cat; a sea-fowl.

To MEW, mū'. v.a. To shut up, to confine, to imprison, to inclose; to shed the feathers; to cry as a cat.

To MEWL, mū'l. v.n. To squall as a child.

MEZEREON, mē-zē'-ryūn. f. A species of spurge lawrel.

MEZZOTINTO, mēt-sō-tín'-tō. f. A kind of graving.

MIASM, mī'-āzm. f. Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

MICE, mī'fe. The plural of Mouse.

MICHAELMAS, mīk'l-mūs. f. The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE, mī'th. v.n. To be secret or covered.

MICHER, mī'th-ūr. f. A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and bye places; hedgecreeper.

MICKLE, mīk'l. a. Much, great. Obsolete.

MICROCOSM, mī'-krō-kōzm. f. The little world. Man is so called.

MICROGRAPHY, mī'-krō-grāf-y. f. The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

MICROMETER, mī-krōm'-mē-tūr. f. An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPE, mī'-krō-skōp. f. An optick instrument for viewing small objects.

MICROSCOPICAL, mī-krō-skōp'-y-kāl. } a.

MICROSCOPICK, mī-krō-skōp'-pīk. }

M I D

Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

MID, mīd'. a. Middle, equally between two extremes: it is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE, mīd'-kōrs. f. Middle of the way.

MID-DAY, mīd'-dā. f. Noon, meridian.

MIDDLE, mīd'l. a. Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

MIDDLE, mīd'l. f. Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mīd'l-ādzhd. a. Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, mīd'l-mūst. a. Being in the middle.

MIDDLING, mīd'-līng. a. Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mīd'-lānd. a. That which is remote from the coast; in the midst of the land, mediterranean.

MIDGE, mīdzh'. f. A small fly.

MID-HEAVEN, mīd'-hēvn. f. The middle of the sky.

MIDLEG, mīd'-lēg. f. Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mīd'-mūst. a. The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mīd'-nīte. f. The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, mīd'-drīf. f. The diaphragm.

MID-SEA, mīd'-sē. f. The Mediterranean sea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mīd'-shīp-mān. f. A lower officer on board a ship.

MIDST, mīdst'. f. Middle.

MIDST, mīdst'. a. Midmost, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mīd'-strēm. f. Middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, mīd'-sūm-mūr. f. The summer solstice.

MIDWAY, mīd'-wā. f. The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

MID-

MIDWAY, mîd'-wâ. a. Middle between two places.
MIDWAY, mîd'-wâ. ad. In the middle of the passage.
MIDWIFE, mîd'-wîfe. f. A woman who assists women in childbirth.
MIDWIFERY, mîd'-wîf-rî. f. Assistance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.
MIDWINTER, mîd'-wîn-tûr. f. The winter solstice.
MIEN, mî'n. f. Air, look, manner.
MIGHT, mî'te. the preterite of **MAY**.
MIGHT, mî'te. f. Power, strength, force.
MIGHTILY, mî'-tî-lî. ad. Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.
MIGHTINESS, mî'-tî-nîs. f. Power, greatness, height of dignity.
MIGHTY, mî'-tî. a. Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.
MIGHTY, mî'-tî. ad. In a great degree.
To MIGRATE, mî'-grât. v. n. To change the place, to change the place of one's dwelling.
MIGRATION, mî'-grât'-shûn. f. Act of changing place.
MILCH, mîlsh'. a. Giving milk.
MILD, mî'ld. a. Kind, tender, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, not corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.
MILDEW, mîl'-dû. f. A disease in plants.
To MILDEW, mîl'-dû. v. a. To taint with mildew.
MILDLY, mî'ld-lî. ad. Tenderly, gently.
MILDNESS, mî'ld-nîs. f. Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.
MILE, mî'le. f. The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.
MILESTONE, mî'le-stône. f. Stone set to mark the miles.
MILFOIL, mîl'-fôil. f. A plant, the same with yarrow.
MILIARY, mîl'-lyâ-rî. a. Small, resembling a millet seed.

MILIARY FEVER, mîl'-lyâ-rî-fê-vûr. f. A fever that produces small eruptions.
MILITANT, mîl'-lî-tânt. a. Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.
MILITARY, mîl'-lî-têr-rî. a. Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly; suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; effected by soldiers.
MILITIA, mîl-lîsh'-â. f. The trainbands, the standing force of a nation.
MILITIA-MAN, mîl-lîsh'-â-mân. f. One who serves in the militia.
MILK, mîlk'. f. The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contusion of feeds.
To MILK, mîlk'. v. a. To draw milk from the breast by the hand, or from the dug of an animal; to suck.
MILKEN, mîlk'n. a. Consisting of milk.
MILKER, mîlk'-ûr. f. One that milks animals.
MILKINESS, mîlk'-î-nîs. f. Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.
MILKLIVERED, mîlk'-lîv-vûrd. a. Cowardly, faint-hearted.
MILKMAID, mîlk'-mâde. f. Woman employed in the dairy.
MILKMAN, mîlk'-mân. f. A man who sells milk.
MILKPAIL, mîlk'-pâle. f. Vessel into which cows are milked.
MILKPAN, mîlk'-pân. f. Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
MILKPOTTAGE, mîlk-pôt'-tîdzh. f. Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
MILKSCORE, mîlk'-skôre. f. Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.
MILKSOP, mîlk'-sôp. f. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
MILKTOOTH, mîlk'-tôth. f. Milk-teeth are those small teeth which come

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come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKTHISTLE, milk'-thîl. f. An herb.

MILKTREFOIL, milk'-trêf-foil. f. An herb.

MILKVETCH, milk'-vétsh. f. A plant.

MILKWEED, milk'-wêd. f. A plant.

MILKWHITE, milk'-hwîte. a. White as milk.

MILKWORT, milk'-wûrt. f. Milk-wort is a bell-shaped flower.

MILKWOMAN, milk'-wûm-mûn. f. A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

MILKY, milk'-y. a. Made of milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, milk'-y-wâ. f. The galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.

MILL, mil'. f. An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

To MILL, mil'. v. a. To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

MILL-COG, mil'-kôg. f. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mil'-dâm. f. The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

MILL-HORSE, mil'-hòrs. f. Horse that turns a mill.

MILL-POND, mil'-pônd. f. A head of water dammed up to drive a mill.

MILL-TEETH, mil'-têth. f. The grinders.

MILLENARIAN, mil-lên-nâ'-ryân. f. One who expects the millennium.

MILLENARY, mil'-lên-nâ-ry. a. Consisting of a thousand.

MILLENNIUM, mil-lên'-nyûm. f. A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with

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the faithful upon earth after the resurrection.

MILLENNIAL, mil-lên'-nyâl. a. Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES, mil'-ly-pêdz. f. Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.

MILLER, mil'-lûr. f. One who attends a mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'-lûrz-thûm". f. A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulhead.

MILLESIMAL, mil-lês'-sý-mâl. a. Thousandth.

MILLET, mil'-lît. f. A plant; a kind of fish.

MILLINER, mil'-lîn-nûr. f. One who sells ribands and dresses for women.

MILLINERY, mil'-lîn-nûr-y. f. The goods sold by a milliner.

MILLION, mil'-lyûn. f. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

MILLIONTH, mil'-lyûnth. a. The ten hundred thousandth.

MILLSTONE, mil'-stône. f. The stone by which corn is ground.

MILT, milt'. f. The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.

MILTER, milt'-ûr. f. The male of any fish, the female being called spawner.

MILTWORT, milt'-wûrt. f. An herb.

MIME, mî'me. f. A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

To MIME, mî'me. v. a. To play the mime.

MIMER, mî'-mûr. f. A mimick, a buffoon.

MIMICAL, mîm'-mý-kêl. a. Imitative, besitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mîm'-mý-kêl-y. ad. In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mîm'-mîk. f. A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMICK,

MIMICK, mīm'-mīk. a. Imitative.
 To MIMICK, mīm'-mīk. v. a. To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.
 MIMICKRY, mīm'-mīk-ry. f. Burlesque imitation.
 MIMOGRAPHER, mī-mōg'-grā-fūr. f. A writer of farces.
 MINACIOUS, mī-nā'-shūs. a. Full of threats.
 MINACITY, mī-nās'-sý-tý. f. Disposition to use threats.
 MINATORY, mī-nā-tūr-y. a. Threatening.
 To MINCE, mīns'e. v. a. To cut into very small parts; to mention any thing scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate.
 To MINCE, mīns'e. v. n. To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.
 MINCINGLY, mīn'-sīng-lý. ad. In small parts, not fully; affectedly.
 MIND, mī'nd. f. Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.
 To MIND, mī'nd. v. a. To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.
 To MIND, mī'nd. v. n. To incline, to be disposed. Little used.
 MINDED, mī'n-dīd. a. Disposed, inclined, affected towards.
 MINDFUL, mī'nd-fūl. a. Attentive, having memory.
 MINDFULLY, mī'nd-fūl-lý. ad. Attentively.
 MINDFULNESS, mī'nd-fūl-nīs. f. Attention, regard.
 MINDLESS, mī'nd-līs. a. Inattentive, regardless; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.
 MIND-STRICKEN, mī'nd-strīkn. a. Moved, affected in his mind.
 MINE, mī'ne. pronoun possessive. Belonging to me.
 MINE, mī'ne. f. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.
 To MINE, mī'ne. v. n. To dig mines or burrows.
 To MINE, mī'ne. v. a. To sap, to

ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.
 MINER, mī'n-ūr. f. One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.
 MINERAL, mīn'-ēr-ūl. f. Fossile body, matter dug out of mines.
 MINERAL, mīn'-nēr-ūl. a. Consisting of fossile bodies.
 MINERALIST, mīn'-nēr-āl-īst. f. One skilled or employed in minerals.
 MINERALOGIST, mīn-nēr-āl'-lō-dzhīst. f. One who discourses on minerals.
 MINERALOGY, mīn-nēr-āl'-lō-dzhý. f. The doctrine of minerals.
 MINEVER, mīn-ēv'-ūr. f. A kind of fur, a skin spotted with white.
 To MINGLE, mīng'-gl. v. a. To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.
 To MINGLE, mīng'-gl. v. n. To be mixed, to be united with.
 MINGLE, mīng'-gl. f. Mixture, medley, confused mass.
 MINGLER, mīng'-glūr. f. He who mingles.
 MINIATURE, mīn'-īt-tshūr. f. Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.
 MINIKIN, mīn'-ny-kīn. a. Small, diminutive.
 MINIKIN, mīn'-ny-kīn. f. A small sort of pins.
 MINIM, mīn'-nīm. f. A small being, a dwarf.
 MINIMUS, mīn'-ny-mūs. f. A being of the least size. Not used.
 MINION, mīn'-nyūn. f. A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.
 MINIOUS, mīn'-nyūs. a. Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.
 To MINISH, mīn'-nīsh. v. a. To lessen, to lop, to impair. Obsolete.
 MINISTER, mīn'-nīs-tūr. f. An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.
 To MINISTER, mīn'-nīs-tūr. v. a. To give, to supply, to afford.

To MINISTER, mĩn'-nĩs-tũr. v. n.
To attend, to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give supplies of things needful, to give assistance; to attend on the service of God.

MINISTERIAL, mĩn'-nĩs-tẽ'-ryál. a.
Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal, belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

MINISTRY, mĩn'-nĩs-try. f. Office, service.

MINISTRAL, mĩn'-nĩs-trál. a. Pertaining to a minister.

MINISTRANT, mĩn'-nĩs-tránt. a.
Attendant, acting at command.

MINISTRATION, mĩn'-nĩs-trá'-shũn. f. Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned; service, office, ecclesiastical function.

MINISTRY, mĩn'-nĩs-try. f. Office, service; ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition; persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

MINIUM, mĩn'-yũm. f. Vermilion, red lead.

MINNOW, mĩn'-nũ. f. A very small fish, a pink.

MINOR, mĩ'-nũr. a. Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

MINOR, mĩ'-nũr. f. One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

To MINORATE, mĩ'-nũ-rát. v. a.
To lessen.

MINORATION, mĩ'-nũ-rá'-shũn. f.
The act of lessening, diminution.

MINORITY, mĩn'-nũr'-ĩt-tỹ. f. The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

MINOTAUR, mĩ'-nũ-tár. f. A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, mĩns'-tũr. f. A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity, a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, mĩns'-trĩl. f. A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

MINSTRELSEY, mĩns'-trĩl-fỹ. f.
Musick, instrumental harmony; a number of musicians.

MINT, mĩnt'. f. A plant.

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MINT, mĩnt'. f. The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

To MINT, mĩnt'. v. a. To coin, to stamp money, to invent, to forge.

MINTAGE, mĩnt'-ĩdzh. f. That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mĩnt'-tũr. f. Coiner.

MINTMAN, mĩnt'-mán. f. One skilled in coinage.

MINTMASTER, mĩnt'-más-tũr. f.
One who presides in coinage.

MINUET, mĩn'-nũ-ĩt. f. A stately regular dance.

MINUM, mĩn'-nũm. f. With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time.

MINUTE, mĩn'-nũ't. a. Small, little, slender, small in bulk.

MINUTE, mĩn'-nĩt. f. The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement in writing.

To MINUTE, mĩn'-nĩt. v. a. To set down in short hints.

MINUTE-BELL, mĩn'-nĩt-bél. f.
A bell sounded every minute on funeral occasions.

MINUTE-BOOK, mĩn'-nĩt-bók. f.
Book of short hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, mĩn'-nĩt-glás. f.
Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTE-GUN, mĩn'-nĩt-gũn. f. A gun fired every minute on some solemn occasion.

MINUTE-HAND, mĩn'-nĩt-hánd. f.
The index which shews the minute on the dial-plate of a clock or watch.

MINUTELY, mĩn'-nũ't-lỹ. ad. To a small point, exactly.

MINUTELY, mĩn'-nĩt-lỹ. ad. Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.

MINUTENESS, mĩn'-nũ't-nĩs. f.
Smallness, exility, inconsiderableness.

MINUTE-WATCH, mĩn'-nĩt-wótsh. f. A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

I MINX,

MINX, mĩnks'. f. A young, pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mĩr'-akl. f. A wonder, something above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

MIRACULOUS, mĩ-rak'-kũ-lũs. a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mĩ-rak'-kũ-lũs-ly. ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mĩ-rak'-kũ-lũs-nĩs. f. The state of being effected by miracle, superiority to natural power.

MIRADOR, mĩr'-a-dõr. f. A balcony; a gallery from whence ladies see shews.

MIRE, mĩ'-ẽr. f. Mud, dirt.

To MIRE, mĩ'-ẽr. v. a. To overwhelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mĩ'-rỹ-nĩs. f. Dirtiness, fulness of mire.

MIRKSOME, mĩrk'-sũm. a. Dark, obscure.

MIRROR, mĩr'-rũr. f. A looking-glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.

MIRTH, mĩrth'. f. Merriment, jollity, gaiety, laughter.

MIRTHFUL, mĩrth'-fũl. a. Merry, gay, cheerful.

MIRTHLESS, mĩrth'-lĩs. a. Joyless, cheerless.

MIRY, mĩ'-rỹ. a. Deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire.

MIS, mĩs'. An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or a meaning opposite to that of the word whereto it is prefixed.

MISACCEPTATION, mĩs-ak-sẽp-tã'-shũn. f. The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, mĩs-ãd-vẽn'-tshũr. f. Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mĩs-ãd-vẽn'-tshũrd. a. Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, mĩs-ãd-vĩ'zd. a. Ill directed.

MISAIMED, mĩs-ã'md. a. Not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPE, mĩs'-ãn-thrõpe. f. A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPY, mĩs-ãn'-thrõ-pỹ. f. Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, mĩs-ãp-plỹ-kã'-shũn. f. Application to a wrong purpose.

To MISAPPLY, mĩs-ãp-plỹ'. v. a. To apply to wrong purposes.

To MISAPPREHEND, mĩs-ãp-prẽ-hẽnd'. v. a. Not to understand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, mĩs-ãp-prẽ-hẽn'-shũn. f. Mistake, not right apprehension.

To MISASCRIBE, mĩs-ãs-skri'be. v. a. To ascribe falsely.

To MISASSIGN, mĩs-ãs-sĩ'ne. v. a. To assign erroneously.

To MISBECOME, mĩs-bỹ-kũm'. v. a. Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

MISBEGOT, mĩs-bỹ-gõt'.
 MISBEGOTTEN, mĩs-bỹ-gõt'n. } a. Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHAVE, mĩs-bỹ-hã've. v. n. To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mĩs-bỹ-hã'-vyũr. f. Ill conduct, bad practice.

MISBELIEF, mĩs-bỹ-lĩ'f. f. False religion, a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mĩs-bỹ-lẽ'-vũr. f. One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

MISBODING, mĩs-bõd'-ĩng. a. Boding ill, threatening ill.

To MISCALCULATE, mĩs-kãl'-kũ-lãte. v. a. To reckon wrong.

To MISCAL, mĩs-kã'l. v. a. To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, mĩs-kãr'-ridzh. f. Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCARRY, mĩs-kãr'-rỹ. v. n. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

MISCELLANE, mĩs'-sẽl-lãn. f. Mixed corn.

MISCELLANEOUS, mĩs-sẽl-lã'-nyũs.

nyūs. a. Mingled, composed of various kinds.
MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mīf-sēl-lā'-nyūs-nīs. f. Composition of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, mīs'-sēl-lēn-ŷ. a. Mixed of various kinds.
MISCELLANY, mīs'-sēl-lēn-ŷ. f. A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.
To MISCAST, mīf-kāst'. v. a. To take a wrong account of.
MISCHANCE, mīf-tshāns'. f. Ill luck, ill fortune.
MISCHIEF, mīs'-tshīf. f. Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill consequence, vexatious affair.
To MISCHIEF, mīs'-tshīf. v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.
MISCHIEFMAKER, mīs'-tshīf-mā-kūr. f. One who causes mischief.
MISCHIEVOUS, mīs'-tshī-ŷ-vūs. a. Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful, malicious.
MISCHIEVOUSLY, mīs'-tshī-ŷ-vūf-lŷ. ad. Noxiously, hurtfully, wickedly.
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mīs'-tshī-ŷ-vūf-nīs. f. Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wickedness.
MISCIBLE, mīs'-sībl. a. Possible to be mingled.
MISCITATION, mīs'-sī-tā"-shūn. f. Unfair or false quotation.
To MISCITE, mīs'-sī'te. v. a. To quote wrong.
MISCLAIM, mīf-klā'm. f. Mistaken claim.
MISCONCEIT, mīf-kōn-sē't. }
MISCONCEPTION, mīf-kōn-sēp'-shūn. } f. False opinion, wrong notion.
To MISCONCEIVE, mīf-cōn-sē'v. v. a. To misunderstand, to have a false notion of.
MISCONDUCT, mīf-kōn'-dūkt. f. Ill behaviour, ill management.
To MISCONDUCT, mīf-kōn'-dūkt'. v. a. To manage amiss.
MISCONSTRUCTION, mīf-kōn-strūk'-shūn. f. Wrong interpretation of words or things,

To MISCONSTRUE, mīf-kōn'-stūr. v. a. To interpret wrong.
MISCONTINUANCE, mīf-kōn-tīn'-nū-āns. f. Cessation, intermission.
To MISCOUNT, mīf-count'. v. a. To reckon wrong.
MISCREANCE, mīs'-krŷ-āns. }
MISCREANCY, mīs'-krŷ-ān-sŷ. } f. Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.
MISCREANT, mīs'-krŷ-ānt. f. One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.
MISCREATE, mīf-krē-ā'te. }
MISCREATED, mīf-krē-ā'-tīd. } a. Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.
MISDEED, mīf-dē'd. f. Evil action.
To MISDEEM, mīf-dē'm. v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.
To MISDEMEAN, mīf-dē-mē'n. v. a. To behave ill.
MISDEMEANOR, mīf-dē-mē'n-ūr. f. A petty offence, ill behaviour.
To MISDO, mīf-dō'. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.
To MISDO, mīf-dō'. v. n. To commit faults.
MISDOER, mīf-dō'-ūr. f. An offender, a criminal.
To MISDOUBT, mīf-dou't. v. a. To suspect of deceit or danger.
MISDOUBT, mīf-dou't. f. Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution, hesitation.
MISE, mīz'. f. A law term. A mesuage; the issue, the junction of the parties in a law-suit.
To MISEMPLOY, mīf-īm-ploy'. v. a. To use to wrong purposes.
MISEMPLOYMENT, mīf-īm-ploy'-mēt. f. Improper application.
MISER, mī'-zūr. f. A wretch covetous to extremity.
MISERABLE, mīz'-zūr-ūbl. a. Unhappy, wretched; worthless; culpably parsimonious, stingy.
MISERABLENESS, mīz'-zūr-ūbl-nīs. f. State of misery.
MISERABLY, mīz'-zūr-ūb-lŷ. ad. Unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly.

M I S

MISERY, miz'-zür-ý. f. Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery.
 To MISFASHION, mis-fáh'-ùn. v. a. To form wrong.
 MISFORTUNE, mis-fà'r-tshùn. f. Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.
 To MISGIVE, mis-giv'. v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.
 MISGOVERNMENT, mis-gùv'-vùrn-mént. f. Ill administration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.
 MISGUIDANCE, mis-gyl'-dèns. f. False direction.
 To MISGUIDE, mis-gyl'de. v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.
 MISHAP, mis-háp'. f. Ill chance, ill luck.
 To MISINFER, mis-lìn-fèr'. v. a. To infer wrong.
 To MISINFORM, mis-lìn-fà'rm. v. a. To deceive by false accounts.
 MISINFORMATION, mis-lìn-fòrmà'-shùn. f. False intelligence, false accounts.
 To MISINTERPRET, mis-lìn-tèr'-prít. v. a. To explain to a wrong sense.
 To MISJOIN, mis-joi'n. v. a. To join unfitly or improperly.
 To MISJUDGE, mis-júdzh'. v. a. To form false opinions, to judge ill.
 To MISLAY, mis-lá'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place.
 MISLAYER, mis-lá'-úr. f. One that puts in the wrong place.
 To MISLE, miz'l. v. n. To rain in imperceptible drops like a thick mist.
 To MISLEAD, mis-lèd. v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischief or mistake.
 MISLEADER, mis-lè'-dùr. f. One that leads to ill.
 To MISLIKE, mis-lí'ke. v. a. To disapprove, to be not pleased with.
 MISLIKE, mis-lí'ke. f. Disapprobation; distaste.
 MISLIKER, mis-lí'-kùr. f. One that disapproves.

M I S

MISLEN, mès'-lìn. f. Mixed corn.
 To MISLIVE, mis-liv'. v. n. To live ill.
 To MISMANAGE, mis-màn'-nìdzh. v. a. To manage ill.
 MISMANAGEMENT, mis-màn'-nìdzh-mént. f. Ill management, ill conduct.
 To MISMATCH, mis-màtsh'. v. a. To match unsuitably.
 To MISNAME, mis-ná'me. v. a. To call by the wrong name.
 MISNOMER, mis-nò'-mùr. f. In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
 To MISOBSERVE, mis-òb-zèrv'. v. a. Not to observe accurately.
 MISOGAMIST, mĩ-sòg'-gà-míst. f. A marriage hater.
 MISOGYNY, mĩ-sòg'-gý-ný. f. Hatred of women.
 To MISORDER, mis-à'r-dùr. v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.
 MISORDER, mis-à'r-dùr. f. Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.
 MISORDERLY, mis-à'r-dùr-lý. a. Irregular.
 To MISPELL, mis'-spèl'. v. a. To spell wrong.
 To MISPEND, mis-spènd'. v. a. To spend ill, to waste, to consume to no purpose.
 MISPENDER, mis-spèn'-dùr. f. One who spends ill or prodigally.
 MISPERSUASION, mis-pèr-swà'-zhùn. f. Wrong notion, false opinion.
 To MISPLACE, mis-plá'se. v. a. To put in a wrong place.
 To MISPOINT, mis-point'. v. a. To use wrong stops in sentences.
 To MISPRISE, mis-prí'ze. v. a. To mistake; to slight, to scorn.
 MISPRISION, mis-prìzh'-ùn. f. Mistake, misconception; neglect, concealment.
 To MISPROPORTION, mis-prò-pò'r-shùn. v. a. To join without due proportion.
 MISPROUD, mis-prou'd. a. Vitiously proud. Obsolete.
 To MISQUOTE, mis-kò'te. v. a. To quote falsely.

To

M I S

To MISRECITE, mĭs-rĕ-sĭ'te. v. a. To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, mĭs-rĕk'n. v. a. To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, mĭs-rĕ-lā'te. v. a. To relate inaccurately or falsely.

MISRELATION, mĭs-rĕ-lā'-shŭn. f. False or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREMEMBER, mĭs-rĕ-mĕm'bŭr. v. a. To mistake by trusting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mĭs-rĕ-pō'rt. v. a. To give a false account of.

MISREPORT, mĭs-rĕ-pō'rt. f. False account, false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESENT, mĭs-rĕp-prĕ-zĕnt'. v. a. To present not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mĭs-rĕp-prĕ-zĕn-tā'-shŭn. f. The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.

MISRULE, mĭs-rō'l. f. Tumult, confusion, revel.

MISS, mĭs'. f. The term of honour to a young girl; a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute.

To MISS, mĭs'. v. a. Not to hit, to mistake; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, mĭs'. v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to succeed; to fail, to mistake; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mĭs'. f. Loss, want; mistake, error.

MISSAL, mĭs'-sĕl. f. The mass book.

To MISSAY, mĭs-fā'. v. a. To say ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, mĭs-fĕ'm. v. n. To make false appearance; to misbecome.

To MISSERVE, mĭs-fĕrv'. v. a. To serve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, mĭs-shā'pe. v. a. To shape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mĭs'-sil. a. Thrown by the hand, striking at distance.

M I S

MISSION, mĭs'-shŭn. f. Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismissal, discharge.

MISSIONARY, mĭs'-shŭn-nĕr-rĭ. } f.

MISSIONER, mĭs'-shŭn-nŭr. } One sent to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, mĭs'-siv. a. Such as may be sent.

MISSIVE, mĭs'-siv. f. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense. A messenger. Obsolete.

To MISSPEAK, mĭs-spĕ'k. v. a. To speak wrong.

MIST, mĭst'. f. A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST, mĭst'. v. a. To cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.

MISTAKABLE, mĭs-ftāk-ēbl. a. Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, mĭs-ftāk'. v. a. To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, mĭs-tāk'. v. n. To err, not to judge right.

MISTA'EN, mĭs-tā'n. pret. and part. pass. of MĭSTAKE, for MĭSTAKEN.

To be MISTAKEN, mĭs-tāk'n. To err.

MISTAKE, mĭs-tāk'e. f. Misconception, error.

MISTAKINGLY, mĭs-tāk-ing-lĭ. ad. Erroneously, falsely.

To MISSTATE, mĭs-ftā'te. v. a. To state wrong.

To MISTEACH, mĭs-tĕ'tsh. v. a. To teach wrong.

To MISTELL, mĭs-tĕl'. v. a. To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To MISTEMPER, mĭs-tĕm'-pŭr. v. a. To temper ill.

MISTER, mĭs'-tŭr. f. A master, a title of common respect in speaking to or of any one.

To MISTERM, mĭs-tĕrm'. v. a. To term erroneously.

To MISTHINK, mĭs-thĭnk'. v. a. To think ill, to think wrong.

To MISTIME, mĭs-tĭ'me. v. a. Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MIST-

M I S

MISTINESS, mis'-tý-nis. f. Cloudiness, state of being overcast.
MISTION, mis'-tshún. f. The state of being mingled.
MISTLETOE, miz'l-tò. f. The name of one of those plants which draw their nourishment from some other plant. It generally grows on the apple-tree, sometimes on the oak; and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.
MISTLIKE, mist'-like. a. Resembling a mist.
MISTOLD, mis-tò'ld. particip. pass. of **MISTELL**.
MISTOOK, mis-tùk'. particip. pass. of **MISTAKE**.
MISTRESS, mis'-tris. f. A woman who governs, correlative to subject or servant; a title of common respect; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous address; a whore, a concubine.
MISTRUST, mis-trùst'. f. Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.
To MISTRUST, mis-trùst'. v. a. To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.
MISTRUSTFUL, mis-trùst'-fùl. a. Diffident, doubting.
MISTRUSTFULNESS, mis-trùst'-fùl-nis. f. Diffidence, doubt.
MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trùst'-fùl-lý. ad. With suspicion, with mistrust.
MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trùst'-lis. a. Confident, unsuspecting.
MISTY, mis'-tý. a. Clouded, over-spread with mists; obscure, dark, not plain.
To MISUNDERSTAND, mis-ùndùr-stánd'. v. a. To misconceive, to mistake.
MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-ùndùr-stánd'-ing. f. Difference, disagreement; error, misconception.
MISUSAGE, mis-ù'-zidzh. f. Abuse, ill use; bad treatment.
To MISUSE, mis-ù'ze. v. a. To treat or use improperly, to abuse.
MISUSE, mis-ù'se. f. Bad use.
To MISWEEN, mis-wè'n. v. n. To misjudge, to distrust. Obsolete.

M O A

MITE, mî'te. f. A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially small; a small particle.
MITELLA, mî-tèl'-là. f. A plant.
MITHRIDATE, mith'-thry-dát. f. Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.
MITIGANT, mit'-tý-gánt. a. Lenient, lenitive.
To MITIGATE, mit'-tý-gáte. v. a. To soften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.
MITIGATION, mit-tý-gá'-shún. f. Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.
MITRE, mî'-túr. f. An ornament for the head; a kind of episcopal crown.
MITRED, mî'-túrd. a. Adorned with a mitre.
MITTENS, mit'-tinz. f. Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
MITTIMUS, mit'-tý-mús. f. A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.
To MIX, miks'. v. a. To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.
MIXTION, miks'-tshún. f. Mixture, confusion of one body with another.
MIXTLY, mikst'-lý. ad. With coalition of different parts into one.
MIXTURE, miks'-tshúr. f. The act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.
MIZMAZE, miz'-máze. f. A maze, a labyrinth. A cant word.
MIZZEN, miz'n. f. The Mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship.
MNEMONICKS, mnè-món'-niks. f. The art of memory.
MO, mǒ'. a. Making greater number, more. Obsolete.
To MOAN, mǒ'ne. v. a. To lament, to deplore.

To MOAN, mō'ne. v. n. To grieve, to make lamentation.

MOAN, mō'ne. f. Lamentation, audible sorrow.

MOAT, mō'te. f. A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

To MOAT, mō'te. v. a. To surround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, mōb'. f. The croud, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female head-dress.

To MOB, mōb'. v. a. To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MOBBISH, mōb'-bish. a. Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE, mōb'l. v. a. To dress grossly or inelegantly. Obsolete.

MOBBY, mōb'-by. f. An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, mō'-bil. f. The populace, the rout, the mob.

MOBILITY, mō-bil'-ly-tý. f. Nimbleness, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleness, inconstancy.

MOCHO-STONE, mō'-kō-stōne. f. Mocho-stones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone.

To MOCK, mōk'. v. a. To deride, to laugh at, to ridicule; to mimic in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.

To MOCK, mōk'. v. n. To make contemptuous sport.

MOCK, mōk'. f. Act of contempt, sneer, sneer; imitation, mimicry.

MOCK, mōk'. a. False, counterfeit, not real.

MOCKABLE, mōk'-kabl. a. Exposed to derision.

MOCK-PRIVET, mōk-priv'-vit. } f.

MOCK-WILLOW, mōk-wil'-lō. } f.

Plants.

MOCKER, mōk'-kūr. f. One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer.

MOCKERY, mōk'-kūr-ý. f. Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imi-

tation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

MOCKING-BIRD, mōk'-king-būrd. f. An American bird which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, mōk'-king-ly. ad. In contempt, with insult.

MOCKING-STOCK, mōk'-king-stōk. f. A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mō'-dál. a. Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

MODALITY, mō-dál'-līt-ý. f. Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mō'de. f. Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

MODEL, mōd'-díl. f. A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses; standard, that by which any thing is measured.

To MODEL, mōd'-díl. v. a. To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mōd'-díl-lūr. f. Planner, schemer, contriver.

MODERATE, mōd'-dér-ét. a. Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, mōd'-ér-âte. v. a. To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mōd'-dér-ét-ly. ad. Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, mōd'-dér-ét-nīs. f. State of being moderate, temperateness.

MODERATION, mōd-dér-â'-shūn. f. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expence.

MODERATOR, mōd-dé-râ'-tūr. f. The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties

parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

MODERN, mɒd'-dʊrn. a. Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakespeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, mɒd'-dʊrnz. f. Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, mɒd'-dʊrn-nɪzm. f. Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To MODERNISE, mɒd'-dʊrn-nɪze. v. a. To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNNESS, mɒd'-dʊrn-nɪs. f. Novelty.

MODEST, mɒd'-dɪst. a. Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

MODESTLY, mɒd'-dɪst-ly. ad. Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mɒd'-dɪf-tɪ. f. Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mɒd'-dɪf-tɪ-pi:s. f. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before.

MODICUM, mɒd'-dɪ-kʊm. f. Small portion, pittance.

MODIFIABLE, mɒd'-dɪ-fɪ-əbl. a. That may be diversified by accidental differences.

MODIFICABLE, mɒ-dɪf'-fɪ-kəbl. a. Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mɒd-dɪ-fɪ-kā'-shʊn. f. The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, mɒd'-dɪ-fɪ. v. a. To change the form or accidents of any thing, to shape.

MODILLION, } mɒ-dɪl'-lyʊn. f.

MODILLON, }
Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mɒ'-dɪsh. a. Fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

MODISHLY, mɒ'-dɪsh-ly. ad. Fashionably.

MODISHNESS, mɒ'-dɪsh-nɪs. f. Affectation of the fashion.

To MODULATE, mɒd'-dʒhʊ-lāte. v. a. To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mɒd'-dʒhʊ-lā'-shʊn. f. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; sound modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mɒd'-dʒhʊ-lā-tʊr. f. He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mɒd'-dʒhʊl. f. An empty representation, a model.

MODUS, mɒ'-dʊs. f. Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mɒ'. a. More, a greater number. Obsolete.

MOHAIR, mɒ'-hāre. f. Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

MOHOCK, mɒ'-hɒck. f. The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London.

MOIDERED, moi'-dɛrd. a. Crazed, stupefied.

MOIDORE, moi-dɔ're. f. A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MOIETY, moy'-ɛ-tɪ. f. Half, one of two equal parts.

To MOIL, moi'l. v. a. To dawb with dirt; to weary. Not used.

To MOIL, moi'l. v. n. To toil, to drudge.

MOIST, moi'st. a. Wet, wet in a small degree, damp; juicy, succulent.

To MOISTEN, moi'sn. v. a. To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, moi's-nʊr. f. The person or thing that moistens.

MOISTNESS, moi'st-nɪs. f. Dampness, wetness in a small degree.

MOISTURE, moi's-tʃhʊr. f. Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE, mɒ'le. f. A Mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which

which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus; a false conception; a natural spot or discolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

MOLECAST, mō'le-kāst. f. Hillock cast up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, mō'le-kātsh-ūr. f. One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, mō'le-hīl. f. Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLEST, mō-lēst'. v. a. To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, mō-lēst-tā'-shūn. f. Disturbance, uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, mō-lēs'-tūr. f. One who disturbs.

MOLETRACK, mō'le-trāk. f. Course of the mole under ground.

MOLEWARP, mō'le-wārp. f. A mole. Not used.

MOLIANT, mōl'-lyēnt. a. Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, mōl'-ly-fī-ābl. a. That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, mōl'-ly-fīk-kā'-shūn. f. The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mōl'-ly-fī-ūr. f. That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To MOLLIFY, mōl'-ly-fy'. v. a. To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

MOLTEN, mō'ltēn. part. pass. from MELT.

MOLY, mō'-ly. f. The wild garlick.

MOLOSSES, } mō-lōs'-sāz. f.

MOLASSES, } Treacle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

MOME, mō'me. f. A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. Obsolete.

MOMENT, mō'-mēnt. f. Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mō'-mēn-tēl-ly. ad. For a moment.

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MOMENTANEOUS, mō-mēn-tā'-nyūs. a. Lasting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mō'-mēn-tēr-rý. a. Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mō-mēn'-tūs. a. Important, weighty, of consequence.

MOMENTUM, mō-mēn'-tūm. f. The impetus, the force, the quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOMMERY, mūm'-mār-rý. f. An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks.

MONACHAL, mōn'-nā-kāl. a. Monastick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mōn'-nā-kīzm. f. The state of monks, the monastick life.

MONAD, } mōn'-nād. f. An indivisible thing.

MONARCH, mōn'-nūr-k. f. A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

MONARCHAL, mō-nār-kāl. a. Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mō-nār-ký-kāl. a. Vested in a single ruler.

To MONARCHISE, mōn'-nār-kīze. v. n. To play the king.

MONARCHY, mōn'-nār-ký. f. The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mōn'-nās-tēr-rý. f. House of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, mō-nās'-tīk.

MONASTICAL, mō-nās'-tý- } a.

kāl. Religiously recluse.

MONASTICALLY, mō-nās'-tý-kāl-ly. ad. Reclusely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mūn'-dā. f. The second day of the week.

MONEY, mūn'-ny. f. Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mūn'-ny-bāg. f. A large purse.

MONEYCHANGER, mūn'-ny-tshān-dzhūr. f. A broker in money.

K

MONEYED,

MONEYED, mún'-nyd. a. Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mún'-ny-lís. a. Wanting money, pennyless.

MONEY MATTER, mún'-ny-mát-túr. f. Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYS CRIVENER, mún'-ny-krív-núr. f. One who raises money for others.

MONEYWORT, mún'-ny-wúrt. f. A plant.

MONEYS WORTH, mún'-nyz-wúrt. f. Something valuable.

MONGER, mung'-gúr. f. A dealer, a seller; as a Fishmonger.

MONGREL, mung'-gríl. a. Of a mixed breed.

To MONISH, mún'-nîsh. v. a. To admonish.

MONISHER, mún'-nîsh-úr. f. An admonisher, a monitor.

MONITION, mún'-nîsh'-ún. f. Information, hint, instruction, document.

MONITOR, mún'-ny-túr. f. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys.

MONITORY, mún'-ny-túr-ry. a. Conveying useful instructions, giving admonition.

MONITORY, mún' ny-túr-ry. f. Admonition, warning.

MONK, múnk'. f. One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

MONKEY, múnk'-kỳ. f. An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing some resemblance of man; a word of contempt, or slight kindness.

MONKERY, múnk'-kúr-y. f. The monastick life.

MONKHOOD, múnk'-húd. f. The character of a monk.

MONKISH, múnk'-kîsh. a. Monastick, pertaining to monks.

MONK'S-HOOD, múnks'-húd. f. A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, múnks-ró'-búrb. f. A species of dock.

MONOCHORD, mún'-nô-kárd. f. An instrument of one string.

MONOCULAR, mún'-nôk'-kú-lár. } a.

MONOCULOUS, mún'-nôk'-kú-lús. }

One-eyed.

MONODY, mún'-nô-dý. f. A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST, mún'-nôg'-gá-mîst. f. One who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMY, mún' nôg'-gá-my. f. Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, mún'-nô-grám. f. A cypher, a character compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE, mún'-nô-lôg. f. A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

MONOME, mún'-nôm. f. In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOPETALOUS, mún'-nô-pét'-tál-lús. a. It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.

MONOPOLIST, mún'-nôp'-pô-lîst. f. One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONOPOLIZE, mún'-nôp'-pô-lîze. v. a. To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPOLY, mún'-nôp'-pô-lý. f. The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

MONOPTOTE, mún'-nôp-tôte. f. Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.

MONOSTICH, mún'-nôs'-tîk. f. A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL, mún'-nô-sîl-láb'-ý-kál. a. Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mún'-nô-sîl-lábl. f. A word of only one syllable.

MONOTONY, mún'-nôt'-tô-ny. f. Uniformity of sound, want of variety in cadence.

MONSIEUR, mún'-sê'r. f. A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

MON-

MONSOON, mɒn-sɔːn. f. Monsoons are shifting trade-winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

MONSTER, mɒn-ˈstɜː. f. Something out of the common order of nature; something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

To MONSTER, mɒn-ˈstɜː. v. a. To put out of the common order of things. Not used.

MONSTROSITY, mɒn-ˈstrɔːs-ɪ-ti. f. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

MONSTROUS, mɒn-ˈstrɜːs. a. Deviating from the stated order of nature; strange, wonderful; irregular, enormous; shocking, hateful.

MONSTROUS, mɒn-ˈstrɜːs. ad. Exceedingly, very much.

MONSTROUSLY, mɒns-ˈtrɜːs-lɪ. ad. In a manner out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, mɒns-ˈtrɜːs-nɪs. f. Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, mʌnth. f. One of the twelve principal divisions of the year, as set down in the calendar; the space of four weeks.

MONTH'S MIND, mʌnθs-ˈmaɪnd. f. Longing desire.

MONTHLY, mʌnth-ˈli. a. Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, mʌnth-ˈli. ad. Once in a month.

MONUMENT, mɒn-ˈnʌ-mənt. f. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

MONUMENTAL, mɒn-ˈnʌ-mənt-əl. a. Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

MOOD, mʊd. f. The form of an argument; stile of musick; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

MOODY, mʊ-ˈdi. a. Angry, out of humour.

MOON, mʊn. f. The changing luminary of the night; a month.

MOON-BEAM, mʊn-ˈbeɪm. f. Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, mʊn-ˈkæf. f. A monster, a false conception; a dolt, a stupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, mʊn-ˈiɪd. a. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

MOONFERN, mʊn-ˈfɜːn. f. A plant.

MOONFISH, mʊn-ˈfɪʃ. f. Moonfish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

MOONLESS, mʊn-ˈlis. a. Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mʊn-ˈliːt. f. The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mʊn-ˈliːt. a. Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSHINE, mʊn-ˈʃaɪn. f. The lustre of the moon.

MOONSHINE, mʊn-ˈʃaɪn. } a. Il-
MOONSHINY, mʊn-ˈʃaɪ-ni. } lumi-
nated by the moon.

MOONSTRUCK, mʊn-ˈstrʌk. a. Lunatick, affected by the moon.

MOON-TREFOIL, mʊn-ˈtrɛf-foɪl. f. A plant.

MOONWORT, mʊn-ˈwɜːt. f. Stationflower, honesty.

MOONY, mʊn-ˈni. a. Lunated, having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

MOOR, mʊr. f. A marsh, a fen, a bog, a track of low and watry grounds; a negro, a black-a-moor.

To MOOR, mʊr. v. a. To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

To MOOR, mʊr. v. n. To be fixed, to be stationed.

MOORCOCK, mʊr-ˈkɒk. f. The male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN, mʊr-ˈhɛn. f. A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, mʊr-ˈɪʃ. a. Fenny, marshy, watry.

MOORLAND, mʊr-ˈlænd. f. Marsh, fen, watry ground.

MOORSTONE, mʊr-ˈstɒn. f. A species of granite.

MOORY, mō'r-ŷ. a. Marshy, fenny.

MOOSE, mō's. f. A large American deer.

To MOOT, mō't. v. a. To plead a mock cause, to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT CASE or POINT, mō't-kāse. f. A point or case unsettled and disputable.

MOOTED, mō't-īd. a. Plucked up by the root.

MOOTER, mō't-tūr. f. A disputer of moot points.

MOP, mōp'. f. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not used in the latter sense.

To MOP, mōp'. v. a. To rub with a mop.

To MOP, mōp'. v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Obsolete.

To MOPE, mō'pe. v. n. To be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream.

To MOPE, mō'pe. v. a. To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mō'pe-īde. a. Blind of one eye; dim sighted.

MOPPET, mōp'-pīt. } f. A puppet
MOPSEY, mōp'-fŷ. } made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mō'-pūs. f. A drone, a dreamer, a dull, spiritless creature. A cant word from To MOPE.

MORAL, mōr'-rūl. a. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, such as is known in general business of life.

MORAL, mōr'-ūl. f. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To MORAL, mōr'-ūl. v. n. To moralise, to make moral reflections. Not used.

MORALIST, mōr'-rāl-līst. f. One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mō-rāl'-lŷ-tŷ. f. The doctrine of the duties of life, ethicks; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.

To MORALIZE, mōr'-rā-līze. v. a. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

To MORALIZE, mōr'-rā-līze. v. n. To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER, mōr'-rā-lī-zūr. f. He who moralizes.

MORALLY, mōr'-rēl-ŷ. ad. In the ethical sense according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mōr'-rūlz. f. The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.

MORASS, mō-rās'. f. Fen, bog, moor.

MORBID, mōr'-bīd. a. Diseased, in a state contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, mōr'-bīd-nīs. f. State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL, mōr-bīf'-fŷ-kāl. } a.

MORBIFICK, mōr-bīf'-fīk. } Causing diseases.

MORBOSE, mōr-bō'se. a. Proceeding from disease, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mōr-bōs'-sīt-tŷ. f. Diseased state.

MORDACIOUS, mōr-dā'-shūs. a. Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mōr-dās'-sīt-ŷ. f. Biting quality.

MORDICANT, mōr-dŷ-kānt. a. Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mōr-dŷ-kā'-shūn. f. The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mō're. a. In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mō're. ad. To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a second time, as once more; No more, have done; No more, no longer existing.

MORE, mō're. f. A greater quantity, a greater

a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mō-rēl'. f. A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mō're-lānd. f. A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mōr-ō'-vūr. ad. Beyond what has been mentioned.

MORIGEROUS, mō-rīdzh'-ēr-ūs. a. Obedient, obsequious.

MORION, mō'-ryūn. f. A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

MORISCO, mō-rīs'-kō. f. A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

MORN, mǎ'rn. f. The first part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, mǎ'r-nīng. f. The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

MORNING-GOWN, mǎ'r-nīng-gow'n. f. A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, mǎ'r-nīng-stā'r. f. The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

MOROSE, mō-rō'se. a. Sour of temper, peevish, sullen.

MOROSELY, mō-rō'se-lý. ad. Sourly, peevishly.

MOROSENESS, mō-rō'se-nīs. f. Sourness, peevishness.

MOROSITY, mō-rōs'-sīt-tý. f. Moroseness, sourness, peevishness.

MORPHEW, mǎ'r-fū. f. A scurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mōr'-rīs-dāns. f. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine men's Morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mōr'-rīs-dānsūr. f. One who dances the Moorish dance.

MORROW, mōr'-rō. f. The day after the present day; To-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, mǎ'rse. f. A sea-horse.

MORSEL, mǎ'r-sīl. f. A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.

MORSURE, mǎ'r-shūr. f. The act of biting.

MORT, mō'rt. f. A tune founded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, mǎ'r-tāl. a. Subject to death, doomed sometime to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this sense a low expression.

MORTAL, mǎ'r-tāl. f. Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mōr-tāl'-līt-tý. f. Subjection to death, state of being subject to death; death, power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, mǎ'r-tāl-ý. ad. Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, mǎ'r-tūr. f. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, mǎ'r-tūr. f. Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, mǎ'r-gīdzh. f. A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, mǎ'r-gīdzh. v. a. To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, mǎr-gā-dzhē'. f. He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, mǎr-gā-dzhūr. f. He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, mōr-tíf'-fēr-rūs. a. Fatal, deadly, destructive.

MORTIFICATION, mōr-tý-fý-kǎ'-shùn. f. The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations; humiliation, subjection of the passions; vexation, trouble.

To MORTIFY, mǎ'r-tý-fý. v. a. To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers, or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex.

To MORTIFY, mǎ'r-tí-fý. v. n. To gan.

M O T

gangrene, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away.

MORTISE, mǎ'r-tis. f. A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.

To MORTISE, mǎ'r-tis. v. a. To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.

MORTMAIN, mǎ'rt-mǎn. f. Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, mǎ'r-tǔ-ěr-rý. f. A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK, mǒ-zǎ'-ík. a. Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours.

MOSCHETTO, mǒf-ké'-tǒ. f. A kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome in some part of the West Indies.

MOSQUE, mǒfk'. f. A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, mǒs'. f. A plant.

To MOSS, mǒs'. v. a. To cover with moss.

MOSSINESS, mǒs'-sý-nis. f. The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSY, mǒs'-sý. a. Overgrown with moss.

MOST, mǒ'ft. a. the superlative of **MORE**. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.

MOST, mǒ'ft. ad. The particle noting the superlative degree, as, the most incentive; in the greatest degree.

MOST, mǒ'ft. f. The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree, the greatest quantity.

MOSTICK, mǒs'-tik. f. A painter's staff.

MOSTLY, mǒ'ft-lý. ad. For the greatest part.

MOSTWHAT, mǒ'ft-hwǒt. ad. For the most part. Not used.

MOTATION, mǒ-tǎ'-shún. f. Act of moving.

MOTE, mǒ'te. f. A small particle

M O T

of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, mǒ'te. for **MIGHT**. Obsolete.

MOTH, mǒth. f. A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHEATEN, mǒth-ě'tn. a. Eaten by moths.

MOTHER, mǔth'-thúr. f. A woman that has borne a child, correlative to son or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hysterical passion; a familiar term of address to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a husband's or wife's mother; a thick substance concreting in liquors, the lees or scum concreted.

MOTHER, mǔth'-thúr. a. Had at a birth, native.

To MOTHER, mǔth'-thúr. v. a. To gather concretion.

MOTHER OF PEARL, mǔth'-thúr-ǒv-pér'l'. f. A kind of coarse pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, mǔth'-thúr-húd. f. The office, state, or character, of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mǔth'-thúr-lis. a. Destitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, mǔth'-thúr-lý. a. Belonging to a mother, suitable to a mother.

MOTHERWORT, mǔth'-thúr-wúrt. f. A plant.

MOTHERY, mǔth'-thúr-ý. a. Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent: used of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, mǒth-múl'-lín. f. A plant.

MOTHWORT, mǒth'-wúrt. f. An herb.

MOTHY, mǒth'-thý. a. Full of moths.

MOTION, mǒ'-shún. f. The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of posture, action; tendency of the mind, thought, proposal made; impulse communicated.

MOTIONLESS, mǒ'-shún-lis. a. Wanting

M O V

- Wanting motion, being without motion.
- MOTIVE**, mō'-tīv. a. Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.
- MOTIVE**, mō'-tīv. f. That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.
- MOTLEY**, mōt'-lī. a. Mingled of various colours.
- MOTOR**, mō'-tōr. f. A mover.
- MOTORY**, mō'-tūr-ry. a. Giving motion.
- MOTTO**, mōt'-tō. f. A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.
- To MOVE**, mō'v. v. a. To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose, to recommend; to persuade, to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to stir passion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.
- To MOVE**, mō'v. v. n. To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.
- MOVEABLE**, mō'v-ābl. a. Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.
- MOVEABLES**, mō'v-āblz. f. Goods, furniture, distinguished from real or immoveable possessions.
- MOVEABLENESS**, mō'v-ābl-nīs. f. Mobility, possibility to be moved.
- MOVEABLY**, mō'v-ā-blī. ad. So as it may be moved.
- MOVELESS**, mō'v-līs. a. Unmoved, not to be put out of the place.
- MOVEMENT**, mō'v-mēnt. f. Manner of moving; motion.
- MOVENT**, mō'-vēnt. a. Moving.
- MOVER**, mō'-vūr. f. The person or thing that gives motion; something that moves, or stands not still; a proposer.
- MOVING**, mō'-vīng. part. a. Pathetic, touching, adapted to affect the passions.
- MOVINGLY**, mō'-vīng-lī. ad. Pathetically, in such a manner as to seize the passions.

M O U

- MOULD**, mō'ld. f. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives its form; cast, form.
- To MOULD**, mō'ld. v. n. To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.
- To MOULD**, mō'ld. v. a. To cover with mould.
- To MOULD**, mō'ld. v. a. To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as, To mould bread.
- MOULDABLE**, mō'ld-ābl. a. What may be moulded.
- MOULDER**, mōl'-dūr. f. He who moulds.
- To MOULDER**, mōl'-dūr. v. n. To be turned to dust, to perish in dust.
- To MOULDER**, mōl'-dūr. v. a. To turn to dust.
- MOULDINESS**, mōl'-dī-nīs. f. The state of being mouldy.
- MOULDING**, mōl'-dīng. f. Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.
- MOULDWARP**, mō'ld-wārp. f. A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.
- MOULDY**, mōl'-dī. a. Overgrown with concretions.
- To MOULT**, mō'lt. v. n. To shed or change the feathers, to lose the feathers.
- To MOUNCH**, mou'ntsh. v. a. To eat. Obsolete.
- MOUND**, mou'nd. f. Any thing raised to fortify or defend.
- MOUNT**, mount'. f. A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.
- To MOUNT**, mount'. v. n. To rise on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; for Amount, to rise in value.
- To MOUNT**, mount'. v. a. To raise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments, as, To mount a gun, to put the parts of a fan together; To mount guard,

guard, to do duty and watch at any particular post; To mount a cannon, to set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTAIN, mou'n-tĭn. f. A large hill, a vast protuberance of the earth.

MOUNTAIN, mou'n-tĭn. a. Found on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, moun-tĭn'-nĕ'r. f. An inhabitant of the mountains; a savage, a freebooter, a rustick.

MOUNTAINOUS, mou'n-tĭn-nŭs. a. Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, mou'n-tĭn-nŭs-nĭs. f. State of being full of mountains.

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, mou'n-tĭn-pă'rs-lĭ. f. A plant.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, mou'n-tĭn-rŏ'ze. f. A plant.

MOUNTANT, mou'n-tănt. a. Rising on high.

MOUNTEBANK, mou'n-tĕ-bănk. f. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.

To MOUNTEBANK, mou'n-tĕ-bănk. v. a. To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

MOUNTER, mou'n-tŭr. f. One that mounts.

MOUNTING, mou'n-tĭng. f. The ornaments that raise and set off a work.

MOUNTY, mou'n-tŷ. f. The rise of a hawk.

To MOURN, mŏ'rn. v. n. To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of grief.

To MOURN, mŏ'rn. v. a. To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

MOURNER, mŏ'r-nŭr. f. One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, mŏ'rn-fŭl. a. Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful, feeling sorrow;

betokening sorrow, expressive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, mŏ'rn-fŭl-lŷ. ad. Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, mŏ'rn-fŭl-nĭs. f. Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, mŏ'r-nĭng. f. Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

MOURNINGLY, mŏ'r-nĭng-lŷ. ad. With the appearance of sorrowing.

MOUSE, mou's. f. plural MICE. The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn fields.

To MOUSE, mou'z. v. n. To catch mice.

MOUSE HOLE, mou's-hŏle. f. Small hole.

MOUSER, mou'-zŭr. f. One that hunts mice.

MOUSETAIL, mou'f-tăle. f. An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, mou's-trăp. f. A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, mou'th. f. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal orator, in burlesque language; cry, voice; Distortion of the mouth, wry face; Down in the Mouth, dejected, clouded.

To MOUTH, mou'th. v. n. To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To MOUTH, mou'th. v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOUTHED, mou'thd. a. Furnished with a mouth.

MOUTH-FRIEND, mou'th-frĕnd. f. One who professes friendship without intending it.

MOUTHFUL, mou'th-fŭl. f. What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, mou'th-ŏn-nŭr.

nur. f. Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

MOUTHLESS, mou'th-lis. a. Without a mouth.

MOW, mow'. f. A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

To MOW, mō'. v. a. To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.

To MOW, mow'. v. a. To put in a mow.

MOW, mow'. f. Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.

To MOWBURN, mow'-burn. v. n. To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWER, mō'-ūr. f. One who cuts with a scythe.

MOXA, mōk'-fā. f. An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, moil'. f. A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.

MUCH, mūtsh'. a. Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

MUCH, mūtsh'. ad. In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

MUCH, mūtsh'. f. A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy service or burthen; any assignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, something strange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

MUCH AT ONE, mūtsh'-āt-wōn'. ad. Of equal value, of equal influence.

MUCHWHAT, mūtsh'-whōt. ad. Nearly. Little used.

MUCID, mū'-sid. a. Slimy, musty.

MUCIDNESS, mū'-sid-nis. f. Sliminess, mustiness.

MUCILAGE, mū'-sī-lāzh. f. A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

MUCILAGINOUS, mū'-sil-lāzh'-in-ūs. a. Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.

MUCK, mūk'. f. Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean,

and filthy; To run a Muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To MUCK, mūk'. v. a. To manure with muck, to dung.

MUCKINDER, mūk'-in-dūr. f. A handkerchief. Not used.

MUCKHILL, mūk'-hil. f. A dung-hill.

MUCKINESS, mūk'-kī-nis. f. Nastiness; filth.

MUCKLE, mūk'l. a. Much. Obsolete.

MUCKSWEAT, mūk'-swēt. f. Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM, mūk'-wūrm. f. A worm that lives in dung; a miser, a curmudgeon.

MUCKY, mūk'-kī. a. Nasty, filthy.

MUCOUS, mū'-kūs. a. Slimy, viscous.

MUCOUSNESS, mū'-kūs-nis. f. Slime, viscosity.

MUCULENT, mū'-kū-lēnt. a. Viscous, slimy.

MUCUS, mū'-kūs. f. The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous matter.

MUD, mūd'. f. The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.

To MUD, mūd'. v. a. To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, mūd'-dī-lī. ad. Turbidly, with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, mūd'-dī-nis. f. Turbidity, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

To MUDDLE, mūd'l. v. a. To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupify.

MUDDY, mūd'-dī. a. Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To MUDDY, mūd'-dī. v. a. To make muddy, to cloud, to disturb.

MUDSUCKER, mūd'-sūk-kūr. f. A sea fowl.

MUDWALL, mūd'-wāl. f. A wall built without mortar.

MUDWALLED, mūd'-wāld. a. Having a mudwall.

M U L

To MUE, mû'. v. a. To moult, to change feathers.

MUFF, mûf'. f. A soft cover for the hands in winter.

To MUFFLE, mûf'l. v. a. To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

MUFFLER, mûf'-flûr. f. A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.

MUFTI, mûf'-tý. f. The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, mûg'. f. A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, mûg'-gý. } a. Moist,

MUGGISH, mûg'-gîsh. } damp.

MUGHOUSE, mûg'-hous. f. An alehouse, a low house of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mû'-dzhént. a. Bellowing.

MULATTO, mû-lât'-tô. f. One begot between a white and black.

MULBERRY, mûl'-bér-rý. f. Tree and fruit.

MULCT, mûlkt'. f. A fine, a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT, mûlkt'. v. a. To punish with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, mû'l. f. An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.

MULETEER, mû-lét-têr. f. Mule-driver, horse-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mû-lyéb'-brý-tý. f. Womanhood, the contrary to virility.

To MULL, mûl'. v. a. To soften, as wine when burnt or softened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

MULLAR, mûl'-lûr. f. A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.

MULLEIN, mûl'-lîn. f. A plant.

MULLET, mûl'-lît. f. A sea fish.

MULLIGRUBS, mûl'-lý-grûbz. f. Twisting of the guts.

MULSE, mûls'. f. Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

M U L

MULTANGULAR, mûlt-âng'-gû-lér. a. Many cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mûlt-âng'-gû-lér-lý. ad. Polygonally, with many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mûlt-âng'-gû-lér-nîs. f. The state of being polygonal.

MULTICAPSULAR, mûl-tý-káp'-shû-lâr. a. Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, mûl-tý-fâ'-ryûs. a. Having great multiplicity, having different respects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mûl-tý-fâ'-ryûs-lý. ad. With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mûl-tý-fâ'-ryûs-nîs. f. Multiplied diversity.

MULTIFORM, mûl-tý-fôrm. a. Having various shapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mûl-tý-fâ'r-mý-tý. f. Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL, mûl-tý-lât'-tér-âl. a. Having many sides.

MULTILOQUOUS, mûl-tîl'-lô-kwûs. a. Very talkative.

MULTINOMINAL, mûl-tý-nôm'-mý-nâl. a. Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mûl-típ'-pâ-rûs. a. Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPEDE, mûl'-tý-péd. f. An insect with many feet.

MULTIPLE, mûl'-tîpl. f. A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the Multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE, mûl-tý-plî'-âbl. a. Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mûl-tý-plî'-âbl-nîs. f. Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mûl'-tý-plý-kâbl. a. Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mûl-tý-plý-kând'. f. The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICATE, mûl-típ'-plý-két.

két. a. Consisting of more than one
MULTIPLICATION, mûl-tý-ply-
 kâ'-shûn. f. The act of multiply-
 ing or increasing any number by
 addition or production of more of
 the same kind; in arithmetick, the
 increasing of any one number by
 another, so often as there are units
 in that number, by which the one is
 increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, mûl-tý-ply-
 kâ'-tûr. f. The number by which
 another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, mûl-tý-plis'-sít-
 tý. f. More than one of the same
 kind; state of being many.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mûl-tý-plish'-
 ûs. a. Manifold. Obsolete.

MULTIPLIER, mûl'-tý-pli-ûr. f.
 One who multiplies or increases the
 number of any thing; the multi-
 plicator in arithmetick.

To **MULTIPLY**, mûl'-tý-ply. v. n.
 To increase in number; to make
 more by generation, accumulation,
 or addition; to perform the process
 of arithmetical multiplication.

To **MULTIPLY**, mûl'-tý-ply. v. n.
 To grow in number; to increase
 themselves.

MULTIPOTENT, mûl-típ'-pô-tént.
 a. Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, mûl-tý-prê'-
 zens. f. The power or act of being
 present in more places than one at
 the same time.

MULTISILIQUOUS, mûl-tý-sil'-
 lý-kwûs. a. The same with corni-
 culate: used of plants, whose seed
 is contained in many distinct seed-
 vessels.

MULTISONOUS, mûl-tis'-sô-nûs.
 a. Having many sounds.

MULTITUDE, mûl'-tý-tshôd. f.
 Many, more than one; a great num-
 ber, loosely and indefinitely; a
 crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, mûl-tý-tshô'-
 dîn-ûs. a. Having the appearance
 of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, mûl-tiv'-
 vá-gánt. } a.

MULTIVAGOUS, mûl-tiv'-vá-
 gûs. }

That wanders or strays much a-
 broad.

MULTIVIOUS, mûl-tiv'-vý-ûs. a.
 Having many ways, manifold.

MULTOCULAR, mûlt-ók'-kû-lûr.
 a. Having more eyes than two.

MUM, mûm'. interject. A word de-
 noting prohibition to speak; silence,
 hush.

MUM, mûm'. f. Ale brewed with
 wheat.

To **MUMBLE**, mûm'-bl. v. n. To
 speak inwardly, to grumble, to
 mutter; to speak indistinctly; to
 chew, to bite softly.

To **MUMBLE**, mûm'-bl. v. a. To
 utter with a low inarticulate voice;
 to mouth gently; to flubber over,
 to suppress, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mûm'-blûr. f. One that
 speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, mûm'-bling-lý. ad.
 With inarticulate utterance.

To **MUMM**, mûm'. v. a. To mask,
 to frolick in disguise. Obsolete.

MUMMER, mûm'-mûr. f. A mask-
 er, one who performs frolicks in a
 personated dress.

MUMMERY, mûm'-mûr-rý. f. Mask-
 ing, frolick in masks, foolery.

MUMMY, mûm'-mý. f. A dead
 body preserved by the Egyptian art
 of embalming; Mummy is used
 among gardeners for a sort of wax
 used in the planting and grafting of
 trees.

To **MUMP**, mûmp'. v. a. To nibble,
 to bite quick, to chew with a con-
 tinued motion; to talk low and
 quick; in cant language, to go a
 begging.

MUMPER, mûm'-pûr. f. A beggar.

MUMPS, mûmps'. f. Sullenness,
 silent anger; a disease.

To **MUNCH**, mûntsh'. v. a. To chew
 by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mûn'-tshûr. f. One
 that munches.

MUNDANE, mûn'-dâne. a. Belong-
 ing to the world.

MUNDATION, mûn-dâ'-shûn. f.
 The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY, mûn'-dâ-tûr-rý. a.
 Having the power to cleanse.

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MUNDICK, mún'-dík. f. A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mún-dý-fý-ká'-shún. f. Cleansing any body.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mún-dif'-fý-ká-tív. a. Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, mún'-dý-fý. v. a. To cleanse, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mún-div'-vá-gánt. a. Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mún-dúng'-gús. f. Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, mú'-nér-rér-ý. a. Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, múng'-gríl. f. Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

MUNGREL, múng'-gríl. a. Generated between different natures, base-born, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mú-nís'-sý-pál. a. Belonging to a corporation.

MUNIFICENCE, mú-níf'-fý-séns. f. Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, mú-nít'-fý-sént. a. Liberal, generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mú-níf'-fý-sént-ly. ad. Liberally, generously.

MUNIMENT, mú'-ny-mént. f. Fortification, strong hold; support, defence. Not used.

To MUNITE, mú-nít'e. v. a. To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.

MUNITION, mú-nísh'-ún. f. Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mún'-nyún. f. Munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window frame.

MURAGE, mú'-rídzh. f. Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mú'-rál. a. Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, múr'-dúr. f. The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, múr'-dúr. v. a. To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.

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MURDERER, múr'-dér-rúr. f. One who has shed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, múr'-dúr-ís. f. A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, múr'-dúr-mént. f. The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, múr'-dúr-rús. a. Bloody, guilty of murder.

MURE, mú'r. f. A wall. Not in use.

MURENGER, mú'-rín-dzhúr. f. An overseer of a wall.

MURIATICK, mú-ry'-ác'-tík. a. Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURK, múrk'. f. Darkness, want of light.

MURKY, múr'-ký. a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light.

MURMUR, múr'-múr. f. A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.

To MURMUR, múr'-múr. v. n. To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.

MURMURER, múr'-múr-rúr. f. One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURRAIN, múr'-rín. f. The plague in cattle.

MURREY, múr'-ry. a. Darkly red.

MURRION, múr'-ryún. f. A helmet, a casque.

MUSCADEL, mús'-ká-dél. } f.

MUSCADINE, mús'-ká-díne. } A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCAT, mús'-kát. f. A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

MUSCLE, mús'l. f. A fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instruments of motion; a bivalve shell fish.

MUSCOSITY, mús'-kós'-sít-ý. f. Mossiness.

MUSCULAR, mús'-kú-lér. a. Performed by muscles.

MUSCULARITY, mús'-kú-lár'-rít-ý. f. The state of having muscles.

MUSCULOUS, mús'-kú-lús. a. Full of muscles, brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

MUSE, mú'z. f. One of the nine sister goddesses who in the heathen mythology

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mythology are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MUSE, mû'z. f. Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mû'z. v. n. To ponder, to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mû'z-fûl. a. Deep thinking.

MUSER, mû'-zûr. f. One who muses, one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSEUM, mû-zê'-ûm. f. A repository of learned curiosities.

MUSHROOM, mûsh'-rôm. f. Mushrooms are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered; an upstart, a wretch risen from the dunghill.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mûsh'-rôm-flône. f. A kind of fossil.

MUSICK, mû'-zik. f. The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mû'-zy-kâl. a. Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding; belonging to musick.

MUSICALLY, mû'-zy-kâl-lý. ad. Harmoniously, with sweet sound.

MUSICALNESS, mû'-zy-kâl-nîs. f. Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mû'-zîsh'-ûn. f. One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of musick.

MUSICK-MASTER, mû'-sik-mâs-tûr. f. One who teaches musick.

MUSK, mûsk'. f. A very powerful perfume: it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK, mûsk'. f. Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, mûsk'-âpl. f. A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, mûsk'-kât. f. The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, mûsk'-tshêr-rý. f. A sort of cherry.

MUSKET, mûs'-kît. f. A soldier's handgun; a male hawk of a small kind.

MUSKETEER, mûs-kê-tê'r. f. A

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soldier whose weapon is his musket.

MUSKETTOON, mûs-kê-tô'n. f. A blunderbuss, a short gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS, mûs'-ký-nîs. f. The scent of musk.

MUSKMELON, mûsk'-mêl-lûn. f. A fragrant melon.

MUSKPEAR, mûsk'-pêr. f. A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, mûsk'-rôze. f. A rose so called from its fragrance.

MUSKY, mûs'-ký. a. Fragrant, sweet of scent.

MUSLIN, mûz'-lîn. f. A fine stuff made of cotton.

MUSS, mûs'. f. A scramble. Obsolete.

MUSSITATION, mûs-fý-tâ'-shûn. f. Murmur, grumble.

MUSSULMAN, mûs'-sûl-mân. f. A Mahometan believer.

MUST, mûst'. verb imperfect. To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

MUST, mûst'. f. New wine, new wort.

To MUST, mûst'. v. a. To mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, mûst'. v. n. To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, mûs-flâ'-shîs. f. Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mûs'-tûrd. f. A plant.

To MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. v. n. To assemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. v. a. To review forces; to bring together.

MUSTER, mûs'-tûr. f. A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mustered; a collection, as, a Muster of peacocks; To pass Muster, to be allowed.

MUSTER-BOOK, mûs'-tûr-bôk. f. A book in which the forces are registered.

MUSTERMASTER, mûs'-tûr-mâs-tûr. f. One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

MUSTER-ROLL, mûs'-tûr-rôl. f. A register of forces.

MUSTILY,

M U T

MUSTILY, mûs'-tý-lý. ad. Mouldily.
MUSTINESS, mûs'-tý-nis. f. Mould, damp, foulness.
MUSTY, mûs'-tý. a. Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull, heavy.
MUTABILITY, mú-tá-blí-lý-tý. f. Changeableness; inconstancy, change of mind.
MUTABLE, mú'-tábl. a. Subject to change; alterable; inconstant, unsettled.
MUTABLENESS, mú'-tábl-nis. f. Changeableness, uncertainty.
MUTATION, mú-tá'-shún. f. Change, alteration.
MUTE, mú't. a. Silent, not vocal, not having the use of voice.
MUTE, mú't. f. One that has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.
To MUTE, mú't. v. n. To dung as birds.
MUTELY, mú't-lý. ad. Silently, not vocally.
To MUTILATE, mú'-tíl-láte. v. a. To deprive of some essential part.
MUTILATION, mú-tý-lá'-shún. f. Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.
MUTINE, mú'-tín. f. A mutineer. Not used.
MUTINEER, mú-tín-ně'r. f. A mover of sedition.
MUTINOUS, mú'-tín-nûs. a. Seditious, busy in insurrection, turbulent.
MUTINOUSLY, mú'-tín-nûs-lý. ad. Seditiously, turbulently.
MUTINOUSNESS, mú'-tín-nûs-nis. f. Seditiousness, turbulence.
To MUTINY, mú'-tí-ný. v. n. To rise against authority, to make insurrection.
MUTINY, mú'-tí-ný. f. Insurrection, sedition.
To MUTTER, mút'-túr. v. n. To grumble, to murmur.
To MUTTER, mút'-túr. v. a. To utter with imperfect articulation.
MUTTER, mút'-túr. f. Murmur, obscure utterance. Not used.
MUTTERER, mút'-tér-rúr. f. Grumbler, murmurer.

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MUTTERINGLY, mút'-túr-ríng-lý. ad. With a low voice; indistinctly.
MUTTON, mú'n. f. The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep, now only in ludicrous language.
MUTTONFIST, mú'n-físt. f. A hand large and red.
MUTUAL, mú'-tshû-ál. a. Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
MUTUALLY, mú'-tshû-ál-lý. ad. Reciprocally, in return.
MUTUALITY, mú-tshû-ál'-lý-tý. f. Reciprocation.
MUZZLE, múz'l. f. The mouth of any thing; a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite.
To MUZZLE, múz'l. v. n. To bring the mouth near. Not used.
To MUZZLE, múz'l. v. a. To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close. A low sense.
MY, mý or mý. pronoun possessive. Belonging to me.
MYOGRAPHY, mý-óg'-grá-fý. f. A description of the muscles.
MYOLOGY, mý-ól'-lô dzhy. f. The description and doctrine of the muscles.
MYOPY, mý'-ô-pý. f. Shortness of sight.
MYRIAD, mý'-ryád. f. The number of ten thousand; proverbially any great number.
MYRMIDON, mēr'-mý-dún. f. Any rude ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.
MYROBALAN, mī-rób'-á-lán. f. A kind of dried fruit resembling dates.
MYROPOLIST, mý-róp'-pô-list. f. One who sells unguents.
MYRRH, mēr'. f. A precious kind of gum.
MYRRHINE, mēr'-rīne. a. Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.
MYRTIFORM, mēr'-tý-fārm. a. Having the shape of a myrtle.
MYRTLE, mēr'tl. f. A fragrant tree.
MYSELF, mý-sélf'. f. An emphatical word added to I: as, I myself do it; that is, not I by proxy; not another.

MYS-

M Y S

MYSTAGOGUE, mĭs'-tā-gōg. f. One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shews them to strangers.

MYSTERIARCH, mĭs-tē'-rĭ-ārk. f. One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mĭs-tē'-ryūs. a. Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mĭs-tē'-ryūs-lĭ. ad. In a manner above understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mĭs-tē'-ryūs-nĭs. f. Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, mĭs'-tē-rĭze. v. a. To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mĭs'-tē-rĭ. f. Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mĭs'-tĭ-kāl. } a. Sa-
MYSTICK, mĭs'-tik. } credly

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obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure, secret.

MYSTICALLY, mĭs'-tĭ-kāl-lĭ. ad. In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mĭs'-tĭ-kāl-nĭs. f. Involution of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mĭ-thō-lōdzh'-ĭ-kēl. a. Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mĭ-thō-lōdzh'-ĭ-kēl-lĭ. ad. In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mĭ-thōl'-lōdzhĭst. f. A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, mĭ-thōl'-lōdzhĭze. v. n. To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mĭ-thōl'-lō-dzhĭ. f. System of fables.

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To NAB, nāb'. v. a. To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NABOB, nā-bōb'. f. A viceroy or governor in one of the provinces of the empire of the Great Mogul; one who has acquired a large fortune in the East Indies.

NADIR, nā'-dēr. f. The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NAG, nāg'. f. A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

NAIAD, nā'-yād. f. One of the fabulous nymphs supposed to haunt rivers and fountains.

NAIL, nā'le. f. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beasts; a spike of metal by which things are

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fastened together; a stud, a boss; a kind of measure, two inches and a quarter; On the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

To NAIL, nā'le. v. a. To fasten with nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, nā'-lūr. f. A nail-maker.

NAKED, nā'-kĭd. a. Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple.

NAKEDLY, nā'-kĭd-lĭ. ad. Without covering; simply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nā'-kĭd-nĭs. f. Nudity, want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness, evidence.

NAME, nā'me. f. The discriminative appel-

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appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

To NAME, nă'me. v. a. To discriminate by a particular appellation; to mention by name; to specify, to nominate; to utter, to mention.

NAMELESS, nă'me-lis. a. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nă'me-ly. ad. Particularly, specially.

NAMER, nă'mur. f. One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE, nă'me-săke. f. One that has the same name with another.

NAP, năp'. f. Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.

To NAP, năp'. v. n. To sleep, to be drowsy or secure.

NAPE, nă'pe. f. The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, năf'-thă. f. A kind of bitumen.

NAPKIN, năp'-kin. f. Clothes used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPPINESS, năp'-py-nis. f. The quality of having a nap.

NAPLESS, năp'-lis. a. Wanting nap, threadbare.

NAPPY, năp'-py. a. Frothy, spumy.

NARCISSUS, năr-sis'-sūs. f. A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, năr-kôt'-tik. a. Producing torpor or stupefaction.

NARD, nărd. f. Spikenard; an odorous shrub.

NARE, nă're. f. A nostril. Not in use.

NARRABLE, năr'-răbl. a. Capable to be told.

To NARRATE, năr-ră'te. v. a. To relate, to tell.

NARRATION, năr'-ră'-shùn. f. Account, relation, history.

NARRATIVE, năr'-ră-tiv. a. Relating, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past.

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NARRATIVE, năr'-ră-tiv. f. A relation, an account.

NARRATIVELY, năr'-ră-tiv-ly. ad. By way of relation.

NARRATOR, năr-ră'-tūr. f. A teller, a relater.

To NARRIFY, năr'-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, năr'-rō. a. Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.

To NARROW, năr'-rō. v. a. To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, năr'-rō-ly. ad. With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; closely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.

NARROWNESS, năr'-rō-nis. f. Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, nă'-zăl. a. Belonging to the nose.

NASTILY, năs'-tŷ-ly. ad. Dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.

NASTINESS, năs'-tŷ-nis. f. Dirt, filth; obscenity, grossness of ideas.

NASTY, năs'-tŷ. a. Dirty, filthy, fordid, nauseous; obscene.

NATAL, nă'-tăl. a. Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, nă-tă'-shùn. f. The act of swimming.

NATHLESS, năth-lēs'. ad. Nevertheless. Obsolete.

NATHMORE, năth-mō're. ad. Never the more. Obsolete.

NATION, nă'-shùn. f. A people distinguished from another people.

NATIONAL, năsh'-ùn-úl. a. Publick, general; bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, năsh'-ùn-úl-ly. ad. With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, năsh'-ùn-úl-nis. f. Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nă'-tŷv. a. Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature; conferred by

by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.

NATIVE, nă'-tív. f. One born in any place, original inhabitant; offspring.

NATIVENESS, nă'-tív-nís. f. State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nă'-tív'-vŷ-tŷ. f. Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.

NATURAL, năt'-tshŭr-él. a. Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; bestowed by nature; not forced, not far-fetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, as, a Natural death.

NATURAL, năt'-tshŭr-él. f. An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, năt'-tshŭr-ră-líst. f. A student in physicks.

NATURALIZATION, năt-tshŭr-ră-lí-ză'-shŭn. f. The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

To NATURALIZE, năt-tshŭr-ră-lí'ze. v. a. To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy like things natural.

NATURALLY, năt'-tshŭr-rél-lŷ. ad. According to unassisted nature; without affection; spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, năt'-tshŭr-rél-nís. f. The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, nă'-tshŭr. f. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of any thing; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind; the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; sort, species.

NAVAL, nă'-văl. a. Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVE, nă'-ve. f. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves;

the middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL, nă'vl. f. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, nă'vl-găl. f. Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELSTRING, nă'vl-string. f. The ligament by which an embryo communicates with the mother or dam.

NAVELWORT, nă'vl-wŭrt. f. An herb.

NAUGHT, nă't. a. Bad, corrupt, worthless.

NAUGHT, nă't. f. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written NOUGHT.

NAUGHTILY, nă'-tíl-ŷ. ad. Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nă'-tŷ-nís. f. Wickedness, badness.

NAUGHTY, nă'-tŷ. a. Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, năv'-vŷ-gébl. a. Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, năv'-vŷ-gébl-nís. f. Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NAVIGATE, năv'-vŷ-gâte. v. n. To sail, to pass by water.

To NAVIGATE, năv'-vŷ-gâte. v. a. To pass by ships or boats.

NAVIGATION, năv'-vŷ-gă'-shŭn. f. The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, năv'-vŷ-gă-tŭr. f. Sailor, seaman.

NAUMACHY, nă'-mă-kŷ. f. A mock sea-fight.

To NAUSEATE, nă'-shâte. v. n. To grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.

To NAUSEATE, nă'-shâte. v. a. To loath, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.

NAUSEOUS, nă'-shŭs. a. Loathsome, disgusting.

NAUSEOUSLY, nă'-shŭs-lŷ. ad. Loathsomely, disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nă'-shûf-nîs. f. Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.
NAUTICAL, nă'-tý-kél. } a. Per-
NAUTICK, nă'-tík. } taining
 to sailors.
NAUTILUS, nă'-tíl-ûs. f. A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.
NAVY, nă'-vý. f. An assembly of ships, a fleet.
NAY, nă'. ad. No, an adverb of negation; not only so but more.
NAYWORD, nă'-wûrd. f. The saying nay; a proverbial reproach, a bye-word.
NE, nă'. ad. Neither, and not. Obsolete.
NEAF, nê'f. f. A fit. Obsolete.
To NEAL, nê'l. v. a. To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.
NEAP, nê'p. a. Low, decreascent. Used only of the tide.
NEAR, nê'r. prep. At no great distance from, close to, nigh.
NEAR, nê'r. ad. Almost; at hand, not far off.
NEAR, nê'r. a. Not distant, advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; close; intimate; affecting, dear; parsimonious.
NEARLY, nê'r-lý. ad. At no great distance; closely; in a niggardly manner.
NEARNESS, nê'r-nîs. f. Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.
NEAT, nê't. f. Black cattle, oxen; a cow or ox.
NEAT, nê't. a. Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.
NEATHERD, nê't-hêrd. f. A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.
NEATLY, nê't-lý. ad. Elegantly, but without dignity, sprucely; cleanly.
NEATNESS, nê't-nîs. f. Spruceness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.
NEATWEIGHT, nê't-wă't. f. The weight of any commodity without the package or cask.

NEB, nêb'. f. Nose, beak, mouth. Retained in the north. In Scotland, the bill of a bird.
NEBULA, nêb'-bû-lă. f. It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.
NEBULOUS, nêb'-bû-lûs. a. Misty, cloudy.
NECESSARIES, nês'-sês-sêr-rýz. f. Things not only convenient but needful.
NECESSARILY, nês'-sês-sêr-rý-lý. ad. Indispensably; by inevitable consequence.
NECESSARINESS, nês'-sês-sêr-rý-nîs. f. The state of being necessary.
NECESSARY, nês'-sês-sêr-rý. a. Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.
To NECESSITATE, nê-sês'-sý-tăte. v. a. To make necessary, not to leave free.
NECESSITATION, nê-sês-sý-tă-shûn. f. The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.
NECESSITATED, nê-sês'-sý-tă-tîd. a. In a state of want.
NECESSITOUS, nê-sês'-sý-tûs. a. Pressed with poverty.
NECESSITOUSNESS, nê-sês'-sý-tûs-nîs. f. Poverty, want, need.
NECESSITUDE, nê-sês'-sý-tshôd. f. Want, need.
NECESSITY, nê-sês'-sît-tý. f. Compulsion, fatality; indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.
NECK, nêk'. f. The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; On the neck, immediately after; To break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing being done, or to do more than half.
NECKBEEF, nêk'-bêf. f. The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.
NECKCLOATH, nêk'-klôth. f. That which men wear on their neck.
NECKHANDKERCHIEF, nêk-hănd'-kûr-tshîf. f. A handkerchief worn by women about the neck.
NECK-

NECKLACE, nĕk'-lĕs. f. An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.

NECROMANCER, nĕk'-krŏ-mān-fūr. f. An inchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.

NECROMANCY, nĕk'-krŏ-mān-fy. f. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECTAR, nĕk'-tūr. f. The supposed drink of the gods; a medical drink exceedingly pleasant.

NECTARED, nĕk'-tĕrd. a. Tinged with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nĕk-tā'-ryūs. a. Resembling nectar, sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nĕk'-tĕr-rĭne. a. Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nĕk'-tĕr-in. f. A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.

NEED, nĕ'd. f. Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of any thing for use.

To NEED, nĕ'd. v. a. To want, to lack.

To NEED, nĕ'd. v. n. To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of any thing.

NEEDER, nĕ'-dūr. f. One that wants any thing.

NEEDFUL, nĕ'd-fŭl. a. Necessary, indispensably requisite.

NEEDFULLY, nĕ'd-fŭl-lŷ. ad. Necessarily.

NEEDFULNESS, nĕ'd-fŭl-nĭs. f. Necessity.

NEEDILY, nĕ'-dŷ-lŷ. ad. In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, nĕ'-dŷ-nĭs. f. Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nĕ'dl. f. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands regularly north and south.

NEEDLE-FISH, nĕ'dl-fĭsh. f. A kind of sea fish.

NEEDLE-FUL, nĕ'dl-fŭl. f. As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nĕ'dl-mā-kūr. f. He who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, nĕ'dl-wŭrk. f. The business of a sempstress; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDLESS, nĕ'd-lĭs. a. Unnecessary, not requisite.

NEEDLESSLY, nĕ'd-lĕf-lŷ. ad. Unnecessarily, without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, nĕ'd-lĕf-nĭs. f. Unnecessariness.

NEEDMENT, nĕ'd-mĕnt. f. Something necessary. Obsolete.

NEEDS, nĕ'dz. ad. Necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably.

NEEDY, nĕ'-dŷ. a. Poor, necessitous.

NE'ER, nĕ'r. For NEVER.

To NEESE, nĕ'z. v. n. To sneeze. Obsolete.

NEF, nĕf'. f. The body of a church.

NEFARIOUS, nĕ-fā'-ryūs. a. Wicked, abominable.

NEGATION, nĕ-gā'-shŭn. f. Denial, the contrary to affirmation; description by negative.

NEGATIVE, nĕg'-gā-tĭv. a. Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, nĕg'-gā-tĭv. f. A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.

NEGATIVELY, nĕg'-gā-tĭv-lŷ. ad. With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech implying the absence of something.

To NEGLECT, nĕ-glĕkt'. v. a. To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.

NEGLECT, nĕ-glĕkt'. f. Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, nĕ-glĕk'-tūr. f. One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, nĕ-glĕkt'-fŭl. a. Heedless, careless, inattentive, treating with indifference.

NEGLECTION, nê-glêk'-shùn. f. The state of being negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, nê-glêkt'-fûl-lý. ad. With heedless inattention.

NEGLECTIVE, nê-glêk'-tív. a. Inattentive to, or regardless of.

NEGLIGENCE, nêg'-glý-dzhêns. f. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

NEGLIGENT, nêg'-glý-dzhênt. a. Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive.

NEGLIGENTLY, nêg'-glý-dzhênt-lý. ad. Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness.

NEGOTIABLE, nê-gô'-shâbl. a. Capable of being negotiated.

TO NEGOTIATE, nê-gô'-shêt. v. n. To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat.

NEGOTIATION, nê-gô'-shâ'-shùn. f. Treaty of business.

NEGOTIATING, nê-gô'-shêt-tíng. a. Employed in negotiation.

NEGOTIATOR, nê-gô'-shâ'-túr. f. One employed to treat with others.

NEGRO, nê'-grô. f. A blackmore.

NEIF, nêf'. f. Fift. It is likewise written NEAF.

TO NEIGH, nê'. v. n. To utter the voice of a horse.

NEIGH, nê'. f. The voice of a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, nê'-búr. f. One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

TO NEIGHBOUR, nê'-búr. v. a. To adjoin to, to confine on. Little used.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nê'-búr-húd. f. Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, nê'-búr-lý. a. Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

NEIGHBOURLY, nê'-búr-lý. ad. With social civility.

NEITHER, nê'-thúr. conjunct. Not either. A particle used in the first

branch of a negative sentence, and answered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with small Nor great. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, Ye shall Not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it.

NEITHER, nê'-thúr. pronoun. Not either, not one nor other.

NEOPHYTE, nê'-ô-fíte. f. One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTERICK, nê'-ô-tér'-rík. a. Modern, novel, late.

NEPENTHE, nê-pên'-thê. f. A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, nêv'-yô. f. The son of a brother or sister.

NEPHRITICK, nê-frít'-tík. a. Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone.

NEPOTISM, nê'-pô-tízm. f. Fondness for nephews.

NERVE, nêrv'. f. The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

NERVELESS, nêrv'-lis. a. Without strength.

NERVOUS, nêr'-vús. a. Well strung, strong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diseased nerves.

NERVY, nêr'-vý. a. Strong, vigorous.

nescience, nês'-shêns. f. Ignorance, the state of not knowing.

NEST, nêst'. f. The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where insects are produced; an abode, place of residence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.

TO NEST, nêst'. v. n. To build nests.

NESTEGG, nêst'-êg. f. An egg left in the nest.

TO NESTLE, nês'l. v. n. To settle; to lie close and snug.

TO NESTLE, nês'l. v. a. To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nêst'-líng. f. A bird taken out of the nest.

NET,

NET, nēt'. f. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes.

NETHER, nēth'-ūr. a. Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nēth'-ēr-mūst. a. Lowest.

NETTING, nēt'-ting. f. Any work made like a net.

NETTLE, nēt'l. f. A stinging herb well known.

To NETTLE, nēt'l. v. a. To sting, To irritate.

NETWORK, nēt'-wūr. f. Any thing resembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nēv'-ūr. ad. At no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition: as, Never-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, nēv'-ūr-thē-lēs'. ad. Notwithstanding that.

NEUROLOGY, nū-rōl'-lō-dzhŷ. f. A description of the nerves.

NEUROTICK, nū-rōt'-tik. f. A remedy for disorders of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nū-rōt'-tō-mŷ. f. The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, nū'-tūr. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in grammar, a noun that implies no sex.

NEUTER, nū'-tūr. f. One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, nū'-trēl. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nū'-trēl. f. One who does not act nor engage on either side.

NEUTRALITY, nū-trāl'-it-ŷ. f. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, nū'-trāl-ŷ. ad. Indifferently.

NEW, nū'. a. Fresh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state; fresh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, nū'. ad. This is used in composition for **NEWLY**.

NEWFANGLED, nū-fāng'ld. a.

Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nū-fāng'ld-nis. f. Vain and foolish love of novelty.

NEWEL, nū'-il. f. The compass round which the staircase is carried.

NEWLY, nū'-lŷ. ad. Freshly, lately.

NEWNESS, nū'-nis. f. Freshness, novelty, state of being new.

NEWS, nū'z. f. Fresh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

NEWSMONGER, nū'z-mūng-gūr. f. One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWSWRITER, nū'z-rī-tūr. f. One who writes for the publick papers.

NEWT, nū't. f. Eft, small lizard.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nū'-yēr-z-gift'. f. Present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT, nēkst'. a. Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation.

NEXT, nēkst'. ad. At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIB, nīb'. f. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nībd'. a. Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nīb'l. v. a. To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait.

To NIBBLE, nīb'l. v. n. To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

NIBBLER, nīb'-lūr. f. One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nī'se. a. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; easily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactness; refined.

NICELY, nī'se-lŷ. ad. Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately.

NICENESS, nī'se-nis. f. Accuracy, minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.

NICETY, nī'-fŷ-tŷ. f. Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute observation; subtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate softness; Niceties, in the

the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, nítsh'. f. A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, ník'. f. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To NICK, ník'. v. a. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, ník'-nâme. f. A name given in scoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, ník'-nâme. v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, níde. f. A brood, as, a Nide of pheasants.

NIDIFICATION, ní-dý-fý-kā"-shùn. f. The act of building nests.

NIDULATION, ní-dù-lâ'-shùn. f. The time of remaining in the nest.

NIECE, né's. f. The daughter of a brother or sister.

NIGGARD, níg'-gêrd. f. A miser, a curmudgeon.

NIGGARD, níg'-gêrd. a. Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.

To NIGGARD, níg'-gêrd. v. a. To stint.

NIGGARDISH, níg'-gêr-dísh. a. Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, níg'-gêrd-lý-nis. f. Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDLY, níg'-gêrd-lý. a. Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.

NIGGARDNESS, níg'-gêrd-nis. f. Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIGH, ní'. prep. At no great distance from.

NIGH, ní'. ad. Not at a great distance; to a place near.

NIGH, ní'. a. Near, not distant; allied closely by blood. Not used now, the adjective NEAR being substituted in its place.

NIGHTLY, ní'-lý. ad. Nearly, within a little.

NIGHNESS, ní'-nis. f. Nearness, proximity.

NIGHT, ní'te. f. The time of dark-

ness; the time from sun-set to sunrise.

NIGHTBRAWLER, ní'te-brâ-lúr. f. One who raises disturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, ní'te-kâp. f. A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

NIGHTCROW, ní'te-křô. f. A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDEW, ní'te-dû. f. Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, ní'te-dôg. f. A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHTDRESS, ní'te-drês. f. The dress worn at night.

NIGHTED, ní'te-ld. a. Darkened, clouded, black.

NIGHTFAREING, ní'te-fâ-ríng. a. Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, ní'te-fíre. f. Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp.

NIGHTFLY, ní'te-flý. f. Moth that flies in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, ní'te-foun-dûrd. f. Lost or distressed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, ní'te-gown. f. A loose gown used for an undress.

NIGHTHAG, ní'te-hâg. f. Witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, ní'te-tín-gel. f. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, ní'te-lý. ad. By night, every night.

NIGHTLY, ní'te-lý. a. Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, ní'te-mân. f. One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, ní'te-mâre. f. A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.

NIGHTPIECE, ní'te-pês. f. A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

NIGHTRAIL, ní'te-râil. f. A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, ní'te-râ"vn. f. A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.

NIGHT,

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NIGHTRULE, nî'te-rôl. f. A tumult in the night. Not used.
NIGHTSHADE, nî'te-shâde. f. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade.
NIGHTSHINING, nî'te-shî-nîng. a. Shewing brightness in the night.
NIGHTSHRIEK, nî'te-shrêk. f. A loud screaming in the night.
NIGHT-TRIPPING, nî'te-trîp-pîng. a. Lightly skipping along in the night.
NIGHTWALK, nî'te-wâk. f. Walk in the night.
NIGHTWALKER, nî'te-wâk-ûr. f. One who roves in the night upon ill designs.
NIGHTWARBLING, nî'te-wâ'r-blîng. a. Singing in the night.
NIGHTWARD, nî'te-wôrd. a. Approaching towards night.
NIGHTWATCH, nî'te-wôts. f. A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.
NIGRESCENT, nî-grês-sênt. a. Growing black.
NIGRIFICATION, nî'-grý-fý-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of making black.
To NILL, nîl'. v. a. Not to will, to refuse. Obsolete.
To NIM, nîm'. v. a. To steal. A low word.
NIMBLE, nîm'bl. a. Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.
NIMBLENESS, nîm'bl-nîs. f. Quickness, activity, speed.
NIMBLEWITTED, nîm'bl-wîl-tîd. a. Quick, eager to speak.
NIMBLY, nîm'-blý. ad. Quickly, speedily, actively.
NIMMER, nîm'-mûr. f. A thief, a pilferer. A low word.
NINCOMPOOP, nîn-kûm-pôp'. f. A fool, a trifler.
NINE, nî'ne. f. One more than eight.
NINEFOLD, nî'ne-fôld. f. Nine times.
NINEPENCE, nî'ne-pênse. f. A silver coin valued at ninepence.
NINEPINS, nî'ne-pînz. f. A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

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NINESCORE, nî'ne-skôre. a. Nine times twenty.
NINETEEN, nî'ne-tên. a. Nine and ten.
NINETEENTH, nî'ne-tênth. a. The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.
NINETIETH, nî'ne-týth. a. The tenth nine times told.
NINETY, nî'ne-tý. a. Nine times ten.
NINNY, nîn'-ny. f. A fool, a simpleton.
NINNYHAMMER, nîn'-ny-hâm-mûr. f. A simpleton.
NINTH, nî'nth. a. Next in order to the eighth.
To NIP, nîp'. v. a. To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut off by any slight means; to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost; to vex, to bite; to taunt sarcastically.
NIP, nîp'. f. A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a taunt, a sarcasm.
NIPPER, nîp'-pûr. f. A satirist. Not in use.
NIPPERS, nîp'-pûrz. f. Small pincers.
NIPPINGLY, nîp'-pîng-lý. ad. With bitter sarcasm.
NIPPLE, nîp'l. f. The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
NIPPLEWORT, nîp'l-wûrt. f. A very common weed.
NISI PRIUS, nî'-sî-prî-ûs. f. In law, a judicial writ.
NIT, nît'. f. The egg of a louse.
NITENCY, nî'-tên-ty. f. Lustre, clear brightness; endeavour, spring. Not in use.
NITID, nît'-tîd. a. Bright, shining, lustrous.
NITRE, nî'-tûr. f. Saltpetre.
NITROUS, nî'-trûs. a. Impregnated with nitre.
NITRY, nî'-trý. a. Nitrous.
NITTY, nît'-ty. a. Abounding with the eggs of lice.
NIVEOUS, nîv'-yûs. a. Snowy.
NO, nô'. ad. The word of refusal; the word of denial. It sometimes strength-

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strengthens a following negative:
No not.

NO, nò'. a. Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.

To NOBILITATE, nò-bìl'-lỳ-tâte. v. a. To make noble.

NOBILITY, nò-bìl'-lỳ-tỳ. f. Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns; the persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatness.

NOBLE, nò'bl. a. Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illustrious; exalted, elevated, sublime; magnificent, stately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, the heart is one of the Noble parts.

NOBLE, nò'bl. f. One of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence.

NOBLEMAN, nò'bl-mán. f. One who is ennobled.

NOBLENES, nò'bl-nìs. f. Greatness, worth, dignity, magnanimity; splendour of descent.

NOBLESS, nò-blès'. f. Nobility. This word is not now used; dignity, greatness; noblemen collectively.

NOBLY, nò'-blỳ. ad. Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly, illustriously; grandly, splendidly.

NOBODY, nò'-bòd-ỳ. f. No one, not any one.

NOCENT, nò'-sènt. a. Guilty, criminal; hurtful, mischievous.

NOCK, nòk'. f. A slit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in use.

NOCTIDIAL, nòk-tìd'-yál. a. Comprising a night and day.

NOCTIFEROUS, nòk-tìf'-fèr-ùs. a. Bringing night.

NOCTIVAGANT, nòk-tìv'-vâ-gánt. a. Wandering in the night.

NOCTUARY, nòk'-tshù-ér-rỳ. f. An account of what passes by night.

NOCTURN, nòk'-tùrn. f. An office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTURNAL, nòk-tùr'-nèl. a. Nightly.

NOCTURNAL, nòk-tùr'-nèl. f. An

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instrument by which observations are made in the night.

To NOD, nòd'. v. a. To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowsy.

NOD, nòd'. f. A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obeisance.

NODATION, nò-dâ'-shùn. f. The act of making knots.

NODDER, nòd'-dùr. f. One who nods.

NODDLE, nòd'l. f. A head, in contempt.

NODDY, nòd'-dỳ. f. A simpleton, an idiot.

NODE, nò'dè. f. A knot, a knob; a swelling on the bone; an intersection.

NODOSITY, nò-dòs'-sìt-tỳ. f. Complication, knot.

NODOUS, nò'-dùs. a. Knotty, full of knots.

NODULE, nòd'-dzhùl. f. A small lump.

NOGGIN, nòg'-gìn. f. A small mug.

NOIANCE, noi'-àns. f. Mischief, inconvenience. Not used.

NOIOUS, noi'-ús. a. Hurtful, mischievous. Not used.

NOISE, noi'z. f. Any kind of sound; outcry, clamour, boasting or importunate talk; occasion of talk.

To NOISE, noi'z. v. a. To spread by rumour, or report.

NOISEFUL, noi'z-fùl. a. Loud, clamorous.

NOISELESS, noi'z-lìs. a. Silent, without sound.

NOISINESS, noi'z-ỳ-nìs. f. Loudness of sound.

NOISEMAKER, noi'z-mâ-kùr. f. Clamourer.

NOISOME, noi'-sùm. a. Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome; offensive, disgusting.

NOISOMELY, noi'-sùm-lỳ. ad. With a foetid stench, with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, noi'-sùm-nìs. f. Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.

NOISY,

NOISY, noi'-zy. a. Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.
NOLL, nól'. f. A head, a noddle. Not used.
NOLITION, nõ-lísh'-ún. f. Unwillingness.
NOMBLES, núm'blz. f. The entrails of a deer.
NOMENCLATOR, nõ-mén-klá'-túr. f. One who calls things or persons by their proper names.
NOMENCLATURE, nõ-mén-klá'-tshúr. f. The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.
NOMINAL, nõm'-mín-nél. a. Referring to names rather than to things.
NOMINALLY, nõm'-mín-nél-ly. ad. By name, titularly.
To NOMINATE, nõm'-mín-náte. v.a. To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, to appoint by name.
NOMINATION, nõm-mín-ná'-shún. f. The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.
NOMINATIVE, nõm'-mín-ná-tív. f. The act that primarily designates the name of any thing.
NOMINEE, nõm-mý-né'. f. One named or appointed to any office.
NONAGE, nõn'-ádzh. f. Minority, time of life before legal maturity.
NONAGON, nõ'-ná-gún. f. A plain figure with nine sides and angles.
NONAPPEARANCE, nõn-áp-pé'r-áns. f. The omission of timely and proper appearance; a failure of appearance.
NONCE, nõ'nse. f. Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.
NONCONFORMITY, nõn-kón-fá'r-mý-tý. f. Refusal of compliance; refusal to join in the established religion.
NONCONFORMIST, nõn-kón-fá'r-míst. f. One who refuses to join in the established worship.
NONE, nún'. f. Not one; not any.
NONENTITY, nõn-én'-tít-tý. f. Nonexistence; a thing not existing.
NONEXISTENCE, nõn-ég-zís'-téns. f. Inexistence, state of not existing.

NONJURING, nõn-dzhó'-ríng. a. Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.
NONJUROR, nõn-dzhó'-rúr. f. One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.
NONNATURALS, nõn-nát'-tshúr-érlz. f. Any thing which is not naturally but by accident or abuse the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. Air, diet, sleep, exercise, excretion, and the passions.
NONPAREIL, nõn-pá-rél'. f. Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.
NONPLUS, nõn'-plús. f. Puzzle, inability to say or do more.
To NONPLUS, nõn'-plús. v.a. To confound, to puzzle.
NONRESIDENCE, nõn-rés'-sý-déns. f. Failure of residence.
NONRESIDENT, nõn-rés'-sý-dént. f. One who neglects to live at the proper place.
NONRESISTANCE, nõn-ré-zís'-téns. f. The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superior.
NONSENSE, nõn'-féns. f. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.
NONSENSICAL, nõn-fén'-fý-kél. a. Unmeaning, foolish.
NONSENSICALNESS, nõn-fén'-fý-kél-nís. f. Ungrammatical jargon; absurdity.
NONSOLVENT, nõn-sól'-vént. f. One who cannot pay his debts.
NONSOLUTION, nõn-só-lú'-shún. f. Failure of solution.
NONSPARING, nõn-spá'-ríng. a. Merciless, all-destroying. Out of use.
To NONSUIT, nõn'-sút. v.a. To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.
NOODLE, nõ'dl. f. A fool, a simpleton.

NOOK, nō'k. f. A corner.
 NOON, nō'n. f. The middle hour of the day. It is used for midnight in poetry.
 NOONDAY, nō'n-dā. f. Mid-day.
 NOONDAY, nō'n-dā. a. Meridional.
 NOONING, nō'-ning. f. Repose at noon. A cant word.
 NOONTIDE, nō'n-tide. f. Mid-day.
 NOONTIDE, nō'n-tide. a. Meridional.
 NOOSE, nō'z. f. A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.
 To NOOSE, nō'z. v. a. To tie in a noose.
 NOPE, nō'pe. f. A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.
 NOR, nōr'. conjunct. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as, I Nor love myself, Nor thee.
 NORTH, nā'rth. f. The point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.
 NORTHEAST, nārth-ē'ft. f. The point between the north and east.
 NORTHERLY, nār-thēr-ly. a. Being towards the north.
 NORTHERN, nār-thern. a. Being in the north.
 NORTHSTAR, nārth-stār. f. The polestar.
 NORTHWARD, nārth-wērd. }
 NORTHWARDS, nārth-wērdz. } ad.
 Towards the north.
 NORTHWEST, nārth-wēst'. f. The point between the north and west.
 NORTHWIND, nārth-wind. f. The wind that blows from the north.
 NOSE, nō'ze. f. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain; scent, sagacity; To lead by the Nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; To thrust one's Nose into the affairs of others, to be a busy body; To put one's Nose out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

To NOSE, nō'ze. v. a. To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose.
 To NOSE, nō'ze. v. n. To look big, to bluster. Not used.
 NOSEBLEED, nō'ze-blēd. f. A kind of herb.
 NOSEGAY, nō'ze-gā. f. A posie, a bunch of flowers.
 NOSELESS, nō'ze-lis. a. Wanting a nose.
 NOSESMART, nō'ze-smārt. f. The herb cresses.
 NOSLE, nōz'l. f. The extremity of a thing, as the Nosle of a pair of bellows.
 NOSOLOGY, nō-sōl'-lō-dzhý. f. Doctrine of diseases.
 NOSOPOIETICK, nō-sō-poi-ēt'-tik. a. Producing diseases.
 NOSTRIL, nōs'-stril. f. The cavity in the nose.
 NOSTRUM, nōs'-trūm. f. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.
 NOT, nōt'. ad. The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction, No more.
 NOTABLE, nōt'-tēbl. a. Remarkable, memorable, observable; careful, bustling.
 NOTABLENESS, nōt'-tēbl-nis. f. Appearance of business.
 NOTABLY, nōt'-tēb-ly. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with shew of importance.
 NOTARIAL, nō-tā'-ryēl. a. Taken by a notary.
 NOTARY, nō'-tēr-ry. f. An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.
 NOTATION, nō-tā'-shūn. f. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification.
 NOTCH, nōtsh'. f. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.
 To NOTCH, nōtsh'. v. a. To cut in small hollows.
 NOTCHWEED, nōtsh'-wēd. f. An herb called orach.
 NOTE, nō'te. f. Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, consequence; account, information, intelligence.

telligence; tune, voice; single sound in musick; state of being observed; short hint; a small letter; a paper given in confession of a debt; heads of a subject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, n²'te. v. a. To observe, to remark, to heed, to attend; to set down; to charge with a crime; in musick, to set down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, n²'te-b²ok. f. A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

NOTED, n²'tld. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, n²'túr. f. He who takes notice.

NOTHING, n²th'-ing. f. Non-entity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no possession or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, something of no consideration; To make Nothing of, to do with ease, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, n²th'-ing-n²s. f. Nonexistence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, n²'tis. f. Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

NOTIFICATION, n²-tý-fý-ká'-shún. f. Act of making known.

To NOTIFY, n²'tý-fý. v. a. To declare, to make known.

NOTION, n²'shún. f. Thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion.

NOTIONAL, n²'shún-él. a. Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALITY, n²-sh²o-nál'-lít-ý. f. Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONALLY, n²'sh²o-nél-lý. ad. In idea, mentally.

NOTORIETY, n²-t²o-rí'-é-tý. f. Publick knowledge, publick exposure.

NOTORIOUS, n²-t²o'-ryús. a. Publickly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, n²-t²o'-ryús-lý. ad. Publickly, evidently.

NOTORIOUSNESS, n²-t²o'-ryús-n²s. f. Publick fame.

NOTWHEAT, n²'-whét. f. A kind of wheat unbearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, n²'-wíth-stán'-d²ing. conj. Without hindrance or obstruction from; although; nevertheless, however.

NOTUS, n²'-tús. f. The south wind.

NOVATION, n²-v²á'-shún. f. The introduction of something new.

NOVATOR, n²-v²á'-túr. f. The introducer of something new.

NOVEL, n²v'-v²il. a. New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enactment.

NOVEL, n²v'-v²il. f. A small tale; a law annexed to the code.

NOVELIST, n²v'-v²il-líst. f. Innovator, assertor of novelty; a writer of novels.

NOVELTY, n²v'-v²il-tý. f. Newness, state of being unknown to former times.

NOVEMBER, n²-vém'-búr. f. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NOVENARY, n²-vén'-nér-ý. f. Number of nine.

NOVERCAL, n²-vér'-kél. a. Having the manner of a step-mother.

NOUGHT, n²'t. f. Not any thing, nothing; To set at Nought, not to value, to slight.

NOVICE, n²v'-v²is. f. One not acquainted with any thing, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE, n²-v²ish'-áte. f. The state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, n²v'-ít-tý. f. Newness, novelty.

NOUN, nou'n. f. The name of any thing in grammar.

To NOURISH, n²ur'-r²ish. v. a. To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to

promote growth or strength, as food.

NOURISHABLE, nūr'-rīsh-ēbl. a. Susceptive of nourishment.

NOURISHER, nūr'-rīsh-ūr. f. The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHMENT, nūr'-rīsh-mēnt. f. That which is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance.

NOW, now'. ad. At this time, at the time present; a little while ago. It is sometimes a particle of connection; as, if this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech; Now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.

NOW, now'. f. Present moment.

NOWADAYS, now'-ā-dāz. ad. In the present age,

NOWHERE, nō'-hwēre. ad. Not in any place.

NOWISE, nō'-wīze. f. Not any manner or degree.

NOXIOUS, nōk'-shūs. a. Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.

NOXIOUSNESS, nōk'-shūs-nīs. f. Hurtfulness, infalubrity.

NOXIOUSLY, nōk'-shūs-lý. ad. Hurtfully, perniciously.

NOZLE, nōz'l. f. The nose, the snout, the end.

NUBIFEROUS, nū-bīf'-fēr-ūs. a. Bringing clouds.

TONUBILATE, nū'-bil-āte. v.a. To cloud.

NUBILE, nū'-bil. a. Marriageable, fit for marriage.

NUCIFEROUS, nū-sīf'-fēr-ūs. a. Nutbearing.

NUCLEUS, nū'-klyūs. f. A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or globated.

NUDATION, nū-dā'-shūn. f. The act of making bare or naked.

NUDITY, nū'-dīt-ý. f. Naked parts.

NUGACITY, nū-gās'-sīt-ý. f. Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nū-gā'-shūn. f. The act or practice of trifling.

NUGATORY, nū'-gā-tūr-ý. a. Trifling, futile.

NUISANCE, nū'-sēns. f. Something noxious or offensive; in law, something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

TO NULL, nul'. v.a. To annul, to annihilate.

NULLIBIETY, nul'-lý-bī'-ēt-ý. f. The state of being nowhere.

TO NULLIFY, nul'-lý-fý. v.a. To annul, to make void.

NULLITY, nul'-līt-ý. f. Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, nūm'. a. Torpid, chill, motionless; producing chillness, numbing.

TONUMB, nūm'. v.a. To make torpid, to deaden, to stupify.

NUMBEDNESS, nūm'-nīs. f. Interruption of sensation.

TO NUMBER, nūm'-būr. v.a. To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.

NUMBER, nūm'-būr. f. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many, more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verses, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to signify a Number more than one.

NUMBERER, nūm'-bēr-rūr. f. He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, nūm'-būr-līs. a. Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES, nūm'blz. f. The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, nūm'-nīs. f. Torpor, deadness, stupefaction.

NUMERABLE, nū'-mēr-ēbl. a. Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, nū'-mēr-rēl. a. Relating to number, consisting of number.

NUMERALLY, nū'-mēr-rēl-ý. ad. According to number.

NUMERARY, nū'-mēr-rēr-rý. a. Any thing belonging to a certain number.

N U N

NUMERATION, nũ-měr-rã'-shũn. f.
The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, nũ'-měr-rã-tũr. f.
He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL, nũ-měr'-rĩk-kẽl. a.
Numeral, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.

NUMERICALLY, nũ-měr'-rĩk-kẽl-ỹ. ad. Respecting sameness in number.

NUMERIST, nũ'-měr-rĩst. f. One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSITY, nũ-měr-rõs'-sĩt-tỹ. f. Number, the state of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, nũ'-měr-rũs. a. Containing many, consisting of many, not few; harmonious, consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, musical.

NUMEROUSNESS, nũ'-měr-rũs-nĩs. f. The quality of being numerous; harmony, musicalness.

NUMMARY, nũm'-měr-rỹ. a. Relating to money.

NUMSKULL, nũm'-skũl. f. A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.

NUMSKULLED, nũm'-skũld. a. Dull, stupid, doltish.

NUN, nũn'. f. A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world.

NUNCIATURE, nũn'-shã-tshõr. f. The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nũn'-shõ. f. A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

NUNCHION, nũn'-tshũn. f. A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

NUNCUPATIVE, nũn-kũ'-pã-tĩv. }

NUNCUPATORY, nũn-kũ'-pã-tũr-rỹ. } a.
Publicly or solemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

NUNNERY, nũn'-nẽr-rỹ. f. A house

N U T

of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

NUPTIAL, nũp'-shãl. a. Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, nũp'-shãlz. f. Marriage.

NURSE, nũrs'e. f. A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed.

To NURSE, nũrs'e. v. a. To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the sick; to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, nũr'-sũr. f. One that nurses; a promoter, a fomenter.

NURSERY, nũr'-sũr-rỹ. f. The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and brought up; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NURSLING, nũrs'-lĩng. f. One nursed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, nũr'-tshũr. f. Food, diet; education, institution.

To NURTURE, nũr'-tshũr. v. a. To educate, to train, to bring up; To Nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

To NUSTLE, nũs'l. v. a. To fondle, to cherish.

NUT, nũt'. f. The fruit of certain trees, it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nũt'-brown. a. Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nũt'-krãk-kũrz. f. An instrument used to break nuts.

NUTGALL, nũt'-gãl. f. Excrescence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nũt'-hãtsh. }

NUTJOBBER, nũt'-dzhõb-bũr. } f.

NUTPECKER, nũt'-pẽk-kũr. }
A bird.

NUT-

N U T

- NUTHOOK**, nŭt'-hŏk. f. A stick with a hook at the end.
- NUTMEG**, nŭt'-mĕg. f. The musk-ed nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.
- NUTSHELL**, nŭt'-shĕl. f. The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.
- NUTTREE**, nŭt'-trĕ. f. A tree that bears nuts, a hazle.
- NUTRIFICATION**, nŭ-trŷ-fŷ-kă'-shŭn. f. Manner of feeding or being fed.
- NUTRIMENT**, nŭ-trŷ-mĕnt. f. Food, aliment.
- NUTRIMENTAL**, nŭ-trŷ-mĕn'-tĕl. a. Having the qualities of food.

N Y M

- NUTRITION**, nŭ-trĭsh'-ŭn. f. The act or quality of nourishing.
- NUTRITIOUS**, nŭ-trĭsh'-ŭs. a. Having the quality of nourishing.
- NUTRITIVE**, nŭ-trŷ-tĭv. a. Nourishing, nutrimental.
- NUTRITURE**, nŭ-trŷ-tshŏr. f. The power of nourishing.
- To NUZZLE**, nŭz'l. v. a. To nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.
- NYMPH**, nĭmf'. f. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; a country girl; a lady, in poetry.
- NYMPHISH**, nĭm'-fĭsh. a. Nymph-like, relating to nymphs.

O.

O A R

- O**, ō. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. O is used by Shakespeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.
- OAF**, ō'fe. f. A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.
- OAFISH**, ō'f-ĭsh. a. Stupid, dull, doltish.
- OAFISHNESS**, ō'f-ĭsh-nĭs. f. Stupidity; dulness.
- OAK**, ō'ke. f. A well-known timber tree; the wood of the tree.
- OAKAPPLE**, ō'k-ăpl. f. A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.
- OAKEN**, ō'kn. a. Made of oak, gathered from oak.
- OAKENPIN**, ō'kn-pĭn. f. An apple.
- OAKUM**, ō'k-ŭm. f. Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.
- OAR**, ō're. f. A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.

O B A

- To OAR**, ō're. v. n. To row.
- To OAR**, ō're. v. a. To impel by rowing.
- OARY**, ō'-rŷ. a. Having the form or use of oars.
- OATCAKE**, ō't-kăke. f. Cake made of the meal of oats.
- OATEN**, ō'tn. a. Made of oats, bearing oats.
- OATH**, ō'th. f. An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.
- OATHBREAKING**, ō'th'-brĕ-kĭng. f. Perjury, the violation of an oath.
- OATMALT**, ō't-mălt. f. Malt made of oats.
- OATMEAL**, ō't-mĕl. f. Flower made by grinding oats.
- OATS**, ō'ts. f. A grain with which horses and other animals are fed.
- OATTHISTLE**, ō't-thĭfl. f. An herb.
- OBAMBULATION**, ōb-ăm-bŭ-lă'-shŭn. f. The act of walking about.
- To

O B J

To **OBDUCE**, ɔb-dũ'se. v. a. To draw over as a covering.
OBDUCTION, ɔb-dũk'-shũn. f. The act of covering, or laying a cover.
OBDURACY, ɔb-dũ'-rẽ-fỹ. f. Inflexible wickedness, impenitence, hardness of heart.
OBDURATE, ɔb-dũ'-rẽt. a. Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate in ill, hardened; firm, stubborn; harsh, rugged.
OBDURATELY, ɔb-dũ'-rẽt-lỹ. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.
OBDURATENESS, ɔb-dũ'-rẽt-nĩs. f. Stubbornness, inflexibility, impenitence.
OBDURATION, ɔb-dũ-rã'-shũn. f. Hardness of heart.
OBDURED, ɔb-dũ'rd. a. Hardened, inflexible.
OBEDIENCE, ɔ-bẽ'-dzhẽns. f. Obsequiousness, submission to authority.
OBEDIENT, ɔ-bẽ'-dzhẽnt. a. Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.
OBEDIENTIAL, ɔ-bẽ'-dzhẽn'-shãl. a. According to the rule of obedience.
OBEDIENTLY, ɔ-bẽ'-dzhẽnt-lỹ. ad. With obedience.
OBEISANCE, ɔ-bẽ'-fãns. f. A bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.
OBELISK, ɔb'-ẽl-ĩsk. f. A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.
OBEQUITATION, ɔb-ẽk-kwỹ-tã'-shũn. f. The act of riding about.
OBERRATION, ɔb-ẽr-rã'-shũn. f. The act of wandering about.
OBESE, ɔ-bẽ's. a. Fat, laden with flesh.
OBESENESS, ɔ-bẽ's-nĩs. } f. Mor-
OBESITY, ɔ-bẽs'-sĩt-ỹ. } bid fat-
 ness.
 To **OBEY**, ɔ-bẽ'. v. a. To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.
OBJECT, ɔb'-dzhẽkt. f. That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

O B L

To **OBJECT**, ɔb-dzhẽkt'. v. a. To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.
OBJECTION, ɔb-dzhẽk'-shũn. f. The act of presenting any thing in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.
OBJECTIONABLE, ɔb-dzhẽk'-shũn-ãbl. a. Liable to objection.
OBJECTIVE, ɔb'-dzhẽk-tĩv. a. Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object, proposed as an object.
OBJECTIVELY, ɔb'-dzhẽk-tĩv-lỹ. ad. In manner of an object.
OBJECTIVENESS, ɔb'-dzhẽk-tĩv-nĩs. f. The state of being an object.
OBJECTOR, ɔb-dzhẽk'-tũr. f. One who offers objections.
OBIT, ɔb'-ĩt. f. Funeral obsequies.
OBITUARY, ɔ-bit'-tshũ-ẽr-rỹ. f. A register of the dead.
 To **OBJURGATE**, ɔb-dzhũr'-gãte. v. a. To chide, to reprove.
OBJURGATION, ɔb-dzhũr'-gã'-shũn. f. Reproof, reprehension.
OBJURGATORY, ɔb-dzhũr'-gã-tũr-rỹ. a. Reprehensory, chiding.
OBLATE, ɔb-lã'te. a. Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.
OBLATION, ɔb-lã'-shũn. f. An offering, a sacrifice.
OBLIGATION, ɔb-lẽk-tã'-shũn. f. Delight, pleasure.
 To **OBLIGATE**, ɔb'-lỹ-gãte. v. a. To bind by contract or duty.
OBLIGATION, ɔb-lỹ-gã'-shũn. f. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.
OBLIGATORY, ɔb''-lỹ-gã-tũr'-ỹ. a. Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive.
 To **OBLIGE**, { ɔ-blĩ'dzh. } v. a. To
 { ɔ-blẽ'dzh. } bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.
OBLIGEE, ɔb-lỹ-dzhẽ'. f. The person bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLI-

OBLIGEMENT, ỏ-blí'dzh-měnt. f. Obligation.

OBLIGER, ỏ-blí'-dzhúr. f. He who binds by contract.

OBLIGING, ỏ-blí'-dzhing. part. a. Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging.

OBLIGINGLY, ỏ-blí'-dzhing-lý. ad. Civilly, complaisantly.

OBLIGINGNESS, ỏ-blí'-dzhing-nis. f. Obligation, force; civility, complaisance.

OBLIQUATION, ỏb-lí-kwá'-shún. f. Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

OBLIQUE, ỏb-lí'ke. a. Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, ỏb-lí'ke-lý. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, ỏb-lí'ke-nis. } f.

OBLIQUITY, ỏb-lík'-wít-tý. } f. Deviation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLITERATE, ỏb-lít'-těr-ráte. v. a. To efface any thing written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface.

OBLITERATION, ỏb-lít-těr-rá'-shún. f. Effacement, extinction.

OBLIVION, ỏb-lí'v'-vyún. f. Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state.

OBLIVIOUS, ỏb-lí'v'-vyús. a. Causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG, ỏb'-lông. a. Longer than broad.

OBLONGLY, ỏb-lông'-lý. ad. In an oblong direction.

OBLONGNESS, ỏb-lông'-nis. f. The state of being oblong.

OBLOQUY, ỏb'-lỏ-kwý. f. Censorious speech, blame, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace.

OBMUTESCENCE, ỏb-mủ-tẻs'-sẻns. f. Loss of speech.

OBNOXIOUS, ỏb-nỏk'-shủs. a. Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, ỏb-nỏk'-shủf-nis. f. Subjection, liability to punishment.

OBNOXIOUSLY, ỏb-nỏk'-shủf-lý. ad. In a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment.

To OBNUBILATE, ỏb-nủ'-bý-láte. v. a. To cloud, to obscure.

OBOLE, ỏb'-ỏl. f. In pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBREPTION, ỏb-rẻp'-shủn. f. The act of creeping on.

OBSCENE, ỏb-sẻ'n. a. Immodest, not agreeable to chastity of mind; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill omened.

OBSCENELY, ỏb-sẻ'n-lý. ad. In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCENENESS, ỏb-sẻ'n-nis. } f.

OBSCENITY, ỏb-sẻn'-ný-tý. } f. Impurity of thought or language, unchastity, lewdness.

OBSCURATION, ỏb-sẻkủ'-rá'-shún. f. The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.

OBSCURE, ỏb-sẻkủ'r. a. Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark; abstruse, difficult; not noted.

To OBSCURE, ỏb-sẻkủ'r. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

OBSCURELY, ỏb-sẻkủ'r-lý. ad. Not brightly, not luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

OBSCURENESS, ỏb-sẻkủ'r-nis. } f.

OBSCURITY, ỏb-sẻkủ'-rít-tý. } f. Darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy; darkness of meaning.

To OBSECRATE, ỏb'-sẻ-kẻ-ráte. v. a. To supplicate with earnestness.

OBSECRATION, ỏb-sẻ-kẻ-rá'-shún. f. Intreaty, supplication.

OBSEQUIES, ỏb'-sẻ-kẻ-wýz. f. Funeral rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used.

OBSEQUIOUS, ỏb-sẻ'-kẻ-wý-ủs. a. Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakespeare, funeral.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ɔb-sɛ'-kwý-úf-lý. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakespeare it signifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ɔb-sɛ'-kwý-úf-nis. f. Obedience, compliance.

OBSERVABLE, ɔb-zér'-vébl. a. Remarkable, eminent.

OBSERVABLY, ɔb-zér'-véb-lý. ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ɔb-zér'-véns. f. Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention; obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, ɔb-zér'-vént. a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, submissive.

OBSERVATION, ɔb-zér'-vá'-shún. f. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark.

OBSERVATOR, ɔb-zér'-vá'-túr. f. One that observes, a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ɔb-zér'-vá'-túr-ry. f. A place built for astronomical observation.

To OBSERVE, ɔb-zérv'. v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow.

To OBSERVE, ɔb-zérv'. v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, ɔb-zér'-vúr. f. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or custom or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, ɔb-zér'-víng-lý. ad. Attentively, carefully.

OBSESSION, ɔb-sɛs'-shún. f. The act of besieging.

OBSIDIONAL, ɔb-síd'-yún-él. a. Belonging to a siege.

OBSOLETE, ɔb'-sɔ-lét. a. Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.

OBSOLETENESS, ɔb'-sɔ-lét-nis. f. State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness.

OBSTACLE, ɔb'-stékl. f. Something opposed, hindrance, obstruction.

OBSTETRICATION, ɔb-stét-trý-ká'-shún. f. The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, ɔb-stét'-trík. a. Midwifish, befitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

OBSTINACY, ɔb'-stín-és-sý. f. Stubbornness, contumacy, persistency.

OBSTINATE, ɔb'-stín-nét. a. Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution.

OBSTINATELY, ɔb'-stín-nét-lý. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBSTINATENESS, ɔb'-stín-nét-nis. f. Stubbornness.

OBSTIPATION, ɔb-stí-pá'-shún. f. The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ɔb-strep'-pér-ús. a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ɔb-strep'-pér-rúf-lý. ad. Loudly, clamorously.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ɔb-strep'-pér-rúf-nis. f. Loudness, clamour, noise.

OBSTRUCTION, ɔb-strík'-shún. f. Obligation, bond.

To OBSTRUCT, ɔb-strúkt'. v. a. To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppose, to retard.

OBSTRUCTER, ɔb-strúk'-túr. f. One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION, ɔb-strúk'-shún. f. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in physick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ɔb-strúk'-tív. a. Hindering, causing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ɔb-strúk'-tív. f. Impediment, obstacle.

OBSTRUENT, ɔb'-strú-ént. a. Hindering, blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ɔb-stú-pé-fák'-shún. f. A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ɔb-stú-pé-fák'-tív. a. Obstructing the mental powers.

To OBTAIN, ɔb-tá'n. v. a. To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.

To **OBTAIN**, ỏb-tả'n. v. n. To continue in use; to be established; to prevail, to succeed.

OBTAINABLE, ỏb-tả'n-ẻbl. a. To be procured.

OBTAINER, ỏb-tả'-nủr. f. He who obtains.

To **OBTEMPERATE**, ỏb-tẻm'-ẻpẻ-ate. v. a. To obey.

To **OBTEND**, ỏb-tẻnd'. v. a. To oppose, to hold out, in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of any thing. In this last sense not used.

OBTENEBRATION, ỏb-tẻn-nẻ-brả'-shủn. f. Darkness, the state of being darkened.

OBTENSION, ỏb-tẻn'-shủn. f. The act of obtending.

To **OBTEST**, ỏb-tẻst'. v. a. To beseech, to supplicate.

OBTESTATION, ỏb-tẻst-tả'-shủn. f. Supplication, intreaty.

OBTRECTATION, ỏb-trẻk-tả'-shủn. f. Slander, detraction, calumny.

To **OBTRUDE**, ỏb-trẻd'. v. a. To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

OBTRUDER, ỏb-trẻd'-dủr. f. One that obtrudes.

OBTRUSION, ỏb-trẻd'-zhủn. f. The act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, ỏb-trẻd'-sủv. a. Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others.

To **OBTUND**, ỏb-tủnd'. v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTUSANGULAR, ỏb-tủse-ẻng'-gủ-lẻr. a. Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, ỏb-tủse. a. Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as, an Obtuse sound.

OBTUSELY, ỏb-tủse-lỷ. ad. Without a point; dully, stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ỏb-tủse-nủs. f. Bluntness, dulness.

OBTUSION, ỏb-tủ'-zhủn. f. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

OBVENTION, ỏb-vẻn'-shủn. f.

Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

To **OBVERT**, ỏb-vẻrt'. v. a. To turn towards.

To **OBVIATE**, ỏb'-vyẻate. v. a. To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose.

OBVIOUS, ỏb'-vyủs. a. Meeting any thing, opposed in front to any thing; open, exposed; easily discovered, plain, evident.

OBVIOUSLY, ỏb'-vyủs-lỷ. ad. Evidently, apparently.

OBVIOUSNESS, ỏb'-vyủs-nủs. f. State of being evident or apparent.

To **OBUMBRATE**, ỏb-ủm'-brẻate. v. a. To shade, to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, ỏb-ủm-brả'-shủn. f. The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, ỏk-kẻỏ'-zhủn. f. Occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; reason not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, casual exigence.

To **OCCASION**, ỏk-kẻỏ'-zhủn. v. a. To cause casually; to cause, to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONAL, ỏk-kẻỏzh'-ủn-ẻl. a. Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, ỏk-kẻỏzh'-ủn-ẻl-lỷ. ad. According to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONER, ỏk-kẻỏ'-zhủn-ủr. f. One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

OCCECATION, ỏk-sẻẻ-kẻỏ'-shủn. f. The act of blinding or making blind.

OCCIDENT, ỏk'-sẻẻ-dẻnt. f. The West.

OCCIDENTAL, ỏk'-sẻẻ-dẻn'-ẻl. a. Western.

OCCIDUOUS, ỏk-sẻẻd'-dẻzhủ-ủs. a. Western.

OCCIPITAL, ỏk-sẻẻp'-pẻẻ-ẻl. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ỏk'-sẻẻ-pẻt. f. The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, ỏk-sẻẻz'-zhủn. f. The act of killing.

To

To OCCLUDE, ɔk-klũ'd. v. a. To shut up.
 OCCLUDE, ɔk-klũ's. a. Shut up, closed.
 OCCLUSION, ɔk-klũ'-zhũn. f. The act of shutting up.
 OCCULT, ɔk-kũlt'. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable.
 OCCULTATION, ɔk-kũl-tũ'-shũn. f. In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight.
 OCCULTNESS, ɔk-kũlt'-nĩs. f. Secretness, state of being hid.
 OCCUPANCY, ɔk'-kũ-pẽn-fỹ. f. The act of taking possession.
 OCCUPANT, ɔk'-kũ-pẽnt. f. He that takes possession of any thing.
 To OCCUPATE, ɔk'-kũ-pũte. v. a. To take up, to possess, to hold.
 OCCUPATION, ɔk-kũ-pũ'-shũn. f. The act of taking possession; employment, business; trade, calling, vocation.
 OCCUPIER, ɔk'-kũ-pĩ-ũr. f. A possessor, one who takes into his possession; one who follows any employment.
 To OCCUPY, ɔk'-kũ-pỹ. v. a. To possess, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as business.
 To OCCUR, ɔk-kũr'. v. n. To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash, to strike against, to meet.
 OCCURRENCE, ɔk-kũr'-rẽns. f. Incident, accidental event; occasional presentation.
 OCCURRENT, ɔk-kũr'-rẽnt. f. Incident, any thing that happens.
 OCCURSION, ɔk-kũr'-shũn. f. Clash, mutual blow.
 OCEAN, ɔ'-shũn. f. The main, the great sea; any immense expanse.
 OCEAN, ɔ'-shũn. a. Pertaining to the main or great sea.
 OCEANICK, ɔ-sẽ-ãn'-ĩk. a. Pertaining to the ocean.
 OCELLATED, ɔ-sẽl'-lũ-tĩd. a. Resembling the eye.
 OCHRE, ɔ'-kũr. f. A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.
 OCHREOUS, ɔ'-krỹ-ũs. a. Consisting of ochre.

OCHREY, ɔ'-krỹ. a. Partaking of ochre.
 OCHIMY, ɔk'-kỹ-mỹ. f. A mixed base metal.
 OCTAGON, ɔk'-tũ-gũn. f. In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.
 OCTAGONAL, ɔk-tũg'-gũ-nẽl. a. Having eight angles and sides.
 OCTANGULAR, ɔk-tũng-gũ-lẽr. a. Having eight angles.
 OCTANGULARNESS, ɔk-tũng-gũ-lẽr-nĩs. f. The quality of having eight angles.
 OCTANT, ɔk'-tũnt. } a. Is, when a
 OCTILE, ɔk'-tũl. } planet is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.
 OCTAVE, ɔk'-tẽv. f. The eighth day after some peculiar festival; in musick, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds; eight days together after a festival.
 OCTAVO, ɔk-tũ'-vũ. a. A book is said to be in Octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.
 OCTENNIAL, ɔk-tẽn'-nyũl. a. Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.
 OCTOBER, ɔk-tũ'-bũr. f. The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.
 OCTOEDRICAL, ɔk-tũ-ẽd'-drỹ-kẽl. a. Having eight sides.
 OCTOGENARY, ɔk-tũ-gẽn'-nũ-rỹ. a. Having the age of eight years.
 OCTONARY, ɔk'-tũ-nẽr-ỹ. a. Belonging to the number eight.
 OCTONOCULAR, ɔk-tũ-nũk'-kũ-lẽr. a. Having eight eyes.
 OCTOPETALOUS, ɔk-tũ-pẽt'-tũl-ũs. a. Having eight flower leaves.
 OCTOSTYLE, ɔk'-tũ-stỹle. f. The face of a building or ordonance containing eight columns.
 OCTUPLE, ɔk'-tũpl. a. Eight fold.
 OCULAR, ɔk'-kũ-lẽr. a. Depending on the eye, known by the eye.
 OCULARLY, ɔk'-kũ-lẽr-lỹ. ad. To the observation of the eye.
 OCULIST, ɔk'-kũ-lĩst. f. One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

ODD, ɔd'. a. Not even, not divisible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable, fantastical, uncommon, particular; unlucky; unlikely, in appearance, improper.

ODDLY, ɔd'-lȳ. ad. Not evenly; strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.

ODDNESS, ɔd'-nĭs. f. The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncouthness.

ODDS, ɔd'z. f. Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.

ODE, ɔ'de. f. A poem written to be sung to musick, a lyrick poem.

ODIBLE, ɔ'-dĭbl. a. Hateful.

ODIOUS, ɔ'-dzhūs. a. Hateful, detestable, abominable; exposed to hate; causing hate, insidious.

ODIOUSLY, ɔ'-dzhūf-lȳ. ad. Hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.

ODIOUSNESS, ɔ'-dzhūf-nĭs. f. Hatfulness; the state of being hated.

ODIUM, ɔ'-dzhūm. f. Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

ODORATE, ɔ'-dɔ-rāte. a. Scented, having a strong scent, whether foetid or fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, ɔ'-dɔ-rĭf'-fēr-ūs. a. Giving scent, usually sweet of scent; fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ɔ'-dɔ-rĭf'-fēr-ūs-nĭs. f. Sweetness of scent, fragrance.

ODOROUS, ɔ'-dūr-ūs. a. Fragrant, perfumed.

ODOUR, ɔ'-dūr. f. Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

OECONOMICKS, ɛ-kɔ-nɔm'-mĭks. f. Management of household affairs.

OECONOMIST, ɛ-kɔn'-nɔ-mĭst. f. A good manager of domestick affairs, one that observes the rules of œconomy.

OECUMENICAL, ɛ-kū-mén'-nȳ-

kēl. a. General, respecting the whole habitable world.

OEDEMA, ɛ-dē'-mā. f. A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

OEDEMATICK, ɛ-dē-māt'-tik. }

OEDEMATOUS, ɛ-dēm'-mā-tūs. } a.

Pertaining to an oedema.

OEILIAD, ɔ-ē'-lyad. f. Glance, wink, token of the eye.

O'ER, ɔ're. Contracted from **OVER**.

OESOPHAGUS, ɛ-sɔf'-sā-gūs. f. The gullet.

OF, ɔv'. prep. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction, as, Of these part were slain; it is put after comparative and superlative adjectives, as the most dismal and unseasonable time Of all other; from, as I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as all have this sense Of war; out of, as yet Of this little he had some to spare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of the consul; this sense now not in use: according to, as they do Of right belong to you; noting power or spontaneity, as Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or postponence, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, as O miserable Of happy! noting causality, as good nature Of necessity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of an hundred; noting kind or species, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, ɔf'. ad. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off;

Off; it is generally opposed to On, as, to lay On, to take Off; it signifies distance; it signifies evanescence, absence or departure; it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not toward; Off hand, not studied.

OFF, òf'. interject. Depart.

OFF, òf'. prep. Not on; distant from.

OFFAL, òf'-fùl. f. Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh; refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.

OFFENCE, òf-fèns'e. f. Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust, scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

OFFENCEFUL, òf-fèns'-fùl. a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, òf-fèns'-lìs. a. Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, òf-fènd'. v. a. To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, òf-fènd'. v. n. To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

OFFENDER, òf-fèn'-dùr. f. A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, òf-fèn'-drìs. f. A woman that offends.

OFFENSIVE, òf-fèn'-sìv. a. Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, òf-fèn'-sìv-lý. ad. Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, òf-fèn'-sìv-nìs. f. Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

To OFFER, òf'-fùr. v. a. To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

To OFFER, òf'-fùr. v. n. To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, òf'-fùr. f. Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, òf'-fèr-rùr. f. One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, òf'-fèr-rìng. f. A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, òf'-fèr-tùr-ý. f. The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, òf'-fìs. f. A publick charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, òf'-fý-fùr. f. A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, òf'-fý-fùrd. f. Commanded, supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, òf-fìsh'-èl. a. Conducive, appropriate with regard to their use; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, òf-fìsh'-èl. f. Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

OFFICIALLY, òf-fìsh'-àl-ý. ad. In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, òf-fìsh'-èl-tý. f. The charge or post of an official.

To OFFICIATE, òf-fìsh'-àte. v. a. To give in consequence of office.

To OFFICIATE, òf-fìsh'-àte. v. n. To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICINAL, òf-fý-sì'-nàl. a. Used in a shop, or belonging to it.

OFFI-

OFFICIOUS, ôf-fîsh'-ûs. a. Kind, doing good offices; over-forward.
OFFICIOUSLY, ôf-fîsh'-ûf-lý. ad. Kindly, with unasked kindness; with too great forwardness.
OFFICIOUSNESS, ôf-fîsh'-ûf-nîs. f. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; over-forwardness.
OFFING, ôf'-fîng. f. The act of steering to a distance from the land.
OFFSCOURING, ôf'-fkou-ring. f. Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.
OFFSET, ôf'-fêt. f. Sprout, shoot of a plant.
OFFSPRING, ôf'-spring. f. The thing propagated or generated, children; production of any kind.
To OFFUSCATE, ôf-fûs'-kâte. v. a. To dim, to cloud, to darken.
OFFUSCATION, ôf-fûs'-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of darkening.
OFT, âft. ad. Often, frequently, not rarely.
OFTEN, ôf'n. ad. Oft, frequently, many times.
OFTENTIMES, ôf'n-tîmz. ad. Frequently, many times, often.
OFTTIMES, âft-tîmz. ad. Frequently, often.
OGEE, ô-dzhê'. f. A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.
To OGLE, ô'-gl. v. a. To view with side glances as in fondness.
OGLER, ô'g-lûr. f. A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.
OGLIO, ô'-lyô. f. A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley.
OH, ô'. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.
OIL, oi'l. f. The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still.
To OIL, oi'l. v. a. To smear or lubricate with oil.
OILCOLOUR, oi'l-kûl-lûr. f. Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.
OILINESS, oi'-lý-nîs. f. Unctuous-

ness, greasiness, quality approaching to that of oil.
OILMAN, oi'l-mân. f. One who trades in oils and pickles.
OILSHOP, oi'l-shôp. f. A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
OILY, oi'l-ý. a. Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.
OILYGRAIN, oi'l-ý-grân. f. A plant.
OILYPALM, oi'l-ý-pâ'm. f. A tree.
To OINT, oi'nt. v. a. To anoint, to smear. Out of use.
OINTMENT, oi'nt-mênt. f. Unguent, unctuous matter.
OKER, ô'-kûr. f. A colour.
OLD, ô'ld. a. Past the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised; Of old, long ago, from ancient times.
OLD FASHIONED, ô'ld-fâsh-ûnd. a. Formed according to obsolete custom.
OLDEN, ô'ldn. a. Ancient. Not used.
OLDNESS, ô'ld-nîs. f. Old age, antiquity.
OLEAGINOUS, ô-lê-âdzh'-în-ûs. a. Oily, unctuous.
OLEAGINOUSNESS, ô-lê-âdzh'-în-ûf-nîs. f. Oiliness.
OLEANDER, ô-lê-ân'-dûr. f. The plant rosebay.
OLEASTER, ô-lê-âs'-tûr. f. Wild olive.
OLEOSE, ô-lê-ô'se. a. Oily.
To OLFACT, ôl-fâkt'. v. n. To smell.
OLFACTORY, ôl-fâk'-tûr-ý. a. Having the sense of smelling.
OLID, ôl'-lîd. } a. Stinking,
OLIDOUS, ôl'-lîd-ûs. } fœtid.
OLIGARCHICAL, ôl-lý-gâr'-ký-kâl. a. Pertaining to an oligarchy.
OLIGARCHY, ôl-lý-gâr'-ký. f. A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.
OLIO, ô'-lyô. f. A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, ɔl'-ly-tur-y. a. Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ɔl'-ly-vas'-tur. a. Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ɔl'-liv. f. A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, ɔ'm-bur. f. A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA, ɔ-mē'-gā. f. The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

OMELET, ɔm'-lit. f. A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ɔ'-mīn. f. A sign good or bad, a prognostick.

OMENED, ɔ'-mīnd. a. Containing prognosticks.

OMENTUM, ɔ-mēn'-tūm. f. The cawl, the double membrane spread over the entrails, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.

To OMINATE, ɔm'-mý-nāte. v. a. To foretoken, to shew prognosticks.

OMINATION, ɔm'-mý-nā'-shūn. f. Prognostick.

OMINOUS, ɔm'-mīn-ūs. a. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreshewing ill, inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, ɔm'-mīn-nūs-ly. ad. With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, ɔm'-mīn-nūs-nīs. f. The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION, ɔ-mīs'-shūn. f. Neglect to do something; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

To OMIT, ɔ-mīt'. v. a. To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.

OMITTANCE, ɔ'-mīt'-tēns. f. Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, ɔm-ný-fā'-ryūs. a. Of all varieties of kinds.

OMNIFEROUS, ɔm-níf'-fēr-rūs. a. All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, ɔm-níf'-fik. a. All-creating.

OMNIFORM, ɔm'-ný-fārm. a. Having every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, ɔm-nidzh'-én-ūs. a. Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPOTENCE, ɔm-níp'-pō-tēns. }

OMNIPOTENCY, ɔm-níp'-pō-tēn-sý. } f.

Almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, ɔm-níp'-pō-tēt. a.

Almighty, powerful without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, ɔm-ný-prē-zēns. f. Ubiquity, unbounded presence.

OMNIPRESENT, ɔm-ný-prē-zēt. a.

Ubiquitary, present in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ɔm-nīs'-shēns. }

OMNISCENCY, ɔm-nīs'-shēn-sý. } f.

Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, ɔm-nīs'-shēt. a.

Infinitely wise, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ɔm-nīs'-shūs. a.

All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ɔm-nív'-vō-rūs. a.

All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, ɔm-fā-lōp'-tik. f.

An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ɔn'. prep. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as mischiefs On mischiefs; noting a state of progression, as whither On thy way? noting dependance or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the first day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting stipulation or condition.

ON, ɔn'. ad. Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress; it notes resolution to advance.

ON,

ONS

ON, ɔn'. interject. A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONANISM, ɔ'-nán-izm. f. Self-pollution.

ONCE, wɔns'. ad. One time; a single time; the same time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wɔn'. a. Less than two, single, denoted by an unit; indefinitely, any; different, diverse, opposed to Another; one of two, opposed to the Other; particularly one.

ONE, wɔn'. f. A single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a person; a person by way of eminence; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any person, any man indefinitely; One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wɔn'-ide. a. Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ɔ'-nĩ-rɔ-krit'-tý-kél. a. Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ɔ'-nĩ-rɔ-krit'-tik. f. An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wɔn'-nis. f. Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, ɔn'-nér-rér-rý. a. Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To ONERATE, ɔn'-nér-ráte. v. a. To load, to burthen.

ONERATION, ɔn-nè-rá'-shún. f. The act of loading.

ONEROUS, ɔn'-nér-rús. a. Burthen-some; oppressive.

ONION, ún'-nyún. f. A plant.

ONLY, ɔ'n-lý. a. Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for musick.

ONLY, ɔ'n-lý. ad. Simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no other-wise; singly without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ɔn'-nɔ-mán-sý. f. Divination by the names.

ONOMANTICAL, ɔn-nɔ-mán'-tý-kél. a. Predicting by name.

ONSET, ɔn'-sét. f. Attack, assault, first brunt.

OPE

ONSLAUGHT, ɔn'-slát. f. Attack, storm, onset. Not used.

ONTOLOGIST, ɔn-tól'-lɔ-dzhíst. f. One who considers the affections of being in general, a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY, ɔn-tól'-lɔ-dzhý. f. The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysics.

ONWARD, ɔn'-wúrd. ad. Forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; somewhat farther.

ONYCHA, ɔ'-ny-ká. f. The odorous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx.

ONYX, ɔ'-níks. f. The Onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species.

OOZE, ɔ'ze. f. Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft flow, spring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, ɔ'ze. v. n. To flow by stealth, to run gently.

OOZY, ɔ'-zy. a. Miry, muddy, slimy.

To OPACATE, ɔ-pá'-kâte. v. n. To shade, to darken.

OPACITY, ɔ-pás'-sít-tý. f. Cloudiness, want of transparency.

OPACOUS, ɔ-pá'-kús. a. Dark, obscure, not transparent.

OPAL, ɔ'-pál. f. A precious stone reflecting various colours.

OPAQUE, ɔ-pá'-ke. a. Not transparent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ɔ'pe. } v. a. Ope is used
To OPEN, ɔ'pn. } only by poets.
To uncloze, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to show, to discover; to divide, to break; to explain, to disclose; to begin.

To OPE, ɔ'pe. } v. n. To uncloze,
To OPEN, ɔ'pn. } not to remain shut;
a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ɔ'pe. } a. Unclosed, not shut;
OPEN, ɔ'pn. } plain, apparent; not wearing disguise, artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; exposed to view; uncovered; exposed, without defence; attentive.

OPENER, ɔ'p-núr. f. One that opens, one that unlocks, one that unclozes;

OPH

uncloses; explainer, interpreter; that which separates, disuniter.

OPENEYED, ỏ'pn-ỉde. a. Vigilant, watchful.

OPENHANDED, ỏ'pn-hán'-dỉd. a. Generous, liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ỏ'pn-há'r-tỉd. a. Generous, candid, not meanly subtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ỏ'pn-há'r-tỉd-nỉs. f. Liberality, munificence, generosity.

OPENING, ỏ'p-nỉng. f. Aperture, breach; discovery at a distance, faint knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ỏ'pn-lỷ. ad. Publickly, not secretly, in sight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, ỏ'pn-mou'thd. a. Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ỏ'pn-nỉs. f. Plainness, clearness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from disguise.

OPERA, ỏ'p-pẻr-rá. f. A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick.

OPERABLE, ỏ'p-pẻr-ábl. a. To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ỏ'p-pẻr-ránt. a. Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ỏ'p-pẻr-ráte. v. n. To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATICAL, ỏ'p-pẻr-rát'-ỷ-kál. a. Belonging to an opera.

OPERATION, ỏ'p-pẻr-rá'-shủn. f. Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments; the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ỏ'p-pẻr-rá-tỉv. a. Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

OPERATOR, ỏ'p-pẻr-rá-tủr. f. One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ỏ'p-pẻr-rỏ's. a. Laborious, full of troubles.

OPHITES, ỏ'fỉ-tẻz. f. A stone. Ophites has a dusky greenish

OPP

ground, with spots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMICK, ỏ'f-thá'l'-mỉk. a. Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY, ỏ'f-thá'l-mỷ. f. A disease of the eyes.

OPIATE, ỏ'-pyẻt. f. A medicine that causes sleep.

OPIATE, ỏ'-pyẻt. a. Soporiferous, narcotick.

To OPINE, ỏ'-pỉ'ne. v. n. To think, to judge.

OPINIATIVE, ỏ'-pỉn'-nyát-tỉv. a. Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINIATOR, ỏ'-pỉn'-nyá'-tủr. f. One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little used.

OPINIATRE, ỏ'-pỉn'-nyá'tre. a. Obstinate, stubborn. A French word little used.

OPINIATRETY, ỏ'-pỉn'-nyỏt'-trẻ-tỷ. f. Obstinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ỏ'-pỉn'-nyủn. f. Persuasion of the mind, without proof; sentiments, judgment, notion; favourable judgment.

OPINIONATIVE, ỏ'-pỉn'-nyủn-ná-tỉv. a. Fond of preconceived notions.

OPINIONATIVELY, ỏ'-pỉn'-yỏ-ná-tỉv-lỷ. ad. Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS, ỏ'-pỉn'-yỏ-ná-tỉv-nỉs. f. Obstinacy in opinion.

OPINIONIST, ỏ'-pỉn'-nyủn-nỉst. f. One fond of his own notions.

OPIUM, ỏ'-pyủm. f. A medicine used to promote sleep.

OPPIDAN, ỏ'pỷ-dẻn. f. A townsman, an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPIGNERATE, ỏ'pỉg'-nẻr-ráte. v. a. To pledge, to pawn.

OPPILATION, ỏ'pỷ-lá'-shủn. f. Obstruction, matter heaped together.

OPPONENT, ỏ'pỏ'-nẻnt. a. Opposite, adverse.

OPPONENT, ỏ'pỏ'-nẻnt. f. Antagonist, adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, ỏ'pỏr-tủ'ne. a. Seasonable, convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, ɒp-pɔr-tu'ne-lɪ.
ad. Seasonably, conveniently, with
opportunity either of time or place.

OPPORTUNENESS, ɒp-pɔr-tu'n-
nɪs. f. Seasonableness, the state of
being opportune.

OPPORTUNITY, ɒp-pɔr-tu'nɪt-ɪ.
f. Fit place, time, convenience,
suitableness of circumstances to any
end.

To OPPOSE, ɒp-pə'ze. v. a. To act
against, to be adverse, to hinder, to
resist; to put in opposition, to offer
as an antagonist or rival; to place
as an obstacle; to place in front.

To OPPOSE, ɒp-pə'ze. v. n. To act
adversely; to object in a disputa-
tion, to have the part of raising dif-
ficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ɒp-pə'ze-lɪs. a. Ir-
resistible, not to be opposed.

OPPOSER, ɒp-pə'zər. f. One that
opposes, antagonist, enemy.

OPPOSITE, ɒp'-pə-zɪt. a. Placed
in front, facing each other; adverse,
repugnant; contrary.

OPPOSITE, ɒp'-pə-zɪt. f. Adversary,
opponent, antagonist.

OPPOSITELY, ɒp'-pə-zɪt-lɪ. ad. In
such a situation as to face each other;
adversely.

OPPOSITENESS, ɒp'-pə-zɪt-nɪs. f.
The state of being opposite.

OPPOSITION, ɒp-pə-zɪʃ-ən. f. Si-
tuation so as to front something op-
posed; hostile resistance; contrariety
of affection; contrariety of interest,
contrariety of measures, contrariety
of meaning.

To OPPRESS, ɒp-prɛs'. v. a. To
crush by hardship or unreasonable
severity; to overpower, to subdue.

OPPRESSION, ɒp-prɛʃ-ən. f. The
act of oppressing, cruelty, severity;
the state of being oppressed, misery;
hardship, calamity; dulness of spi-
rits; lassitude of body.

OPPRESSIVE, ɒp-prɛs'-sɪv. a.
Cruel, inhuman, unjustly exactious
or severe; heavy, overwhelming.

OPPRESSOR, ɒp-prɛs'-sər. f. One
who harasses others with unjust se-
verity.

OPPROBRIOUS, ɒp-prɔ'-brɪʊs. a.

Reproachful, disgraceful, causing
infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, ɒp-prɔ'-brɪʊf-
lɪ. ad. Reproachfully, scurrilous-
ly.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, ɒp-prɔ'-
brɪʊf-nɪs. f. Reproachfulness, scur-
rility.

OPPROBRIUM, ɒp-prɔ'-brɪʊm. f.
Disgrace, infamy.

To OPPUGN, ɒp-pʊ'n. v. a. To op-
pose, to attack, to resist.

OPPUGNANCY, ɒp-pʊg'-nɛn-sɪ. f.
Opposition.

OPPUGNER, ɒp-pʊg'-nər. f. One
who opposes or attacks.

OPTABLE, ɒp'-təbl. a. Desirable,
to be wished.

OPTATIVE, ɒp'-tə-tɪv. a. Expressive
of desire; the name of that mode of
a verb which expresses desire.

OPTICAL, ɒp'-tɪ-kəl. a. Relating
to the science of opticks.

OPTICIAN, ɒp-tɪʃ-ən. f. One skill-
ed in opticks.

OPTICK, ɒp'-tɪk. a. Visual, produ-
cing vision, subservient to vision;
relating to the science of vision.

OPTICK, ɒp'-tɪk. f. An instrument
of sight, an organ of sight.

OPTICKS, ɒp'-tɪks. f. The science
of the nature and laws of vision.

OPTIMACY, ɒp'-tɪ-mɛs-ɪ. f. No-
bility, body of nobles.

OPTIMITY, ɒp-tɪm'-mɪ-tɪ. f. The
state of being best.

OPTION, ɒp'-ʃən. f. Choice, elec-
tion.

OPULENCE, ɒp'-pʊ-lɛns. } f.

OPULENCY, ɒp'-pʊ-lɛn-sɪ. }
Wealth, riches, affluence.

OPULENT, ɒp'-pʊ-lɛnt. a. Rich,
wealthy, affluent.

OPULENTLY, ɒp'-pʊ-lɛnt-lɪ. ad.
Richly, with splendor.

OR, ɔr'. conjunct. A disjunctive par-
ticle, marking distribution, and
sometimes opposition; it corre-
sponds to Either, he must Either fall
Or fly; before; Or ever, is Before
ever. In this last sense obsolete.

ORACLE, ɔr'-rəkl. f. Something
delivered by supernatural wisdom;
the place where, or person of whom
the

the determinations of heaven are enquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.

To ORACLE, őr'-râkl. v. n. To utter oracles. Not used.

ORACULAR, őr-râk'-kû-lér. } a.
ORACULOUS, őr-râk'-kû-lûs. }

Uttering oracles, resembling oracles.

ORACULOUSLY, őr-râk'-kû-lûs-lý. ad. In manner of an oracle.

ORACULOUSNESS, őr-râk'-kû-lûs-nîs. f. The state of being oracular.

ORAISON, őr'-rý-zûn. f. Prayer, verbal supplication.

ORAL, őr'-rél. a. Delivered by mouth, not written.

ORALLY, őr'-rél-lý. ad. By mouth, without writing.

ORANGE, őr'-rîndzh. f. The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.

ORANGE, őr'-rîndzh. a. Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.

ORANGERY, őr-râ'n-zhër-ý. f. Plantations of oranges.

ORANGEMUSK, őr'-rîndzh-mûsk. f. See PEAR, of which it is a species.

ORANGE-PEEL, őr'-rîndzh-pél. f. The rind of an orange.

ORANGETAWNY, őr'-rîndzh-tâ-ný. a. A species of red, resembling an orange.

ORANGE WOMAN, őr'-rîndzh-wûm-ûn. f. One who sells oranges.

ORATION, őr-râ'-shûn. f. A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.

ORATOR, őr'-râ-tûr. f. A public speaker, a man of eloquence; a petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATORICAL, őr-râ-tôr'-rý-kél. a. Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

ORATORY, őr'-râ-tûr-ý. f. Eloquence, rhetorical skill; exercise of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

ORB, őr'b. f. Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere; celestial body; wheel, any rolling

body; circle, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; period, revolution of time; sphere of action.

ORBATION, őr-bâ'-shûn. f. Privation of parents or children.

ORBED, { őr'-bîd. } a. Round, circular; formed into a circle; rounded.

ORBICULAR, őr-bîk'-kû-lér. a. Spherical; circular.

ORBICULARLY, őr-bîk'-kû-lér-lý. ad. Spherically, circularly.

ORBICULARNESS, őr-bîk'-kû-lér-nîs. f. The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED, őr-bîk'-kû-lâ-tîd. a. Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT, őr'-bît. f. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

ORBITY, őr'-bý-tý. f. Loss, or want of parents or children.

ORC, őr'rk. f. A sort of sea-fish.

ORCHAL, őr'-kél. f. A stone from which a blue colour is made.

ORCHANET, őr'-kâ-nét. f. An herb.

ORCHARD, őr'-tshêrd. f. A garden of fruit-trees.

ORCHESTRE, őr'-kîs-tûr. f. The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

To ORDAIN, őr-dâ'n. v. a. To appoint, to decree; to establish, to institute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

ORDAINER, őr-dâ'n-nûr. f. He who ordains.

ORDEAL, őr'-dyâl. f. A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

ORDER, őr'-dûr. f. Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation; regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class; a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical state; means to an end; measures, care; in architecture, a

system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

To ORDER, ă'r-dŭr. v. a. To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to command.

ORDERER, ă'r-dĕr-ŭr. f. One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

ORDERLESS, ă'r-dŭr-lĭs. a. Disorderly, out of rule.

ORDERLINESS, ă'r-dŭr-lŷ-nĭs. f. Regularity, methodicalness.

ORDERLY, ă'r-dŭr-lŷ. a. Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with established method.

ORDERLY, ă'r-dŭr-lŷ. ad. Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, ă'r-dĭn-ĕbl. a. Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, ă'r-dĭn-ĕl. a. Noting order.

ORDINAL, ă'r-dĭn-ĕl. f. A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, ă'r-dŷ-nĕns. f. Law, rule, prescript; observance commanded; appointment; a cannon; it is now generally written for distinction Ordnance, and pronounced ă'rd-nāns.

ORDINARILY, ă'r-dŷ-nĕr-rŷ-lŷ. ad. According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.

ORDINARY, ă'r-dŷ-nĕr-rŷ or ă'r-nĕr-rŷ. a. Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as she is an Ordinary woman.

ORDINARY, ă'r-dŷ-nĕr-rŷ. f. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.

ORDINARY, ă'r-nĕr-rŷ. f. Regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

To ORDINATE, ă'r-dŷ-nāte. v. a. To appoint.

ORDINATE, ă'r-dŷ-nĕt. a. Regular, methodical.

ORDINATION, ă'r-dŷ-nā'-shŭn. f. Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

ORDNANCE, ă'rd-nĕns. f. Cannon, great guns.

ORDONNANCE, ă'r-dŏ-nāns. f. Disposition of figures in a picture.

ORDURE, ă'r-dzhŭr. f. Dung, filth.

ORE, ō're. f. Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state; metal.

ORGAN, ă'r-gŭn. f. Natural instrument, as the tongue is the Organ of speech; an instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

ORGANBUILDER, ă'r-gŭn-blĭ'-dŭr. f. One whose business it is to construct organs.

ORGANICAL, ōr-gān'-nŷ-kĕl. } a.

ORGANICK, ōr-gān'-nĭk. } Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art; respecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, ōr-gān'-nŷ-kĕl-lŷ. ad. By means of organs or instruments.

ORGANICALNESS, ōr-gān'-nŷ-kĕl-nĭs. f. State of being organical.

ORGANISM, ă'r-gā-nĭzm. f. Organical structure.

ORGANIST, ă'r-gā-nĭst. f. One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, ă'r-gā-nŷ-zā'-shŭn. f. Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, ă'r-gā-nĭze. v. a. To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, ă'r-gŭn-lāft. f. The loft where the organs stand.

ORGANPIPE, ă'r-gŭn-pĭpe. f. The pipe of a musical organ.

ORGASM, ă'r-gāzm. f. Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, ă'r-dzhŷz. f. Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

ORICHALCH, ō'-rŷ-kālk. f. Brass.

ORIENT, ō'-ryĕnt. a. Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining.

ORIENT, ō'-ryĕnt. f. The east, the part where the sun first appears.

ORIENTAL, ō'-ryĕn'-tĕl. a. Eastern, placed in the east, proceeding from the east.

ORI-

ORIENTAL, ǝ-ryén'-tél. f. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ǝ-ryén'-tǎ-lizm. f. An idiom of the eastern languages, an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALITY, ǝ-ryén-tǎl'-lý-ty. f. State of being oriental.

ORIFICE, ǝr'-ry'-fls. f. Any opening or perforation.

ORIGAN, ǝr'-y'-gǎn. f. Wild marjorum.

ORIGIN, ǝr'-ridzh'-ln. } f. Be-

ORIGINAL, ǝ-rldzh'-ln-él. } ginning, first existence; fountain, source, that which gives beginning or existence; first copy, archetype; derivation, descent.

ORIGINAL, ǝ-rldzh'-ln-él. a. Primitive, pristine, first.

ORIGINALLY, ǝ-rldzh'-ln-nél-ly. ad. Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, ǝ-rldzh'-ln-nél-nls. f. The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, ǝ-rldzh'-ln-nér-ry. a. Productive, causing existence; primitive, that which was the first state.

To ORIGINATE, ǝ-rldzh'-ln-nǎte. v. a. To bring into existence.

ORINATION, ǝ-rldzh'-ln-nǎ-shún. f. The act of bringing into existence.

ORISONS, ǝr'-ry'-zúns. f. A prayer, a supplication.

ORNAMENT, ǎr-nǎ-mént. f. Embellishment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

To ORNAMENT, ǎr-nǎ-mént. v. a. To embellish, to decorate.

ORNAMENTAL, ǎr-nǎ-mén'-tél. a. Serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, ǎr-nǎ-mén'-tél-ly. ad. In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED, ǎr-nǎ-mén-tíd. a. Embellished, bedecked.

ORNATE, ǎr-nǎte. a. Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORNITHOLOGY, ǎr-ný-thól'-ǝ-jý. f. A discourse on birds.

ORPHAN, ǎr-fún. f. A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, ǎr-fún. a. Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, ǎr-fán-idzh. } f.

ORPHANISM, ǎr-fán-nizm. } f.

State of an orphan.

ORPIMENT, ǎr-pý-mént. f. A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenic; used by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, ǝr'-píne. f. Liverer or rose root.

ORRERY, ǝr'-rér-ry. f. An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, ǝr'-rís. f. A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, ǎr-thǝ-dǝks. a. Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, ǎr-thǝ-dǝks-ly. ad. With soundness of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, ǎr-thǝ-dǝk-fý. f. Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, ǎr-thǝ-drǝm'-íks. f. The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHOGON, ǎr-thǝ-gǝn. f. A rect-angled figure.

ORTHOGONAL, ǎr-thǝg'-gǝ-nél. a. Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, ǎr-thǝg'-gráf-fúr. f. One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, ǎr-thǝ-gráf'-fý-kél. a. Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, ǎr-thǝ-gráf'-fý-kél-ly. ad. According to the rules of spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, ǎr-thǝg'-gráf-ý. f. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building delineated.

ORTIVE, ǎr-tív. a. Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN, ǎr-túl-lún. f. A small bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS,

ORTS, ă'rts. f. Refuse, that which is left.

OSCILLATION, ős-sil-lă'-shùn. f. The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, ős-sil'-lă-túr-ry. a. Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, ős'-fý-tén-fý. f. The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.

OSCITANT, ős'-sý-tént. a. Yawning, unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.

OSCITATION, ős-fý-tă'-shùn. f. The act of yawning.

OSIER, ố'-zhér. f. A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, ős'-pră. f. The sea-eagle.

OSSICLE, ős'-sikl. f. A small bone.

OSSIFICK, ős-sif'-fik. a. Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.

OSSIFICATION, ős-fý-fý-kă'-shùn. f. Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

OSSIFRAGE, ős'-fý-frădzh. f. A kind of eagle.

To OSSIFY, ős'-fý-fý. v. a. To change to bone.

OSSIVOROUS, ős-siv'-vô-rús. a. Devouring bones.

OSTENSIBLE, ős-tén'-sibl. a. Such as is proper or intended to be shewn.

OSTENSIVE, ős-tén'-siv. a. Showing, betokening.

OSTENT, ős-tént'. f. Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.

OSTENTATION, ős-tén-tă'-shùn. f. Outward show, appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.

OSTENTATIOUS, ős-tén-tă'-shús. a. Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, ős-tén-tă'-shús-lý. ad. Vainly, boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, ős-tén-tă'-shús-nis. f. Vanity, boastfulness.

OSTEOLOGY, ős-té-ól'-lô-dzhý. f. A description of the bones.

OSTIARY, ős'-tyă-ry. f. The opening at which a river disembogues itself.

OSTLER, ős'-lúr. f. The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

OSTLERY, ős'-lúr-y. f. The place or apartment belonging to the ostler.

OSTRACISM, ős'-tră-sizm. f. A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell, publick censure.

OSTRACITES, ős'-tră-sīts. f. Ostracites expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.

OSTRICH, ős'-trítsh. f. The largest of birds.

OTACOUSTICK, ố-tă-kou'f-tik. f. An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, úth'-úr. pron. Not the same, different; correlative to Each; something besides; next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, úth'-úr-găts. f. In another manner. Obsolete.

OTHERGUISE, úth'-úr-gíz. a. Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE, úth'-úr-whêre. ad. In other places.

OTHERWHILE, úth'-úr-whîle. ad. At other times.

OTHERWISE, úth'-úr-wíze. ad. In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects.

OTTER, ốt'-túr. f. An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OVAL, ố'-vúl. a. Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

OVAL, ố'-vúl. f. That which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, ố-vă'-ryús. a. Consisting of eggs.

OVARY, ố'-vă-ry. f. The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

OVATION, ố-vă'-shùn. f. A lesser triumph among the Romans.

OVEN, úv'n. f. An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, ố'-vúr. prep. Above; across, as he leaped Over the brook; through,

through, as the world Over; Over night, the night before.

OVER, ǝ'-vũr. ad. Above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front; in composition it has a great variety of significations, it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech.

To OVER-ABOUND, ǝ'-vũr-ǎ-bound". v.n. To abound more than enough.

To OVER-ACT, ǝ'-vũr-ǎkt". v.a. To act more than enough.

To OVER-ARCH, ǝ'-vũr-ǎrtsh. v.a. To cover as with an arch.

To OVER-AWE, ǝ'-vũr-ǎ'. v.a. To keep in awe by superior influence.

To OVER-BALANCE, ǝ'-vũr-bǎl"-lens. v.a. To weigh down, to preponderate.

OVER-BALANCE, ǝ"-vũr-bǎl'-lens. f. Something more than equivalent.

OVER-BATTLE, ǝ'-vũr-bǎtl. a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.

To OVER-BEAR, ǝ'-vũr-bě"r. v.a. To repress, to subdue, to bear down.

To OVER-BID, ǝ'-vũr-bǐd". v.a. To offer more than equivalent.

To OVER-BLOW, ǝ'-vũr-blǝ'. v.n. To be past its violence.

To OVER-BLOW, ǝ'-vũr-blǝ'. v.a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVER-BOARD, ǝ'-vũr-bǝrd. ad. Off the ship, out of the ship.

To OVER-BULK, ǝ'-vũr-bũlk". v.a. To oppress by bulk.

To OVER-BURDEN, ǝ'-vũr-bũr"-dĭn. v.a. To load with too great a weight.

To OVER-BUY, ǝ'-vũr-by". v.a. To buy too dear.

To OVER-CARRY, ǝ'-vũr-kǎr"-rý.

v.a. To hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To OVER-CAST, ǝ'-vũr-kǎst'. v.a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To OVER-CHARGE, ǝ'-vũr-tshǎ"rdzh. v.a. To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burthen; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

OVER-CHARGE, ǝ"-vũr-tshǎ"rdzh. f. Too great a charge.

To OVER-CLOUD, ǝ'-vũr-klou'd. v.a. To cover with clouds.

To OVERCOME, ǝ'-vũr-kũm'. v.a. To subdue, to conquer, to vanquish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.

To OVERCOME, ǝ'-vũr-kũm'. v.n. To gain the superiority.

OVERCOMER, ǝ'-vũr-kũm'-mũr. f. He who overcomes.

To OVER-COUNT, ǝ'-vũr-kou"nt. v.a. To rate above the true value.

To OVERDO, ǝ'-vũr-dǝ". v.a. To do more than enough.

To OVER-DRESS, ǝ'-vũr-drēs". v.a. To adorn lavishly.

To OVER-DRIVE, ǝ'-vũr-drĭ"ve. v.a. To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To OVER-EYE, ǝ'-vũr-ĭ". v.a. To superintend; to observe, to remark.

OVERFAL, ǝ'-vũr-fǎl. f. Cataract. Not used.

To OVER-FLOAT, ǝ'-vũr-flǝ't. v.n. To swim, to float.

To OVER-FLOW, ǝ'-vũr-flǝ'. v.n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To OVER-FLOW, ǝ'-vũr-flǝ'. v.a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

OVERFLOW, ǝ'-vũr-flǝ. f. Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ǝ'-vũr-flǝ'-ĭng. f. Exuberance, copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ǝ'-vũr-flǝ'-ĭng-lý. ad. Exuberantly.

O V E

To OVER-FLY, ỏ-vủr-flý'. v. a. To cross by flight.

OVER-FORWARDNESS, ỏ'-vủr-fỏr''-wẻrd-nủs. f. Too great quickness; too great officiousness.

To OVER-FREIGHT, ỏ'-vủr-frẻ''t. v. a. To load too heavily.

To OVER-GLANCE, ỏ-vủr-glẻn'fe. v. a. To look hastily over.

To OVER-GO, ỏ-vủr-gỏ'. v. a. To surpass, to excel.

To OVER-GORGE, ỏ'-vủr-gỏ'rdzh. v. a. To gorge too much.

OVER-GREAT, ỏ-vủr-grẻ'te. a. Too great.

To OVER-GROW, ỏ-vủr-grỏ'. v. a. To cover with growth; to rise above.

To OVER-GROW, ỏ-vủr-grỏ'. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

OVER-GROWTH, ỏ'-vủr-grỏth. f. Exuberant growth.

To OVER-HALE, ỏ-vủr-hẻ'l. v. a. To spread over; to examine over again.

To OVER-HANG, ỏ-vủr-hẻng'. v. a. To jut over, to impend over.

To OVER-HANG, ỏ-vủr-hẻng'. v. n. To jut over.

To OVER-HARDEN, ỏ'-vủr-hẻ''rdn. v. a. To make too hard.

OVER-HEAD, ỏ-vủr-hẻđ'. ad. Aloft, in the zenith, above.

To OVER-HEAR, ỏ-vủr-hẻ'r. v. a. To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

To OVER-HEAT, ỏ-vủr-hẻ't. v. a. To heat too much.

To OVER-JOY, ỏ-vủr-dzhoy'. v. a. To transport, to ravish.

OVER-JOY, ỏ'-vủr-dzhoy. f. Transport, ecstasy.

To OVER-LABOUR, ỏ'-vủr-lẻ''bủr. v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.

To OVERLADE, ỏ'-vủr-lẻ''de. v. a. To over-burthen.

OVERLARGE, ỏ'-vủr-lẻ''rdzh. a. Larger than enough.

To OVERLAY, ỏ-vủr-lẻ'. v. a. To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother; to cover superficially; to join by something laid over.

O V E

To OVERLEAP, ỏ-vủr-lẻp'. v. a. To pass by a jump.

To OVERLIVE, ỏ-vủr-lẻv'. v. a. To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.

To OVERLIVE, ỏ-vủr-lẻv'. v. n. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ỏ-vủr-lẻv'-vủr. f. Survivor, that which lives longest. Not used.

To OVERLOAD, ỏ-vủr-lẻđ'. v. a. To burthen with too much.

OVERLONG, ỏ'-vủr-lẻng''. a. Too long.

To OVERLOOK, ỏ-vủr-lẻk'. v. a. To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight; to pass over unnoticed.

OVER-LOOKER, ỏ-vủr-lẻk'-ủr. f. One who looks over his fellows.

OVERMASTED, ỏ-vủr-mẻs'-tẻđ. a. Having too much mast.

To OVERMASTER, ỏ-vủr-mẻs'-tủr. v. a. To subdue, to govern.

To OVERMATCH, ỏ-vủr-mẻtsh'. v. a. To be too powerful, to conquer.

OVERMATCH, ỏ'-vủr-mẻtsh. f. One of superior powers.

OVERMUCH, ỏ-vủr-mẻtsh'. a. Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ỏ-vủr-mẻtsh'. ad. In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ỏ-vủr-mẻtsh'-nủs. f. Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.

OVERNIGHT, ỏ-vủr-nẻ'te. f. Night before bed-time.

To OVERNAME, ỏ-vủr-nẻ'me. v. a. To name in a series.

To OVEROFFICE, ỏ-vủr-ỏf'-fẻs. v. a. To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ỏ'-vủr-ỏf-fẻsh'-ủs. a. Too busy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, ỏ-vủr-pẻs'. v. a. To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning.

OVERPAST, ỏ-vủr-pẻt'. part. a. Gone, past by.

To OVERPAY, ỏ-vủr-pẻ'. v. a. To reward beyond the price.

To

OVE

To OVERPERCH, ȝ-vũr-pěrtsh'. v. a. To fly over.
 To OVERPEER, ȝ-vũr-pě'r. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.
 OVERPLUS, ȝ'-vũr-plũs. f. Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.
 To OVERPLY, ȝ'-vũr-ply''. v. a. To employ too laboriously.
 To OVERPOISE, ȝ'-vũr-poi''z. v. a. To outweigh.
 OVERPOISE, ȝ'-vũr-poiz. f. Preponderant weight.
 To OVERPOWER, ȝ-vũr-pow'-ũr. v. a. To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.
 To OVERPRESS, ȝ'-vũr-prěs''. v. a. To bear upon with irresistible force, to overwhelm, to crush.
 To OVERPRIZE, ȝ'-vũr-prĩ''ze. v. a. To value at too high price.
 OVERRANK, ȝ-vũr-ránk'. a. Too rank.
 To OVERRATE, ȝ'-vũr-rã''te. v. a. To rate too much.
 To OVERREACH, ȝ-vũr-rě'tsh. v. a. To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.
 To OVERREACH, ȝ-vũr-rě'tsh. v. n. A horse is said to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, so as to strike against his fore-feet.
 OVERREACHER, ȝ'-vũr-rě'tsh-ũr. f. A cheat, a deceiver.
 To OVERREAD, ȝ-vũr-rě'd. v. a. To peruse.
 To OVER-RED, ȝ-vũr-rěd'. v. a. To smear with red.
 To OVER-RIPEN, ȝ'-vũr-rĩ''pn. v. a. To make too ripe.
 To OVERROAST, ȝ'-vũr-rõ''ft. v. a. To roast too much.
 To OVERRULE, ȝ-vũr-rõ'l. v. a. To influence with predominant power, to be superior in authority; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede, as in law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.
 To OVERRUN, ȝ-vũr-rũn'. v. a. To harass by incursions, to ravage; to out-run; to overspread, to cover all over; to mischief by great numbers, to pester.
 VOL. II.

OVE

To OVERRUN, ȝ-vũr-rũn'. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.
 To OVERSEE, ȝ-vũr-sě'. v. a. To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit.
 OVERSEEN, ȝ-vũr-sě'n. part. Mistaken, deceived.
 OVERSEER, ȝ-vũr-sě'-ũr. f. One who overlooks, a superintendant; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.
 To OVERSET, ȝ-vũr-sět'. v. a. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.
 To OVERSET, ȝ-vũr-sět'. v. n. To fall off the basis.
 To OVERSHADE, ȝ-vũr-shã'de. v. a. To cover with darkness.
 To OVERSHADOW, ȝ-vũr-shãd'-dõ. v. a. To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter, to protect.
 To OVERSHOOT, ȝ-vũr-shõ't. v. n. To fly beyond the mark.
 To OVERSHOOT, ȝ-vũr-shõ't. v. a. To shoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.
 OVERSIGHT, ȝ'-vũr-sĩte. f. Superintendence. Not used. Mistake, error.
 To OVERSIZE, ȝ-vũr-sĩze. v. a. To surpass in bulk; to plaster over.
 To OVERSKIP, ȝ-vũr-skĩp'. v. a. To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.
 To OVERSLEEP, ȝ-vũr-flě'p. v. a. To sleep too long.
 To OVERSLIP, ȝ-vũr-flĩp'. v. a. To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.
 To OVERSNOW, ȝ-vũr-snõ'. v. a. To cover with snow.
 OVERSOLD, ȝ'-vũr-sõ''ld. part. Sold at too high a price.
 OVERSOON, ȝ'-vũr-sõ''n. ad. Too soon.
 OVERSPENT, ȝ'-vũr-spěnt''. part. Wearied, harassed.
 To OVERSPREAD, ȝ-vũr-sprěd'. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.
 To OVERSTAND, ȝ'-vũr-ftãnd''. v. a. To stand too much upon conditions.
 Q To

O V E

To **OVERSTOCK**, ɔ'-vūr-stōk". v. a.
To fill too full, to crowd.

To **OVERSTRAIN**, ɔ'-vūr-strā'n.
v. n. To make too violent efforts.

To **OVERSTRAIN**, ɔ'-vūr-strā'n.
v. a. To stretch too far.

To **OVERSWAY**, ɔ'-vūr-swā'. v. a.
To over-rule, to bear down.

To **OVERSWELL**, ɔ'-vūr-swél'. v. a.
To rise above.

OVERT, ɔ'-vért. a. Open, publick,
apparent.

OVERTLY, ɔ'-vért-lý. ad. Openly.

To **OVERTAKE**, ɔ'-vūr-tā'ke. v. a.
To catch any thing by pursuit, to
come up to something going before;
to take by surprize.

To **OVERTASK**, ɔ'-vūr-tāsk". v. a.
To burthen with too heavy duties
or injunctions.

To **OVERTHROW**, ɔ'-vūr-thrō'.
v. a. To turn upside down; to throw
down, to demolish; to defeat, to
conquer; to destroy, to bring to no-
thing.

OVERTHROW, ɔ'-vūr-thrō. f. The
state of being turned upside down;
ruin, destruction; defeat, discom-
fiture; degradation.

OVERTHROWER, ɔ'-vūr-thrō'-ūr.
f. He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART, ɔ'-vūr-thwā'rt. a.
Opposite, being over-against; cross-
ing any thing perpendicularly;
perverse, adverse, contradictory.

OVERTHWARTLY, ɔ'-vūr-thwā'rt-
lý. ad. Across, transversely; per-
vicaciously, perversely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ɔ'-vūr-
thwā'rt-nis. f. Pervicacity, per-
verseness.

OVERTOOK, ɔ'-vūr-tūk'. pret. and
part pass. of **OVERTAKE**.

To **OVERTOP**, ɔ'-vūr-tōp'. v. a. To
rise above, to raise the head above;
to excel, to surpass; to obscure, to
make of less importance by superior
excellence.

To **OVERTRIP**, ɔ'-vūr-tríp'. v. a. To
trip over, to walk lightly over.

OVERTURE, ɔ'-vēr-tshūr. f. Open-
ing, disclosure, discovery; propo-
sal, something offered to considera-
tion.

O V I

To **OVERTURN**, ɔ'-vūr-tūrn'. v. a.
To throw down, to subvert, to ruin;
to overpower, to conquer.

OVERTURNER, ɔ'-vūr-tūr'-nūr. f.
Subverter.

To **OVERVALUE**, ɔ'-vūr-vāl"-lū.
v. a. To rate at too high a price.

To **OVERVEIL**, ɔ'-vūr-vā'le. v. a.
To cover.

To **OVERWATCH**, ɔ'-vūr-wōtsh".
v. a. To subdue with long want of
rest.

OVERWEAK, ɔ'-vūr-wē"k. a. Too
weak, too feeble.

To **OVERWEATHER**, ɔ'-vūr-wēth'-
ūr. v. a. To batter with violence
of weather. Not used.

To **OVERWEEN**, ɔ'-vūr-wē'n. v. n.
To think too highly, to think with
arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ɔ'-vūr-wē'n-
ning-lý. ad. With too much arro-
gance, with too high an opinion.

To **OVERWEIGH**, ɔ'-vūr-wā'. v. a.
To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ɔ'-vūr-wāte. f.
Preponderance.

To **OVERWHELM**, ɔ'-vūr-hwēlm'.
v. a. To crush underneath some-
thing violent and weighty; to over-
look gloomily.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ɔ'-vūr-
hwēl'-mīng-lý. ad. In such a man-
ner as to overwhelm.

OVERWROUGHT, ɔ'-vūr-rā't.
part. Laboured too much; worked
too much.

OVERWORN, ɔ'-vūr-wō"rn. part.
Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled
by time.

OVERZEALOUS, ɔ'-vūr-zél'-ūs. a.
Too zealous.

OUGHT, ā't. f. Any thing, not no-
thing. More properly written
AUGHT.

OUGHT, ā't. verb imperfect. Owed,
was bound to pay, have been in-
debted. Not used in this sense. To
be obliged by duty; to be fit, to
be necessary; a sign of the potential
mode.

OVIFORM, ɔ'-vỹ-fārm. a. Having
the shape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ɔ'-víp'-pēr-ūs. a.
Bring-

Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

OUNCE, ou'nse. f. The sixteenth part of a pound in Averdupoise weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.

OUNCE, ou'nse. f. A lynx, a panther.

OUPHE, ô'f. f. A fairy, a goblin.

OUPHEN, ô'fn. a. Elfish.

OUR, ou'r. pron. poss. Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written OURS.

OURSELVES, our-selv'z. reciprocal pronoun. We, not others; us, not others, in the oblique cases.

OURSELF, our-selv'. Is used in the regal stile.

OUSEL, ô'zl. f. A blackbird.

To OUST, oust'. v. a. To vacate, to take away.

OUT, out'. ad. Not within; it is generally opposed to IN; in a state of disclosure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home; in a state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; to the end; loudly, without restraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an error; at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss; it is used emphatically before Alas; it is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

OUT, out'. interject. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion, as Out upon this half-faced fellowship.

OUT OF, out-ôv. prep. From, noting produce; not in, noting exclusion or dismissal; no longer in; not in, noting unfitness; not within, relating to a house; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting rescue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to something different; to a different state from, noting disorder; not according to; to a different state from, noting separation; beyond; past, without, noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of; in consequence of, noting the motive or reason; Out of

hand, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbows, one who has outrun his means.

To OUT, out'. v. a. To expel, to deprive. Not much used.

OUTACAUSTICON, out-tâ-kâf-tý-kûn. f. An instrument to help the hearing.

To OUTACT, out-âkt'. v. a. To do beyond.

To OUTBALANCE, out-bâl'-lêns. v. a. To overweigh, to preponderate.

To OUTBAR, out-bâ'r. v. a. To shut out by fortification.

To OUTBID, out-bid'. v. a. To overpower by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, out-bid'-dûr. f. One that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, out-blô'd. a. Inflated, swollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, out'-bârn. a. Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, out'-bound. a. Destinated to a distant voyage.

To OUTBRAVE, out-brâ've. v. a. To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To OUTBRAZEN, out-brâ'zn. v. a. To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, out'-brêk. f. That which breaks forth, eruption.

To OUTBREATHE, out-brê'th. v. a. To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obsolete.

OUTCAST, out-kâst'. part. a. Thrown into the air as refuse; banished, expelled.

OUTCAST, out'-kâst. f. Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

To OUTCRAFT, out-krâft'. v. a. To excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, out'-krý. f. Cry of vehemence, cry of distress, clamour of detestation.

To OUTDARE, out-dâ're. v. a. To venture beyond.

To OUTDATE, out-dâ'te. v. a. To antiquate.

To OUTDO, out-dô'. v. a. To excel, to surpass.

OUT

OUTDOING, out-dô'-ing. f. The act of doing beyond others, that which is done beyond others.

To OUTDWEL, out-dwél'. v. a. To stay beyond.

OUTER, out'-túr. a. That which is without.

OUTERLY, out'-túr-ly. ad. Towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, out'-túr-múst. a. Remotest from the midst.

To OUTFACE, out-fá'se. v. a. To brave, to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to stare down.

To OUTFAWN, out-fá'n. v. a. To excel in fawning.

OUTFIT, out'-flt. f. The act of fitting out a ship; the expence of fitting out a ship.

To OUTFLY, out-fly'. v. a. To leave behind in flight.

OUTFORM, out'-fárm. f. External appearance. Not used.

To OUTFROWN, out-frow'n. v. a. To frown down.

OUTGATE, out'-gáte. f. Outlet, passage outwards.

To OUTGIVE, out-gív'. v. a. To surpass in giving.

To OUTGO, out-gô'. v. a. To surpass, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to over-reach.

OUTGOING, out-gô'-ing. f. The act of going out, the state of going out. It is frequently used in the plural for Expences, in opposition to Income.

To OUTGROW, out-grô'. v. a. To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, out'-gárd. f. One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

To OUTJEST, out-dzhést'. v. a. To overpower by jesting.

To OUTKNAVE, out-ná've. v. a. To surpass in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, out-lán'-dísh. a. Not native, foreign.

To OUTLAST, out-lást'. v. a. To surpass in duration.

OUTLAW, out'-lá. f. One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

OUT

To OUTLAW, out'-lá. v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, out'-lá-ry. f. A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLEAP, out-lép'. v. a. To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, out'-lép. f. Sally, flight, escape.

OUTLET, out'-lét. f. Passage outwards, discharge outwards.

OUTLINE, out'-line. f. Contour, line by which any figure is defined, extremity.

To OUTLIVE, out-lív'. v. a. To live beyond, to survive.

OUTLIVER, out-lív'-vúr. f. A survivor.

To OUTLOOK, out-lúk'. v. a. To face down, to browbeat.

To OUTLUSTRE, out-lús'-túr. v. a. To excel in brightness.

OUTLYING, out'-ly-ing. part. a. Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To OUTMEASURE, out-mézh'-úr. v. a. To exceed in measure.

To OUTNUMBER, out-núm'-búr. v. a. To exceed in number.

To OUTMARCH, out-má'rúsh. v. a. To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, out'-múst. a. Remotest from the middle.

To OUTPACE, out-pá'se. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

OUTPARISH, out'-pár-rúsh. f. Parish not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, out'-párt. f. Part remote from the center or main body.

To OUTPOUR, out-pô'r. v. a. To emit, to send forth in a stream.

To OUTPRIZE, out-prí'ze. v. a. To exceed in the value set upon it.

To OUTRAGE, out'-rádzh. v. a. To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.

OUTRAGE, out'-rédzh. f. Open violence, tumultuous mischief.

OUTRAGEOUS, out-rá'-dzhús. a. Violent,

OUT

OUT

Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, out-rá'-dzhúf-lý. ad. Violently, tumultuously, furiously.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, out-rá'-dzhúf-nis. f. With fury, with violence.

To OUTREACH, out-ré'tsh. v. a. To go beyond.

To OUTRIDE, out-rí'de. v. a. To pass by riding.

OUTRIGHT, out-rí'te. ad. Immediately, without delay; completely.

To OUTROAR, out-ró're. v. a. To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, out-ród'. Preterite and participle of **OUTRIDE**.

OUTRODE, out'-róde. f. Excursion. Not used.

To OUTROOT, out-ró't. v. a. To extirpate, to eradicate.

To OUTRUN, out-rún'. v. a. To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, out-sá'le. v. a. To leave behind in sailing.

To OUTSCORN, out-ská'rn. v. a. To bear down or confront by contempt.

To OUTSEL, out-sél'. v. a. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain an higher price.

To OUTSHINE, out-shí'ne. v. a. To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.

OUTSHONE, out-shó'ne. pret. and part. of **OUTSHINE**.

To OUTSHOOT, out-shó't. v. a. To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, out'-side. f. Superficies, surface, external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man; outer side, part not inclosed.

To OUTSIT, out-sít'. v. a. To sit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLEEP, out-slé'p. v. a. To sleep beyond.

To OUTSPEAK, out-spé'k. v. a. To speak something beyond.

To OUTSPORT, out-spó'rt. v. a. To sport beyond.

To OUTSPREAD, out-spréd'. v. a. To extend, to diffuse.

To OUTSTAND, out-stánd'. v. a. To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.

To OUTSTAND, out-stánd'. v. n. To protuberate from the main body.

OUTSTANDING, out-stán'-ding. p. a. Standing beyond, standing out as not yet got in, as outstanding debts.

To OUTSTARE, out-flá're. v. a. To face down, to brow-beat, to outface with effrontery.

OUTSTREET, out'-strét. f. Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH, out-strétsh'. v. a. To extend, to spread out.

To OUTSTRIP, out-strip'. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTSWEAR, out-swá'r. v. a. To overpower by swearing.

To OUTTALK, out-tá'k. v. a. To overpower by talk.

To OUT-TONGUE, out-túng'. v. a. To bear down by noise.

To OUT-VALUE, out-vál'-lú. v. a. To transcend in price.

To OUTVENOM, out-vén'-núm. v. a. To exceed in poison.

To OUTVIE, out-vý'. v. a. To exceed, to surpass.

To OUT-VILLAIN, out-víl'-lín. v. a. To exceed in villany.

To OUTVOTE, out-vó'te. v. a. To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

To OUTWALK, out-wá'k. v. a. To leave behind in walking.

OUTWALL, out'-wál. f. Outward part of a building; superficial appearance.

OUTWARD, out'-wérd. a. External, opposed to inward; extrinsic, adventitious; foreign not intestine; tending to the out-parts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.

OUTWARD, out'-wérd. f. External form.

OUTWARD, out'-wérd. ad. To foreign

reign parts, as a ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, out'-wêrd-lý. ad. Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.

OUTWARDS, out'-wêrdz. ad. Towards the out-parts.

To OUTWATCH, out-wôth'. v. a. To exceed in watching.

To OUTWEAR, out-wê'r. v. a. To pass tediously; to wear beyond.

To OUTWEED, out-wê'd. v. a. To extirpate as a weed.

To OUTWEIGH, out-wâ'. v. a. To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

To OUTWIT, out-wit'. v. a. To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.

To OUTWORK, out-wûrk'. v. a. To do more work.

OUTWORK, out'-wûrk. f. The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWORN, out-wô'rn. part. Consumed or destroyed by use.

To OUTWORTH, out-wûrth'. v. a. To excel in value. Not used.

OUTWROUGHT, out-râ't. part. Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.

To OWE, ô'. v. a. To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the right owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word Own being used in its stead. Consequential; imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, ow'l. } f. A bird that
OWLET, ow'-lit. } flies about in the night and catches mice.

OWLER, ow'l-ûr. f. One who carries contraband goods. Not in use.

OWN, ô'n. f. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corro-

boration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To OWN, ô'n. v. a. To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confess, not to deny.

OWNER, ô'n-ûr. f. One to whom any thing belongs.

OWNERSHIP, ô'-nûr-shîp. f. Property, rightful possession.

OX, ôks'. f. plur. **OXEN**. The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.

OXBANE, ôks'-bâne. f. A plant.

OXEYE, ôks'-î. f. A plant.

OXFLY, ôks'-fly. f. A fly of a particular kind.

OXHEAL, ôks'-hêl. f. A plant.

OXLIP, ôks'-lip. f. The same with Cowslip, a vernal flower.

OXSTALL, ôks'-stâl. f. A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, ôks'-tûng. f. A plant.

OXYMEL, ôk'-fy-mêl. f. A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OYER, oy'ûr. f. A court of Oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYES, ô-yis'. f. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

OYSTER, oys'-tûr. f. A bivalve testaceous fish.

OYSTERWENCH, oys'-tûr-wênth. }

OYSTERWOMAN, oys'-tûr-wûm'-ûn. } f.

A woman whose business it is to sell oysters.

OZÆNA, ô-zê'-nâ. f. An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench.

P.

P A C

PABULAR, páb'-bũ-lér. a. Affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, páb-bũ-lá'-shùn. f. The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, páb'-bũ-lũs. a. Alimantal, affording aliment.

PACE, pã'se. f. Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of business; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.

To PACE, pã'se. v. n. To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, pã'se. v. a. To measure by steps; to direct to go.

PACED, pã'st. a. Having a particular gait.

PACER, pã'-sũr. f. He that paces.

PACIFICATION, pãs-sĩf-fỹ-kã'-shùn. f. The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying.

PACIFICATOR, pãs-sĩf-fỹ-kã-tũr. f. Peace-maker.

PACIFICATORY, pã-sĩf-fỹ-kã-tũr'-rỹ. a. Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK, pã-sĩf-fĩk. a. Peace making, mild, gentle, appeasing.

PACIFIER, pãs-sỹ-fĩ-ũr. f. One who pacifies.

To PACIFY, pãs-sỹ-fỹ. v. a. To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.

PACK, pãk'. f. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or prac-

P A D

tice; any great number, as to quantity and pressure.

To PACK, pãk'. v. a. To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.

To PACK, pãk'. v. n. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.

PACKCLOTH, pãk'-klõth. f. A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, pãk'-kũr. f. One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, pãk'-kĩt. f. A small pack, a mail of letters.

To PACKET, pãk'-kĩt. v. a. To bind up in parcels.

PACKET-BOAT, pãk'-kĩt-bõte. f. An advice boat, a small vessel on a particular station for conveying intelligence.

PACKHORSE, pãk'-hõrs. f. A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, pãk'-sãdl. f. A saddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKTHREAD, pãk'-thred. f. Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

PACT, pãkt'. f. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

PACTION, pãk'-shùn. f. A bargain, a covenant.

PACTITIOUS, pãk-tĩsh'-ũs. a. Settled by covenant.

PAD, pãd'. f. The road, a foot-path; an easy paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.

To PAD, pãd'. v. n. To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

PADDER, pād'-dūr. f. A robber, a foot highwayman.
To PADDLE, pād'l. v. n. To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.
PADDLE, pād'l. f. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.
PADDLER, pād'-lūr. f. One who paddles.
PADDOCK, pād'-dūk. f. A great frog or toad.
PADDOCK, pād'-dūk. f. A small inclosure for deer.
PADLOCK, pād'-lōk. f. A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.
To PADLOCK, pād'-lōk. v. a. To fasten with a padlock.
PÆAN, pē'-ān. f. A song of triumph.
PAGAN, pā'-gān. f. A heathen, one not a Christian.
PAGAN, pā'-gān. a. Heathenish.
PAGANISM, pā'-gā-nizm. f. Heathenism.
PAGE, pā'je. f. One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.
To PAGE, pā'je. v. a. To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.
PAGEANT, pādzh'-ēnt. f. A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment.
PAGEANT, pādzh'-ēnt. a. Showy, pompous, ostentatious.
To PAGEANT, pādzh'-ēnt. v. a. To exhibit in shows, to represent. Not used.
PAGEANTRY, pādzh'-ēn-try. f. Pomp, show.
PAGINAL, pādzh'-in-ēl. a. Consisting of pages. Not used.
PAGOD, pā'-gōd. f. An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.
PAGODA, pā'-gō'-dā. f. The same with PAGOD.
PAID, pā'd. The preterite and participle passive of PAY.
PAIL, pā'l. f. A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.
PAILFUL, pā'l-fūl. f. The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, pēl'-mēl'. a. Violent, boisterous. This word is commonly written PELLMELL.
PAIN, pā'n. f. Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneasiness of mind; the throws of child-birth.
To PAIN, pā'n. v. a. To afflict, to make uneasy; to strive with, to labour.
PAINFUL, pā'n-fūl. a. Full of pain, miserable, beset with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.
PAINFULLY, pā'n-fūl-lý. ad. With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.
PAINFULNESS, pā'n-fūl-nīs. f. Affliction, sorrow, grief; industry, laboriousness.
PAINIM, pā'-nīm. f. Pagan, infidel.
PAINIM, pā'-nīm. a. Pagan, infidel.
PAINLESS, pā'n-līs. a. Without pain, without trouble.
PAINSTAKER, pā'nz-tā-kūr. f. Labourer, laborious person.
PAINSTAKING, pā'nz-tā-king. a. Laborious, industrious.
To PAINT, pā'nt. v. a. To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.
To PAINT, pā'nt. v. n. To lay colours on the face.
PAINT, pā'nt. f. Colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.
PAINTER, pā'n-tūr. f. One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.
PAINTING, pā'n-tīng. f. The art of representing objects by delineation and colour; picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on.
PAINTURE, pā'n-tshūr. f. The art of painting.
PAIR, pā'r. f. Two things suiting one another, as a Pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.

To PAIR, pǎ'r. v. n. To be joined in pairs, to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR, pǎ'r. v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PALACE, pǎ'l-lās. f. A royal house, an house eminently splendid.

PALANQUIN, pǎl-ān-kē'n. f. Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PALATABLE, pǎl'-lēt-tēbl. a. Gustful, pleasing to the taste.

PALATE, pǎl'-lēt. f. The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.

PALATICK, pǎl-lāt'-tīk. a. Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINATE, pǎl-lāt'-tī-nāte. f. The signiory possessed by a palatine; one of the electorates of the German empire.

PALATINE, pǎl'-lā-tīne. f. One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate.

PALATINE, pǎl'-lā-tīne. a. Possessing royal privileges.

PALE, pǎle. a. Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look; not high coloured, approaching to transparency; not bright, not shining, faint of lustre, dim.

To PALE, pǎ'le. v. a. To make pale.

PALE, pǎ'le. f. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds; any inclosure; any district or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

To PALE, pǎ'le. v. a. To inclose with pales; to inclose, to encompass.

PALEEYED, pǎ'le-īd. a. Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, pǎ'le-fāst. a. Having the face wan.

PALELY, pǎ'le-lý. ad. Wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.

PALENDAR, pǎl'-lén-dēr. f. A kind of coasting vessel.

PALENESS, pǎ'le-nīs. f. Wanness,

want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

PALEOUS, pǎ'-lyūs. a. Husky, chaffy.

PALETTE, pǎl'-lit. f. A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, pǎ'l-frý. f. A small horse fit for ladies.

PALINDROME, pǎl'-lín-drōm. f. A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards.

PALING, pǎ'le-īng. f. The act of inclosing with pales; a fence of pales.

PALINODE, pǎl'-lín-ōde. } f. A re-
PALINODY, pǎl'-lín-ō-dý. } cant-
ation.

PALISADE, pǎl-lý-sǎ'de. } f. Pales
PALISADO, pǎl-lý-sǎ'-dō. } set by
way of inclosure or defence.

To PALISADE, pǎl-lý sǎ'de. v. a. To inclose with palisades.

PALISH, pǎ'l-īsh. a. Somewhat pale.

PALL, pǎ'l. f. A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL, pǎ'l. v. n. To cloak, to invest.

To PALL, pǎ'l. v. n. To grow vapid, to become insipid.

To PALL, pǎ'l. v. a. To make insipid or vapid; to impair spriteliness, to dispirit; to weaken; to cloy.

PALLET, pǎl'-lit. f. A small bed, a mean bed; a small measure formerly used by surgeons.

PALLIAMENT, pǎl'-lyā-mēnt. f. A dress, a robe.

To PALLIATE, pǎl'-lyāte. v. a. To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pǎl'-lyā'-shūn. f. Extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, pǎl'-lyā-tīv. a. Extenuating, favourably representative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, pǎl'-lyā-tīv. f. Something mitigating.

P A L

PALLID, pàl'-lîd. a. Pale, not high-coloured.

PALLMALL, pèl'-mèl'. f. A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM, pà'm. f. A tree of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a measure of length, comprising three inches.

To PALM, pà'm. v. a. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroak with the hand.

PALMER, pàl' mûr. f. A pilgrim, they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pàl-mèt'-tò. f. A species of the palm-tree: in the West-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, pàl-mîf'-fêr-ûs. a. Bearing palms.

PALMPEDE, pàl'-mý-pêd. a. Web-footed.

PALMISTER, pàl'-mîs-tûr. f. One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, pàl'-mîs-try. f. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PALM SUNDAY, pà'm-sûn'-dý. f. The last Sunday in Lent.

PALMY, pàl'-mý. a. Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, pàl-pà-bîl'-lî-tý. f. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, pàl'-pàbl. a. Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, pàl'-pàbl-nîs. f. Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.

PALPABLY, pàl'-pà-blý. ad. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.

PALPATION, pàl-pà'-shûn. f. The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, pàl'-pý-tâte. v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PALPITATION, pàl-pý-tâ'-shûn. f. Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart, which makes it felt.

P A N

PALSGRAVE, pà'lz-grâv. f. A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, pà'l-zý-kèl. a. Afflicted with a palsy, paralytick.

PALSIED, pàl'-zýd. a. Diseased with a palsy.

PALSY, pà'l-zý. f. A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both.

To PALTER, pà'l-tûr. v. n. To shift, to dodge.

PALTERER, pà'l-tûr-rûr. f. An un-sincere dealer, a shifter.

PALTRINESS, pà'l-try-nîs. f. The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, pà'l-try. a. Sorry, despicable, mean.

PALY, pà'l-y. a. Pale.

PAM, pàm'. f. The knave of clubs.

To PAMPER, pàm'-pûr. v. a. To glut, to fill with food.

PAMPHLET, pàm'-flît. f. A small book, properly a book fold unbound.

PAMPHLETEER, pàm-flît-têr. f. A scribbler of small books.

PAN, pàn'. f. A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as the brain Pan.

PANACEA, pàn-â-sê'-â. f. An universal medicine.

PANACEA, pàn-â-sê'-â. f. An herb.

PANCAKE, pàn'-kâke. f. Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

PANADO, pàn-â'-dò. f. Food made by boiling bread in water.

PANCREAS, pàn'-krê-âs. f. The sweet-bread.

PANCREATICK, pàn-krê-ât'-tîk. a. Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, } pàn'-fý. { f. A flower, a

PANSY, } kind of violet.

PANDECT, pàn'-dêkt. f. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

PANDEMICK, pàn-dêm'-mîk. a. Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, pàn'-dûr. f. A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

To PANDER, pàn'-dûr. v. a. To pimp, to be subservient to lust or passion. Not used.

PAN-

P A N

PANDERLY, pân'-dûr-lý. a. Pimping, pimlike.
 PANDICULATION, pân-dík-kû-lá'-shún. f. The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.
 PANE, pân'e. f. A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.
 PANEGYRICAL, pân-nê-dzhêr'-rik-ál. a. Containing praise, encomiastick.
 PANEGYRICK, pân-nê-dzhêr'-rik. f. An elegy, an encomiastick piece.
 PANEGYRIST, pân-nê-dzhêr'-rist. f. One that writes praise, encomiast.
 PANEL, pân'-nil. f. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.
 PANG, pâng'. f. Extreme pain, sudden paroxysm of torment.
 To PANG, pâng'. v. a. To torment cruelly.
 PANICK, pân'-nik. a. Violent without cause.
 PANNEL, pân'-nil. f. A kind of rustic saddle.
 PANNICK, pân'-nik. f. A groundless fear.
 PANNICLE, pân'-nikl. } f. A plant.
 PANNICK, pân'-nik. }
 PANNIER, pân'-nyêr. f. A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse.
 PANOPLY, pân'-nô-ply. f. Complete armour.
 To PANT, pânt'. v. n. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.
 PANT, pânt'. f. Palpitation, motion of the heart.
 PANTALON, pân-tâ-lôn. f. A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.
 PANTHEON, pân-thê'-ôn. f. A temple of all the gods.

P A P

PANTHER, pân'-thûr. f. A spotted wild beast, a lynx, a pard.
 PANTILE, pân'-tîle. f. A gutter tile.
 PANTINGLY, pân'-ting-lý. ad. With palpitation.
 PANTLER, pânt'-lûr. f. The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.
 PANTOFLE, pân-tô'fl. f. A slipper.
 PANTOMIME, pân'-tô-mîme. f. One who has the power of universal mimicry, one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a scene, a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-show.
 PANTRY, pân'-trý. f. The room in which provisions are repositied.
 PAP, páp'. f. The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.
 PAPA, pâ-pâ'. f. A fond name for father, used in many languages.
 PAPACY, pâ'-pâ-sý. f. Popedom, office and dignity of bishops of Rome.
 PAPAL, pâ'-pâl. a. Popish, belonging to the pope, annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.
 PAPAVEROUS, pâ-pâv'-vêr-ús. a. Resembling poppies.
 PAPER, pâ'-pûr. f. Substance on which men write and print.
 PAPER, pâ'-pûr. a. Any thing slight or thin made of paper.
 To PAPER, pâ'-pûr. v. a. To register. Not used. To furnish with paper hangings.
 PAPERMAKER, pâ'-pûr-mâ-kûr. f. One who makes paper.
 PAPERMILL, pâ'-pûr-mîl. f. A mill in which rags are ground for paper.
 PAPESCENT, pâ-pês'-sênt. a. Containing pap, pulpy.
 PAPILIO, pâ-pîl'-lyô. f. A butterfly, a moth of various colours.
 PAPILIONACEOUS, pâ-pîl'-lyô-nâ'-shûs. a. Resembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of some plants.
 PAPILLARY, pâ-pîl'-lêr-ý. } a. Having
 PAPILLOUS, pâ-pîl'-lûs. } ing
 emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

PAPIST, pā'-plst. f. One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pā-pls'-tý-kél. a. Popish, adherent to popery.

PAPISTRY, pā'-plst-trý. f. Popery, the doctrine of the Romish church.

PAPPOUS, pāp'-pús. a. Having soft light down growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles; downy.

PAPPY, pāp'-py. a. Soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAR, pā'r. f. State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, pā'-rábl. f. A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.

PARABOLA, pā-ráb'-bó-lá. f. One of the conick sections.

PARABOLICAL, pā-rá-ból'-lý-kél. } a.

PARABOLICK, pā-rá-ból'-ík. }
Expressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, pā-rá-ból'-lý-kél-ý. ad. By way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pā-ráb'-bó-lizm. f. In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, pā-ráb'-bó-loid. f. A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTRICAL, pā-á-sén'-trý-kél. } a.

PARACENTRICK, pā-á-sén'-trík. }
Deviating from circularity.

PARADE, pā-rá'de. f. Shew, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, posture of defence.

PARADIGM, pā'-á-digm. f. Example.

PARADISIACAL, pā-á-dif-í'-á-kél. a. Suiting paradise, making paradise.

PARADISE, pā'-rá-díse. f. The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, pā'-rá-dòks. f. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pā-á-dòk'-fý-kél. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pā-á-dòk'-fý-kél-ý. ad. In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pā-á-dòk'-fý-kél-nis. f. State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pā-á-dòk-sól'-lò-dzhý. f. The use of paradoxes.

PARAGOGÉ, pā-rá-gò'-dzhé. f. A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON, pā'-rá-gún. f. A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.

To PARAGON, pā'-rá-gún. v. a. To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, pā'-rá-gráf. f. A distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pā-rá-gráf'-fý-kél-ý. ad. By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pā-ál-lák'-tý-kél. } a.

PARALLACTICK, pā-rál-lák'-tík. }
Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pā'-rál-láks. f. The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pā'-rál-lél. a. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars, equal.

PARALLEL, pā'-rál-lél. f. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars; comparison made; any thing resembling another.

To

To PARALLEL, pâr'-râl-lél. v. a.
To place so as always to keep the
same direction with another line; to
keep in the same direction, to level;
to correspond to; to be equal to, to
resemble through many particulars;
to compare.

PARALLELISM, pâr'-râl-lél-izm. f.
State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, pâr-â-lél'-lô-
gram. f. In geometry, a right
lined quadrilateral figure, whose
opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pâr-â-
lél-ô-gram'-mý-kâl. a. Having the
properties of a parallelogram.

PARALOGISM, pâr'-râ-lô-dzhizm.
f. A false argument.

PARALOGY, pâr'-râ-lô-dzhý. f.
False reasoning.

PARALYTICAL, pâr-â-lít'-tý- }
kél. } a.

PARALYTICK, pâr-â-lít'-tík. }
Palsied, inclined to palsy.

PARAMOUNT, pâr'-â-mount. a.
Superior, having the highest jurif-
diction; as lord Paramount, the
chief of the feignory; eminent, of
the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, pâr'-â-mount. f.
The chief.

PARAMOUR, pâr'-râ-môre. f. A
lover or wooer; a mistress.

PARANYMPH, pâr'-râ-nîmf. f. A
brideman, one who leads the bride
to her marriage; one who counte-
nances or supports another. Not
used.

PARAPET, pâr'-râ-pét. f. A wall
breast high.

PARAPHERNALIA, pâr-râ-fér-nâ'-
lyâ. f. Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pâr-râ-fî-mô'-sis.
f. Disease when the præputium can-
not be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHRASE, pâr'-râ-frâze. f. A
loose interpretation, an explanation
in many words.

To PARAPHRASE, pâr'-â-frâze. v. a.
To interpret with laxity of expres-
sion, to translate loosely.

PARAPHRAST, pâr'-râ-frâst. f. A
lax interpreter, one who explains in
many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, pâr-â- }
frâs'-tý-kél. } a.

PARAPHRASTICK, pâr-â- }
frâs'-tík. }
Lax in interpretation, not literal,
not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, pâr-â-frê-nî'-tis.
f. An inflammation of the dia-
phragm.

PARASANG, pâr'-â sâng. f. A Per-
sian measure of length.

PARASITE, pâr'-râ-sîte. f. One that
frequents rich tables, and earns his
welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, pâr-â-sít'-tý- }
kél. } a.

PARASITICK, pâr-â-sít'-tík. }
Flattering, wheedling.

PARASOL, pâr'-râ-sól. f. A small
sort of canopy or umbrella carried
over the head.

To PARBOIL, pâr'-boil. v. a. To
half boil.

PARCEL, pâr'-síl. f. A small bundle;
a part of the whole taken separate-
ly; a quantity or mass; a number
of persons, in contempt; any num-
ber or quantity, in contempt.

To PARCEL, pâr'-síl. v. a. To divide
into portions; to make up into a
mass.

To PARCH, pâr'tsh. v. a. To burn
slightly and superficially.

To PARCH, pâr'tsh. v. n. To be
scorched.

PARCHMENT, pâr'tsh-mént. f.
Skins dressed for the writer.

PARD, pâr'd. } f. The leo-

PARDALE, pâr'-dâle. } pard; in
poetry any of the spotted beasts.

To PARDON, pâr'dn. v. a. To ex-
cuse an offender; to forgive a crime;
to remit a penalty; Pardon me, is
a word of civil denial or slight apo-
logy.

PARDON, pâr'dn. f. Forgiveness of
an offender; forgiveness of a crime,
indulgence; remission of penalty;
forgiveness received; warrant of for-
giveness, or exemption from punish-
ment.

PARDONABLE, pâr'dn-ébl. a. Ve-
nial, excusable.

PARDONABLENESS, pâr'dn-ébl-
nis.

nis. f. Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.
PARDONABLY, pà'rdn-éb-ly. ad. Venially, excusably.
PARDONER, pà'rdn-úr. f. One who forgives another; fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them.
To PARE, pà're. v. a. To cut off extremities or the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.
PAREGORICK, pàr-ě-gór'-lk. a. Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.
PARENESIS, pàr-ě-ně-sis. f. Persuasion.
PARENT, pà'-rěnt. f. A father or mother.
PARENTAGE, pàr-rěn-tídzh. f. Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.
PARENTAL, pà-rěn'-těl. a. Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.
PARENTHESIS, pà-rěn'-thě-sis. f. A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it; being commonly marked thus ().
PARENTHETICAL, pà-rěn-thět'-ty-kěl. a. Pertaining to a parenthesis.
PARER, pà'r-úr. f. An instrument to cut away the surface.
PARHELION, pàr-hě'-lyún. f. A mock sun.
PARIETAL, pà-rí'-ě-těl. a. Constituting the sides or walls.
PARING, pà'-ríng. f. That which is pared off any thing, the rind.
PARISH, pàr'-rísh. f. The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.
PARISH, pàr'-rísh. a. Belonging to the parish, having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.
PARISHIONER, pà-rísh'-ún-úr. f. One that belongs to the parish.
PARITOR, pàr'-rý-túr. f. A beadle,

a summoner of the courts of civil law.
PARITY, pàr'-rit-ty. f. Equality, resemblance.
PARK, pàrk. f. A piece of ground inclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.
PARKER, pàrk-úr. f. A park-keeper.
PARKLEAVES, pàrk-lěvz. f. An herb.
PARLE, pà'rl. f. Conversation, talk, oral treaty.
To PARLEY, pà'r-ly. v. n. To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss any thing orally.
PARLEY, pà'r-ly. f. Oral treaty, talk, conference, discussion by word of mouth.
PARLIAMENT, pàr-lě-měnt. f. The assembly of the king, lords, and commons; which assembly is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority.
PARLIAMENTARY, pàr-lě-měnt'-těr-y. a. Enacted by parliament, suiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.
PARLOUR, pà'r-lúr. f. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.
PARLOUS, pà'r-lús. a. Keen, sprightly, waggish. Not in use.
PAROCHIAL, pà-ró'-kyél. a. Belonging to a parish.
PARODY, pàr'-ró-dý. f. A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.
To PARODY, pàr'-ró-dý. v. a. To copy by way of parody.
PARONYMOUS, pàr-ón'-ny-mús. a. Resembling another word.
PAROLE, pà-ró'le. f. Word given as an assurance.
PARONOMASIA, pàr-ó-nó-má'-shá. f. A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to.
PAROQUET, pàr'-ó-két. f. A small species of parrot.

P A R

PAROTID, pǎ-ròt'-tíd. a. Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

PAROTIS, pǎ-rò'-tís. f. A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pǎr'-ròk-sizm. f. A fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARRICIDE, pǎr'-rý-side. f. One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pǎr-rý-sí'-dél. }

PARRICIDIOUS, pǎr-rý-síd'-yús. } a.

Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pǎr'-rút. f. A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To PARRY, pǎr'-rý. v. n. To put by thrusts, to fence.

To PARSE, pǎrs'. v. a. To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pǎr-sý-mò'-nyús. a. Covetous, frugal, sparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pǎr-sý-mò'-nyús-lý. ad. Frugally, sparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pǎr-sý-mò'-nyús-nís. f. A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY, pǎr-sý-mún-ý. f. Frugality, covetousness, niggardliness.

PARSLEY, pǎrs-lý. f. A plant.

PARSNIP, pǎrs-níp. f. A plant.

PARSON, pǎr-sún. f. The priest of a parish, one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the Presbyterians.

PARSONAGE, pǎr-sún-édzh. f. The benefice of a parish.

PART, pǎrt. f. Something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in division falls to each; share; side, party; particular office or character; character appropriated

P A R

in a play; business, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done. In the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; quarters, regions, districts.

PART, pǎrt. ad. Partly, in some measure. Not in use.

To PART, pǎrt. v. a. To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to discern.

To PART, pǎrt. v. n. To be separated; to take farewell; to have share; to go away, to set out; To Part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

PARTABLE, pǎrt-ébl. a. Divisible, such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pǎr-tádzh. f. Division, act of sharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pǎr-tǎ'ke. v. n. Preterite, I PARTOOK: participle passive, PARTAKEN. To have share of any thing; to participate, to have something of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To PARTAKE, pǎr-tǎ'ke. v. a. To share, to have part in.

PARTAKER, pǎr-tǎ'-kúr. f. A partner in possessions, a sharer of any thing, an associate with; accomplice, associate.

PARTER, pǎrt-úr. f. One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, pǎr-tér. f. A level division of ground.

PARTIAL, pǎr-shál. a. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not universal.

PARTIALITY, pǎr-shál'-lý-tý. f. Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE, pǎr-shál-íze. v. a. To make partial.

PARTIALLY, pǎr-shál-lý. ad. With unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pǎr-tý-bíl'-lý-tý. f. Divisibility, separability.

PAR-

PARTIBLE, pàrt-ibl. a. Divisible, separable.

PARTICIPABLE, pàr-tis'-fý-pébl. a. Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pàr-tis'-fý-pént. a. Sharing, having share or part.

To PARTICIPATE, pàr-tis'-fý-pát. v. n. To partake, to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something in common with another.

To PARTICIPATE, pàr-tis'-fý-pát. v. a. To partake, to receive part of, to share.

PARTICIPATION, pàr-tis'-fý-pá-shún. f. The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PARTICIPIAL, pàr-tý-síp'-pyál. a. Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pàr-tý-síp'-pyál-ý. ad. In the sense and manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pàr-tý-sípl. f. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, pàr-tíkl. f. Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTICULAR, pàr-tík'-ú-lér. a. Relating to single persons, not general; individual, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general; odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pàr-tík'-ú-lér. f. A single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest; private character, single self, state of an individual; a minute detail of things singly enumerated; distinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pàr-tík-kú-lár'-ý-tý. f. Distinct notice or enumeration, not general assertion; singleness, individuality; petty account, private incident; something peculiar.

To PARTICULARIZE, pàr-tík'-kú-là-ríze. v. a. To mention distinctly, to detail, to shew minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pàr-tík'-kú-lér-ly. ad. Distinctly, singly, not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTING, pàr'-tíng. f. A division, an opening; the ceremony in taking leave.

PARTISAN, pàr-tý-zán'. f. A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

PARTITION, pàr-tísh'-ún. f. The act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation, distinction; part divided from the rest, separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.

To PARTITION, pàr-tísh'-ún. v. a. To divide into distinct parts. Little used.

PARTLET, pàrt-lít. f. A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, pàrt-ly. ad. In some measure, in some degree.

PARTNER, pàrt-núr. f. Partaker, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To PARTNER, pàrt-núr. v. a. To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.

PARTNERSHIP, pàrt-núr-shíp. f. Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, pàr-túk'. Preterite of **PARTAKE**.

PARTRIDGE, pàr-trídzh. f. A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pàr-tshó'-ryént. a. About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pàr-tshó-rísh'-ún. f. The state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, pàr-tý. f. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons.

sons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, pǎ'r-tý-kùl-lùrd. a. Having diversity of colours.

PARTY-JURY, pǎ'r-tý-dzhǔ'-rý. f. A jury composed of natives and foreigners.

PARTY-MAN, pǎ'r-tý-mǎn. f. A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, pǎ'r-tý-wǎl. f. Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARVITUDE, pǎ'r-vý-tùde. f. Littleness, minuteness.

PARVITY, pǎ'r-vý-tý. f. Littleness, minuteness.

PASCHAL, pǎs'-kál. a. Relating to the passover; relating to Easter.

To PASH, pǎsh'. v. a. To strike, to crush.

PASQUE-FLOWER, pǎsk'-flow-úr. f. A plant.

PASQUIN, pǎs'-kwín.

PASQUINADE, pǎs-kwín-ǎ'de. } f. A lampoon.

To PASS, pǎs'. v. n. To go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive; to go, to make way; to make transition from one thing to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be transacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit, to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; To Pass away, to be lost, to glide off, to vanish.

To PASS, pǎs'. v. a. To go beyond; to go through, as the horse Passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; to

transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to transcend, to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully, to make succeed; to send from one place to another; To Pass away, to spend, to waste; To Pass by, to excuse, to forgive; to neglect, to disregard; To Pass over, to omit, to let go unregarded; To come to Pass, to be effected.

PASS, pǎs'. f. A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.

PASSABLE, pǎs'-sibl. a. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception.

PASSADO, pǎs'-fǎ'-dǒ. f. A push, a thrust.

PASSAGE, pǎs'-sǐdzh. f. Act of passing, travel, course, journey; road, way; entrance or exit, liberty to pass; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unsettled state; incident, transaction; part of a book, single place in a writing.

PASSED, pǎst'. Preterite and participle of Pass.

PASSENGER, pǎs'-sín-dzhúr. f. A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, pǎs'-fúr. f. One who passes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, pǎs'-fý-bíl'-ý-tý. f. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pǎs'-sibl. a. Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pǎs'-sibl-nís. f. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSING, pǎs'-sǐng. participial a. Supreme, surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pás'-sing-bél. f. The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, pásh'-ún. f. Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardor; love; eagerness; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSIONATE, pásh'-ún-nét. a. Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, pásh'-ún-nét-lý. ad. With passion, with desire, love or hatred, with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pásh'-ún-nét-nis. f. State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSION-FLOWER, pásh'-ún-flow-úr. f. A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, pásh'-ún-wék. f. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIVE, pás'-sív. a. Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not acting; in grammar, a verb Passive is that which signifies passion.

PASSIVELY, pás'-sív-lý. ad. With a passive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pás'-sív-nis. f. Quality of receiving impression from external agents; passibility, power of suffering.

PASSIVITY, pás-sív'-vit-ý. f. Passiveness.

PASSOVER, pás'-sò-vúr. f. A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, Passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, pás'-pòrt. f. Permission of egress.

PAST, pást'. participial a. Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.

PAST, pást'. f. Elliptically used for past time.

PAST, pást'. prep. Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, further than; above, more than.

PASTE, pá'ste. f. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE, pá'ste. v. a. To fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, pá'ste-bórd. f. A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pá'ste-bórd. a. Made of pasteboard.

PASTER, pás'-térn. f. The distance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, pás'-tíl. f. A roll of paste; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pás'-tíme. f. Sport, amusement, diversion.

PASTOR, pás'-túr. f. A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pás'-túr-él. a. Rural, rustick, befitting shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls.

PASTORAL, pás'-túr-él. f. A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

PASTRY, pá's-trý. f. The act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, pá's-trý-kòk. f. One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, pás'-tshúr-ébl. a. Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pás'-tshúr-édzh. f. The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PASTURE, pás'-tshúr. f. Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.

To PASTURE, pás'-tshúr. v. a. To place in a pasture.

To

To PASTURE, pás'-tshúr. v. n. To graze on the ground.
 PASTY, pás'-tý. f. A pye of crust raised without a dish; a pye.
 PAT, pát'. a. Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.
 PAT, pát'. f. A light quick blow, a tap; small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
 To PAT, pát'. v. a. To strike lightly, to tap.
 PATACoon, pát-tá-kó'n. f. A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.
 To PATCH, pátsh'. v. a. To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.
 PATCH, pátsh'. f. A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in Mosaick or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle, a parcel of land.
 PATCHER, pátsh'-úr. f. One that patches, a botcher.
 PATCHERY, pátsh'-úr-ý. f. Botchery, bungling work. Out of use.
 PATCHWORK, pátsh'-wúrk. f. Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.
 PATE, pá'te. f. The head.
 PATED, pá'-tíd. a. Having a pate.
 PATEFACTION, pát-tě-fák'-shún. f. Act or state of opening.
 PATEN, pát'-én. f. A plate. Obsolete.
 PATENT, pát'-tént. a. Open to the perusal of all, as letters Patent; something appropriated by letters patent.
 PATENT, pát'-tént. f. A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.
 PATENTEE, pát-tén-tě'. f. One who has a patent.
 PATERNAL, pá-tér'-nél. a. Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, pá-tér'-nit-ý. f. Fathership, the relation of a father.
 PATH, pá'th. f. Way, road, tract.
 PATHETICAL, pá-thét'-tý-kél. } a.
 PATHETICK, pá-thét'-tík. }
 Affecting the passions, passionate, moving.
 PATHETICALLY, pá-thét'-tý-kél-ý. ad. In such a manner as may strike the passions.
 PATHETICALNESS, pá-thét'-tý-kél-nís. f. Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the passions.
 PATHLESS, pá'th-lís. a. Untrodden, not marked with paths.
 PATHOGNOMONICK, pá-thó-nó-món'-ík. a. Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.
 PATHOLOGICAL, pá-thó-lódzh'-ý-kél. a. Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.
 PATHOLOGIST, pá-thól'-lò-dzhíst. f. One who treats of pathology.
 PATHOLOGY, pá-thól'-lò-dzhý. f. That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body.
 PATHOS, pá'-thós. f. Passion, warmth, affection of mind.
 PATHWAY, pá'th-wá. f. A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.
 PATIBULARY, pá-tíb'-bú-lér-ý. a. Belonging to the gallows.
 PATIENCE, pá'-shéns. f. The power of suffering, indurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent, the power of supporting injuries without revenge; sufferance, permission; an herb.
 PATIENT, pá'-shént. a. Having the quality of enduring, calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.
 PATIENT, pá'-shént. f. That which receives

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receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.

PATIENTLY, pǎ'-shént-ly. ad.

Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, pát'-tín. f. The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, pát'-ly. ad. Commodiously, fitly.

PATNESS, pát'-nís. f. Fitness, convenience.

PATRIARCH, pǎ'-tryǎrk. f. One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superior to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, pát'-tryǎ-ǎr-kél. a. Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierachical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, pát'-tryǎ-ǎr-két. f.

PATRIARCHSHIP, pǎ'-tryǎrk-shíp. f.

A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pǎ'-tryǎr-ky. f. Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pǎ-trísh'-én. a. Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, pǎ-trísh'-én. f. A nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, pát'-tryǎ-mó'-nyél. a. Possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, pát'-tryǎ-mún-ny. f. An estate possessed by inheritance.

PATRIOT, pǎ'-tryút. f. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOT, } pǎ'-tryút. }
PATRIOTICK, } pǎ'-tryǎ-ó'-tik. } a.

Actuated by the care of one's country, belonging to a patriot.

PATRIOTISM, pǎ'-tryút-izm. f. Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pǎ-tró'l. f. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

To PATROL, pǎ-tró'l. v. n. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, pǎ'-trún. f. One who

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countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, pát'-tró-nídz. f. Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, pǎ-tró'-nál. a. Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

PATRONESS, pát'-tró-nís. f. A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

To PATRONISE, pát'-tró-níze. v. a. To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYMICK, pát'-tró-ním'-mík. f. Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PATTEN of a PILLAR, pát'-tín. f. Its base.

PATTEN, pát'-tín. f. A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, pát'-tín-mǎ-kúr. f. He that makes pattens.

PATTEPAN, pát'-tê-pán. f. A pan to bake a tart or small pie.

To PATTER, pát'-túr. v. n. To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, pát'-túr. f. The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCITY, pǎ'-sít-y. f. Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

To PAVE, pǎ've. v. a. To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, pǎ've-mént. f. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone-floor.

PAVER, pǎ'-vúr. } f. One who lays
PAVIER, pǎ'-vyúr. } with stones.

PAVILION, pǎ-víl'-lyún. f. A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

To PAVILION, pǎ-víl'-lyún. v. a. To

P A Y

- To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.
- PAUNCH, pā'ntsh. f. The belly, the region of the guts.
- To PAUNCH, pā'ntsh. v. a. To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.
- PAUPER, pā'-pūr. f. A poor person.
- PAUSE, pā'z. f. A stop, a place or time of intermission; suspense, doubt; break, paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing; a stop or intermission in musick.
- To PAUSE, pā'z. v. n. To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.
- PAUSER, pā'-zūr. f. He who pauses, he who deliberates.
- PAW, pā'. f. The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.
- To PAW, pā'. v. n. To draw the fore-foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.
- To PAW, pā'. v. a. To strike with the fore-foot; to handle roughly.
- PAWED, pā'd. a. Having paws; broadfooted.
- To PAWN, pā'n. v. a. To pledge, to give in pledge.
- PAWN, pā'n. f. Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed or a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.
- PAWNBROKER, pā'n-brō-kūr. f. One who lends money upon pledge.
- To PAY, pā'. v. a. To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by suffering; to beat; to reward, to recompense; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.
- PAY, pā'. f. Wages, hire, money given in return for service.
- PAYABLE, pā'-ēbl. a. Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.
- PAYDAY, pā'-dā. f. Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

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- PAYER, pā'-ūr. f. One that pays.
- PAYMASTER, pā'-mās-tūr. f. One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.
- PAYMENT, pā'-ment. f. The act of paying; the discharge of debt or promise; a reward; chastisement, sound beating.
- PEA, pē'. f. A well known kind of pulse.
- PEACE, pē'fe. f. Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, freedom from terror, heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts.
- PEACE, pē'fe. interj. A word commanding silence.
- PEACEABLE, pē'fe-ibl. a. Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.
- PEACEABLENESS, pē'fe-ibl-nīs. f. Quietness, disposition to peace.
- PEACEABLY, pē'fe-ib-ly. ad. Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.
- PEACEFUL, pē'fe-fūl. a. Quiet, not in war; pacifick, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.
- PEACEFULLY, pē'fe-fūl-y. ad. Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.
- PEACEFULNESS, pē'fe-fūl-nīs. f. Quiet, freedom from disturbance.
- PEACEMAKER, pē'fe-mā-kūr. f. One who reconciles differences.
- PEACE OFFERING, pēse-ōf'-fūr-ing. f. Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.
- PEACEOFFICER, pēse-ōf'-fī-sūr. f. An officer to keep the peace, a constable.
- PEACEPARTED, pē'fe-pār-tīd. a. Dismissed from the world in peace.
- PEACH, pē'tsh. f. A fruit-tree; the fruit.
- To PEACH, pē'tsh. v. n. Corrupted from IMPEACH; to accuse of some crime.
- PEACH-COLOURED, pē'tsh-kūl-lūrd.

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lurd. a. Of a colour like a peach.
 PEACHICK, pē'-tshik. f. The chicken of a peacock.
 PEACOCK, pē'-kōk. f. A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.
 PEAHEN, pē'-hēn'. f. The female of the peacock.
 PEAK, pē'k. f. The top of a hill or eminence; any thing acuminate; the rising forepart of a head-dress.
 PEAL, pē'l. f. A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.
 To PEAL, pē'l. v. n. To play solemnly and loud.
 To PEAL, pē'l. v. a. To assail with noise.
 PEAR, pā're. f. The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.
 PEARL, pērl'. f. A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye.
 PEARLED, pēr'-līd. a. Adorned or set with pearls.
 PEARLEYED, pērl'-īde. a. Having a speck in the eye.
 PEARLGRASS, pērl'-grās. }
 PEARLPLANT, pērl'-plānt. } f.
 PEARLWORT, pērl'-wūrt. }
 Plants.
 PEARLY, pērl'-y. a. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls; resembling pearls.
 PEARMAIN, pēr-mā'ne. f. An apple.
 PEARTREE, pē'r-trē. f. The tree that bears pears.
 PEASANT, pēz'-zēnt. f. A hind, one whose business is rural labour.
 PEASANTRY, pēz'-zēnt-ry. f. Peasants, rusticks, country people.
 PEASCOD, pē'z-kōd. } f. The husk,
 PEASHELL, pē'-shēl. } that contains peas.
 PEASE, pē'z. f. Food of pease.
 PEAT, pē't. f. A species of turf used for fire.
 PEBBLE, pēb'l. }
 PEBBLESTONE, pēb'l-flōne. } f.
 A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homoge-

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nous mass; a round hard stone, rather smooth on the surface; a sort of bastard gem.
 PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pēb'l-kris-tēl. f. Crystal in form of nodules.
 PEBBLED, pēb'ld. a. Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.
 PEBBLY, pēb'-bl'y. a. Full of pebbles.
 PECCABILITY, pēk-kā-bil'-it-y. f. State of being subject to sin.
 PECCABLE, pēk'-kēbl. a. Incident to sin.
 PECCADILLO, pēk-kā-dil'-lō. f. A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.
 PECCANCY, pēk'-kēn-sy. f. Bad quality.
 PECCANT, pēk'-kēnt. a. Guilty, criminal; ill disposed, offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, informal.
 PECK, pēk'. f. The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.
 To PECK, pēk'. v. a. To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to peck at, to be continually finding fault with.
 PECKER, pēk'-kūr. f. One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the wood-Pecker.
 PECKLED, pēk'ld. a. Spotted, varied with spots.
 PECTORAL, pēk'-tūr-ēl. a. Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.
 PECTORAL, pēk'-tūr-ēl. f. A breast-plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.
 PECULATE, pēk'-kū-lāte. }
 PECULATION, pēk-kū-lā'- } f.
 shūn.
 Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.
 PECULATOR, pēk'-kū-lā-tūr. f. Robber of the publick.
 PECULIAR, pē-kū'-lyēr. a. Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; particular, single.
 PECULIARITY, pē-kū'-lyār'-it-y. f. Particularity, something found only in one.
 PECU-

PECULIARLY, pĕ-kû'-lyĕr-lý. ad. Particularly, singly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, pĕ-kû'-nyĕr-ý. a. Relating to money; consisting of money.

PEDAGOGUE, pĕd'-dă-gôg. f. One who teaches boys, a schoolmaster, a pedant.

PEDAL, pĕ'-dĕl. a. Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, pĕ'-dĕls. f. The large pipes of an organ.

PEDANEIOUS, pĕ-dă'-nyûs. a. Going on foot.

PEDANT, pĕd'-dĕnt. f. A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICK, pĕ-dăn'-tĭk. }
 PEDANTICAL, pĕ-dăn'-tý-kĕl. } a. Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

PEDANTICALLY, pĕ-dăn'-tý-kĕl-ý. ad. With awkward ostentation of learning.

PEDANTRY, pĕd'-dĕn-try. f. Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

To PEDDLE, pĕd'l. v.n. To be busy about trifles.

PEDDLING, pĕd'-lĭng. a. Petty dealing, such as pedlers have.

PEDESTAL, pĕd'-dĕs-tĕl. f. The lower member of a pillar, the basis of a statue.

PEDESTRIOUS, pĕ-dĕs'-try-ûs. a. Not winged, going on foot.

PEDICLE, pĕd'-ĭkl. f. The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pĕ-dĭk'-kû-lĕr. a. Having the phthyriasis or lousy distemper.

PEDIGREE, pĕd'-dý-grý. f. Genealogy, lineage, account of descent.

PEDIMENT, pĕd'-dý-mĕnt. f. In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.

PEDLER, pĕd'-lûr. f. One who travels the country with small commodities.

PEDLERY, pĕd'-lĕr-ý. f. Wares sold by pedlers.

PEDOBAPTISM, pĕ'-dô-băp"-tizm. f. Infant baptism.

PEDOBAPTIST, pĕ'-dô-băp"-tĭst. f. One that holds or practises infant baptism.

PEDOMANCY, pĕ'-dô-măn-sý. f. Divination by the lines of the soles of the feet.

PEDOMETER, pĕ-dôm'-ĕ-tûr. f. The perambulator, a wheel to measure roads.

To PEEL, pĕ'l. v.a. To decorticate, to flay; to plunder, according to analogy this should be written PILL.

PEEL, pĕ'l. f. The skin or thin rind of any thing; a broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER, pĕ'l-ûr. f. One who strips or flays; a robber, a plunderer.

To PEEP, pĕp. v.n. To make the first appearance; to look slyly, closely, or curiously.

PEEP, pĕp. f. First appearance, as at the Peep and first break of day; a sly look.

PEEPER, pĕp'-ûr. f. Young chickens just breaking the shell; one that peeps.

PEEPHOLE, pĕp'-hôle. }
 PEEPINGHOLE, pĕp'-ĭng-hôle. } f. Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, pĕ'r. f. Equal, one of the same rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, pĕ'r. v.n. by contraction from APPEAR. To come just in sight; to look narrowly, to peep.

PEERAGE, pĕ'r-ĭdzh. f. The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pĕ'r-dûm. f. Peerage.

PEERESS, pĕ'r-rĭs. f. The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, pĕ'r-lĭs. a. Unequalled, having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, pĕ'r-lĭs-nĭs. f. Universal superiority.

PEEVISH, pĕ'-vĭsh. a. Petulant, waspish, easily offended, irritable, hard to please.

P E L

PEEVISHLY, pē'-vīsh-lŷ. ad. Angrily, querulously, morosely.

PEEVISHNESS, pē'-vīsh-nīs. f. Irascibility, querulousness, fretfulness; perverseness.

PEG, pēg'. f. A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained; To take a Peg lower, to depress, to sink; the nickname of Margaret.

To PEG, pēg'. v.a. To fasten with a peg.

PELF, pēlf'. f. Money, riches.

PELICAN, pēl'-lŷ-kēn. f. There are two sorts of Pelicans; one lives upon fish, the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents: the Pelican is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.

PELLET, pēl'-līt. f. A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pēl'-līt-tīd. a. Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pēl'-līkl. f. A thin skin; it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY, pēl'-lŷ-tūr-ŷ. f. An herb.

PELLMELL, pēl'-mēl'. ad. Confusedly, tumultuously, one among another.

PELLS, pēlz'. f. Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called Pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pēl-lū'-sīd. a. Clear, transparent, not opaque, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pēl-lū'-sīd'-līt-ŷ. } f.

PELLUCIDNESS, pēl-lū'-sīd-nīs. } f.

Transparency, clearness, not opacity.

PELT, pēlt'. f. Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELTMONGER, pēlt'-mūng-gūr. f. A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, pēlt'. v. a. To strike with something thrown; to throw, to cast.

P E N

PELTING, pēlt'-līng. a. This word in Shakespeare signifies paltry, pitiful. Obsolete.

PELVIS, pēl'-vīs. f. The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pēn'. f. An instrument of writing; feather; wing; a small inclosure, a coop.

To PEN, pēn'. v. a. To coop, to shut up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pē'-nāl. a. Denouncing punishment, enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pēn'-nāl-tŷ. } f. Punishment, censure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENALITY, pē'-nāl'-līt-ŷ. } f.

PENANCE, pēn'-nēns. f. Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

PENCASE, pēn'-kāse. f. A case to carry pens in.

PENCE, pēn'se. f. The plural of PENNY.

PENCIL, pēn'-sīl. f. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours; any instrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL, pēn'-sīl. v. n. To paint.

PENDANT, pēn'-dēnt. f. A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; a small flag in ships, pronounced Pen'-nēnt.

PENDENCE, pēn'-dēns. f. Slope-ness, inclination.

PENDENCY, pēn'-dēn-sŷ. f. Suspence, delay of decision.

PENDENT, pēn'-dēnt. a. Hanging; jutting over; supported above the ground.

PENDING, pēn'-dīng. a. Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pēn-dū'-lōs'-līt-ŷ. } f.

PENDULOUSNESS, pēn'-dū-lūs-nīs. } f.

The state of hanging, suspension.

PENDULOUS, pēn'-dū-lūs. a. Hanging, not supported below.

PEN-

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PENDULUM, pèn'-dũ-lũm. f. Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times.

PENETRABILITY, pèn-ně-trá bil'-it-ý. f. Susceptibility of impression from another body.

PENETRABLE, pèn'-ně-trébl. a. Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

PENETRANCY, pèn'-ně-trén-sý. f. Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pèn'-ně-trént. a. Having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtle.

To PENETRATE, pèn'-ně trâte. v. a. To pierce, to enter beyond the surface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pèn'-ně-trâte. v. n. To make way.

PENETRATION, pèn-ně-trá'-shũn. f. The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abstruse; acuteness, sagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pèn'-ně-trá-tiv. a. Piercing, sharp, subtle; acute, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pèn'-ně-trá-tiv-nis. f. The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pèn'-gwĩn. f. A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; a fruit very common in the West Indies of a sharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pẽ-nĩn'-shũ-lá. f. A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENINSULATED, pẽ-nĩn'-shũ-lá-tĩd. a. Almost surrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pèn'-ny-tens. f. Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pèn'-ny-tént. a. Re-

pentant, contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

PENITENT, pèn'-ny-tént. f. One sorrowful for sin; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pèn'-ny-tén'-shél. a. Expressing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pèn'-ny-tén'-shél. f. A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pèn'-ny-tén'-shér-ry. f. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pèn'-ny-tént-ly. ad. With repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pèn'-nife. f. A knife used to cut pens.

PENMAN, pèn'-mãn. f. One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENMANSHIP, pèn'-mãn-shíp. f. The act of writing, the use of the pen.

PENNANT, pèn'-nént. f. A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.

PENNATED, pèn'-nã-tĩd. a. Winged; Pennated, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk, as those of ash and walnut-tree.

PENNILESS, pèn'-ny-lis. a. Moneyless, poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pèn'-nũn. f. A small flag or colour.

PENNY, pèn'-ny. f. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered; proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pèn'-ny-roy'-él. f. A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pèn'-ny-wét. f. A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

P E N

PENNYWISE, pěn"-nŷ-wī'ze. a. One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound foolish.

PENNYWORTH, pěn'-nŷ-wŭrth. f. As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than it is worth; a small quantity.

PENSILE, pěn'-sil. a. Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pěn'-sil-nīs. f. The state of hanging.

PENSION, pěn'-shŭn. f. An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PENSIONARY, pěn'-shŭn-ēr-rŷ. a. Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONER, pěn'-shŭn-ŭr. f. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

PENSIVE, pěn'-siv. a. Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.

PENSIVELY, pěn'-siv-lŷ. ad. With melancholy, sorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS, pěn'-siv-nīs. f. Melancholy, sorrowfulness.

PENT, pēnt'. part. pass. of **PEN**. Shut up.

PENTACAPSULAR, pěn-tā-kāp'-shŭl-ēr. a. Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pěn'-tā-kārd. f. An instrument with five strings.

PENTAEDROUS, pěn-tā-ē'-drŭs. a. Having five sides.

PENTAGON, pěn'-tā-gŏn. f. A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pěn-tāg'-gŏ-nēl. a. Quinquangular, having five angles.

PENTAGRAPH, pěn'-tā-grāf. f. An instrument for copying designs in any proportion.

PENTAMETER, pěn-tām'-mē-tŭr. f. A Latin verse of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, pěn-tāng'-gŭ-lēr. a. Five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, pěn-tā-pēt'-tā-lŭs. a. Having five petals.

PENTASTICH, pěn-tās'-tik. f. A

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poem or stanza consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE, pěn'-tā-stīle. f. In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, pěn'-tā-tŭk. f. The five books of Moses.

PENTECOST, pěn'-tē-kōst. f. A feast among the Jews.

PENTHOUSE, pēnt'-hous. f. A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PENTILE, pěn'-tīle. f. A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.

PENT UP, pēnt'. part. a. Shut up.

PENULTIMA, pē-nŭl'-tŷ-mā. f. The last syllable but one.

PENUMBRA, pē-nŭm'-brā. f. An imperfect shadow.

PENURIOUS, pē-nŭ'-ryŭs. a. Niggardly, sparing, sordidly mean; scant, not plentiful.

PENURIOUSLY, pē-nŭ'-ryŭs-lŷ. ad. Sparingly, not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pē-nŭ'-ryŭs-nīs. f. Niggardliness, parsimony.

PENURY, pěn'-nŭ-rŷ. f. Poverty, indigence.

PEONY, pē'-ō-nŷ. f. A flower.

PEOPLE, pē'pl. f. A nation, those who compose a community; the vulgar; the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; persons of a particular class; men, or persons in general.

To PEOPLE, pē'pl. v. a. To stock with inhabitants.

PEPPER, pēp'-pŭr. f. An aromatick pungent kind of grain brought from India.

To PEPPER, pēp'-pŭr. v. a. To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows.

PEPPERBOX, pēp'-pŭr-bōks. f. A box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, pēp'-pŭr-kārn. f. Any thing of inconsiderable value.

PEPPERMINT, pēp'-pŭr-mīnt. f. Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT, pēp'-pŭr-wŭrt. f. A plant.

PEPTICK, pēp'-tik. a. What helps digestion.

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PERADVENTURE, pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr. ad. Perhaps, may be, by chance, doubt, question.

To PERAMBULATE, pĕr-ăm'-bŭ-lāte. v. a. To walk through; to survey by passing through.

PERAMBULATION, pĕr-ăm-bŭ-lā'-shŭn. f. The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

PERCEIVABLE, pĕr-sĕ'v-ĕbl. a. Perceptible, such as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, pĕr-sĕ'v-ĕb-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as may be observed or known.

To PERCEIVE, pĕr-sĕ'v. v. a. To discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe; to be affected by.

PERCEPTIBILITY, pĕr-sĕp'-tŷ-blŷ. f. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, pĕr-sĕp'-tŷbl. a. Such as may be known or observed.

PERCEPTIBLY, pĕr-sĕp'-tŷb-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, pĕr-sĕp'-shŭn. f. The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.

PERCEPTIVE, pĕr-sĕp'-tŷv. a. Having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, pĕr-sĕp'-tŷv'-lŷ. f. The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, pĕrtsh'. f. The name of a fish.

PERCH, pĕrtsh'. f. A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.

To PERCH, pĕrtsh'. v. n. To sit or roost as a bird.

To PERCH, pĕrtsh'. v. a. To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, pĕr-tshāns'. ad. Perhaps, peradventure.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. a. Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. f. One that has the power of perceiving.

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To PERCOLATE, pĕr'-kŏ-lāte. v. a. To strain.

PERCOLATION, pĕr-kŏ-lā'-shŭn. f. The act of straining, purification or separation by straining.

To PERCUSS, pĕr-kŭs'. v. a. To strike.

PERCUSSION, pĕr-kŭsh'-ŭn. f. The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.

PERCUSSIVE, pĕr-kŭs'-sŷv. a. Striking, striking against.

PERCUTIENT, pĕr-kŭ'-shĕnt. f. Striking, having the power to strike.

PERDITION, pĕr-dŷsh'-ŭn. f. Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.

PERDUE, pĕr-dŭ'. ad. Close, in ambush.

PERDURABLE, pĕr'-dŭ-rĕbl. a. Lasting, long continued.

PERDURABLY, pĕr'-dŭ-rĕb-lŷ. ad. Lastingly.

PERDURATION, pĕr-dŭ-rā'-shŭn. f. Long continuance.

To PEREGRINATE, pĕr'-rĕ-grŷ-nāte. v. n. To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pĕr-rĕ-grŷ-nā'-shŭn. f. Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pĕr'-rĕ-grŷne. a. Foreign, not native, not domestick.

To PEREMPT, pĕr-ĕmpt'. v. a. To kill, to crush. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pĕr-ĕm'p-shŭn. f. Crush, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-rŷ-lŷ. ad. Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-rŷ-nŷs. f. Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-y. a. Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all further expostulation.

PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'-nyĕl. a. Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.

PERENNITY, pĕr-rĕn'-ny-tŷ. f. Quality of lasting through all seasons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pĕr'-fikt. a. Complete, consummate, finished, neither defective

fective nor redundant; fully informed, fully skilful; pure, blameless, clear, immaculate.

To PERFECT, pĕr'-fĕkt. v. a. To finish, to complete, to consummate, to bring to its due state; to make skilful, to instruct fully.

PERFECTER, pĕr'-fĕk-tŭr. f. One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn. f. The state of being perfect; something that concurs to produce supreme excellence; attribute of God.

To PERFECTIONATE, pĕr-fĕk'-shŏ-nāte. v. a. To make perfect, to advance to perfection.

PERFECTIVE, pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv. a. Conducting to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pĕr'-fĕkt-lŷ. ad. In the highest degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pĕr'-fĕkt-nĭs. f. Completeness; goodness, virtue, a scriptural word; skill.

PERFIDIOUS, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs. a. Treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs-lŷ. ad. Treacherously, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs-nĭs. f. The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, pĕr'-fĭ-dŷ. f. Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

PERFLABLE, pĕr'-flābl. a. Capable of being blown through.

To PERFLATE, pĕr-flā'te. v. a. To blow through.

PERFLATION, pĕr-flā'-shŭn. f. The act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, pĕr'-fŏ-rāte. v. a. To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pĕr-fŏ-rā'-shŭn. f. The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

PERFORATOR, pĕr'-fŏ-rā-tŭr. f. The instrument of boring.

PERFORCE, pĕr-iŏ'rse. ad. By violence, violently,

To PERFORM, pĕr-fā'rm. v. a. To execute, to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fā'rm. v. n. To succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pĕr-fā'rm-ēbl. a. Practicable, such as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pĕr-fā'r-mĕns. f. Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.

PERFORMER, pĕr-fā'r-mŭr. f. One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRICATE, pĕr'-frŷ-kāte. v. n. To rub over.

PERFUMATORY, pĕr-fŭ'-mā-tŭr-ŷ. a. That which perfumes.

PERFUME, pĕr'-fŭm. f. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.

To PERFUME, pĕr-fŭ'me. v. a. To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFUMER, pĕr-fŭ'-mŭr. f. One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pĕr''-fŭnk-tŭr'-rŷ-lŷ. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORINESS, pĕr-fŭnk''-tŭr'-rŷ-nĭs. f. Carelessness, negligence.

PERFUNCTORY, pĕr'-fŭnk-tŭr-ŷ. a. Slight, careless, negligent.

To PERFUSE, pĕr-fŭ'ze. v. a. To tincture, to overspread.

PERFUSION, pĕr-fŭ'-zhŭn. f. The act of pouring out upon any thing.

PERHAPS, pĕr-hāps'. ad. Peradventure, it may be.

PERIAPT, pĕr'-rŷ-āpt. f. Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. Obsolete.

PERICARDIUM, pĕr-ŷ-kā'r-dzhŭm. f. The Pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pĕr-ŷ-kā'r-pyŭm. f. In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane

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brane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICLITATION, pĕr-ÿ-klÿ-tă'-shûn. f. The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pĕr-ÿ-kră'-nyûm. f. The pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull.

PERICULOUS, pĕ-rĭk'-kû-lûs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

PERIGEE, pĕr'-ÿ-dzhĕ. } f.

PERIGEUM, pĕr-ÿ-dzhĕ'-ûm. } f. Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.

PERIHELIMUM, pĕr-ÿ-hĕ'-lyûm. f. Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pĕr'-rĭl. f. Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILOUS, pĕr'-rĭl-ûs. a. Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

PERILOUSLY, pĕr'-rĭl-ûs-ly. ad. Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pĕr'-rĭl-ûs-nĭs. f. Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pĕ-rĭm'-mĕ-tûr. f. The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pĕ'-ryûd. f. A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

To **PERIOD**, pĕ'-ryûd. v. a. To put an end to. A bad word.

PERIODICK, pĕ-rÿ-ôd'-ĭk. } a.

PERIODICAL, pĕ-rÿ-ôd'-dÿ-kĕl. } a. Circular, making a circuit, making

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a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pĕ-rÿ-ôd'-dÿ-kĕl-ÿ. ad. At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pĕr-ÿ-ôs'-tshûm. f. All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

PERIPATETICK, pĕr-ÿ-pă-tĕt'-tĭk. f. One of an ancient sect of philosophers, so called because they used to dispute walking up and down in the Lycæum at Athens; a follower of Aristotle.

PERIPHERY, pĕ-rĭf'-fĕ-rÿ. f. Circumference.

PERIPHRAISIS, pĕ-rĭf'-fră-sĭs. f. Circumlocution, use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pĕr-rÿ-frăs'-tÿ-kĕl. a. Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pĕr-ÿ-pnû'-mô-nÿ. } f.

PERIPNEUMONIA, pĕr-ÿ-pnû-mô'-nyă. } f. An inflammation of the lungs.

To **PERISH**, pĕr'-rĭsh. v. n. To die, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

PERISHABLE, pĕr'-rĭsh-ĕbl. a. Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pĕr'-rĭsh-ĕbl-nĭs. f. Liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pĕr-ÿ-ftăl'-tĭk. a. Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pĕr-ĭf-tĕ'-ryûn. f. The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pĕr-ÿ-sĭs'-tô-lĕ. f. The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pĕr-ÿ-tô-nĕ'-ûm. f. This lies immediately under the muscles

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muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

To PERJURE, pèr'-dzhùr. v. a. To forswear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pèr'-dzhèr-ùr. f. One that swears falsely.

PERJURY, pèr'-dzhèr-ý. f. False oath.

PERIWIG, pèr'-rý-wíg. f. Adscitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

To PERIWIG, pèr'-rý-wíg. v. a. To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pèr'-rý-winkl. f. A small shell fish, a kind of fish snail; a plant.

To PERK, pèrk'. v. n. To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To PERK, pèrk'. v. a. To dress, to prank.

PERLOUS, pèr'-lús. a. Dangerous, full of hazard. Now writ PERILOUS.

PERMANENCE, pèr'-má-néns. }
 PERMANENCY, pèr'-má-nén- } f.
 sý.
 Duration, consistency, continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, pèr'-má-nént. a. Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pèr'-má-nént-lý. ad. Durably, lastingly.

PERMANSION, pèr'-mán'-shùn. f. Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pèr'-mè-ábl. a. Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, pèr'-mè-ánt. a. Passing through.

To PERMEATE, pèr'-mè-áte. v. a. To pass through.

PERMEATION, pèr'-mè-á'-shùn. f. The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pèr'-mís'-sibl. a. Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pèr'-mís'-sibl. a. What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pèr'-mísh'-ùn. f. Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pèr'-mís'-sív. a. Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approv-

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ing; granted, suffered without hindrance, not authorised or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pèr'-mís'-sív-lý. ad. By bare allowance, without hindrance.

PERMISTION, pèr'-mís'-tshùn. f. The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, pèr'-mít'. v. a. To allow without command; to suffer without authorising or approving; to allow, to suffer; to give up, to resign. In this last sense not very properly used.

PERMIT, pèr'-mít. f. A written permission from an officer for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pèr'-mít'-téns. f. Allowance, forbearance of opposition, permission.

PERMIXTION, pèr'-míks'-tshùn. f. The act of mingling, the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pèr'-mũ-tá'-shùn. f. Exchange of one for another.

To PERMUTE, pèr'-mũ'te. v. a. To exchange.

PERMUTER, pèr'-mũ'-túr. f. An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pèr'-nísh'-ús. a. Mischievous in the highest degree, destructive; quick, in this sense very improperly used by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pèr'-nísh'-ús-lý. ad. Destructively, mischievously, ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pèr'-nísh'-ús-nís. f. The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pèr'-nís'-sít-ý. f. Swift-ness, celerity.

PERORATION, pèr'-ò-rá'-shùn. f. The conclusion of an oration.

To PERPEND, pèr'-pénd'. v. a. To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively.

PERPENDICULAR, pèr'-pén-dík'-ù-lér. a. Crossing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pèr'-pén-dík'-ù-lér. f. A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pèr'-pén-dík'-kù-lér-lý. ad. In such a manner

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ner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk-ŭ-lār'-ĭt-ŷ. f. The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pĕr-pĕn'-shŭn. f. Consideration.

To PERPETRATE, pĕr'-pĕ-trāte. v. a. To commit, to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, pĕr-pĕ-trā'-shŭn. f. The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-ĕl. a. Never ceasing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-ĕl-ly. ad. Constantly, continually, incessantly.

To PERPETUATE, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-āte. v. a. To make perpetual, to preserve from extinction, to eternalize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-ā'-shŭn. f. The act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pĕr-pĕ-tshŭ'-ĭt-tŷ. f. Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

To PERPLEX, pĕr-plĕks'. v. a. To disturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarrass, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĭd-ly. ad. Intricately, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pĕr-plĕks'-ĭd-nĭs. f. Embarrassment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĭt-tŷ. f. Anxiety, distraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pĕr-pŏ-tā'-shŭn. f. The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pĕr'-kwĭz-ĭt. f. Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION, pĕr-kwĭz-ĭsh'-ŭn. f. An accurate inquiry, a thorough search.

PERRY, pĕr'-rŷ. f. Cyder made of pears.

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To PERSECUTE, pĕr'-fĕ-kŭt. v. a. To harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, pĕr-sĕ-kŭ'-shŭn. f. The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, pĕr'-sĕ-kŭ-tŭr. f. One who harasses others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'-rĕns. f. Persistence in any design or attempt, steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress.

PERSEVERANT, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'-rĕnt. a. Persisting, constant.

To PERSEVERE, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'r. v. n. To persist in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the design.

PERSEVERINGLY, pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'r-ĭng-ly. ad. With perseverance.

To PERSIST, pĕr-sĭst'. v. n. To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

PERSISTENCE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕns. } f.

PERSISTENCY, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕn-sŷ. } The state of persisting, steadiness, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy, contumacy.

PERSISTIVE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĭv. a. Steady, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

PERSON, pĕr'-sŭn. f. Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a representative; exterior appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office; in grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

PERSONABLE, pĕr'-sŭn-ĕbl. a. Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, pĕr'-sŭn-ĭdzh. f. A considerable person, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance, air, stature; character assumed; character represented.

PERSONAL, pĕr'-sŭn-ĕl. a. Belonging to men or women not to things, not real; affecting individuals or par-

particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in law, something moveable, something appendant to the person; in grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, pĕr-sō-nāl'-lĭt-ŷ. f. The existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, pĕr'-sūn-ĕl-lŷ. ad. In person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

To PERSONATE, pĕr'-sūn-āte. v.a. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; to make a representative of as in a picture, out of use; to describe, out of use.

PERSONATION, pĕr-sūn-ā'-shūn. f. Counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICATION, pĕr-sōn'-nĭf-fŷ-kā'-shūn. f. Prosopopœia, the change of things to persons.

To PERSONIFY, pĕr-sōn'-nĭf-fŷ. v. a. To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv. f. A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, vĭsto.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv. a. Relating to the science of vision, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pĕr-spŷ-kā'-shūs. a. Quick sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-spŷ-kā'-shūs-nĭs. f. Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, pĕr-spŷ-kās'-sĭt-ŷ. f. Quickness of sight, of mental sight.

PERSPICIENCE, pĕr-spĭsh'-ĕns. f. The act of looking sharply. Little used.

PERSPICIL, pĕr'-spŷ-sil. f. A glass through which things are viewed, an optick glass.

PERSPICUITY, pĕr-spŷ-kū'-lĭt-ŷ. f. Clearness to the mind, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; transparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pĕr-spĭk'-kū'-ūs. a. Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pĕr-spĭk'-kū'-ūs-lŷ. ad. Clearly, not obscurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pĕr-spĭk'-kū'-ūs-nĭs. f. Clearness, freedom from obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pĕr-spĭ'-rēbl. a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring, emitting perspiration.

PERSPIRATION, pĕr-spŷ-rā'-shūn. f. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pĕr-spĭ'-rē-tĭv. a. Performing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPIRE, pĕr-spĭ're. v. n. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin.

PERSUADABLE, pĕr-swā'-dēbl. a. Such as may be persuaded.

To PERSUADE, pĕr-swā'de. v. a. To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expostulation. Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and Argument to the reason; but this is not always observed. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

PERSUADER, pĕr-swā'-dūr. f. One who influences by persuasion, an importunate adviser.

PERSUASIBLE, pĕr-swā'-sĭbl. a. To be influenced by persuasion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pĕr-swā'-sĭbl-nĭs. f. The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION, pĕr-swā'-zhūn. f. The act of persuading, the act of influencing by expostulation, the act of gaining or attempting the passions;

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passions; the state of being persuaded, opinion.
 PERSUASIVE, pĕr-swă' sĭv. a. Having the power of persuading, having influence on the passions.
 PERSUASIVELY, pĕr-swă'-sĭv-lĭ. ad. In such a manner as to persuade.
 PERSUASIVENESS, -pĕr-swă'-sĭv-nĭs. f. Influence on the passions.
 PERSUASORY, pĕr-swă'-fŭr-ŷ. a. Having the power to persuade.
 PERT, pĕrt'. a. Brisk, smart; saucy, petulant.
 To PERTAIN, pĕr-tă'n. v. n. To belong, to relate to.
 PERTINACIOUS, pĕr-tĭ-nă'-shŭs. a. Obstinate, stubborn, perversely resolute; resolute, constant, steady.
 PERTINACIOUSLY, pĕr-tĭ-nă'-shŭs-lĭ. ad. Obstinately, stubbornly.
 PERTINACITY, pĕr-tĭ-năs'-sĭt-ŷ. }
 PERTINACIOUSNESS, pĕr-tĭ-nă'-shŭs-nĭs. } f.
 Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy.
 PERTINACY, pĕr'-tĭ-nă-sŷ. f. Obstinacy, stubbornness, persistency; resolution, steadiness, constancy.
 PERTINENCE, pĕr'-tĭ-nĕns. }
 PERTINENCY, pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn-sŷ. } f.
 Justness of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpose, appositeness.
 PERTINENT, pĕr'-tĭ-nĕnt. a. Related to the matter in hand, just to the purpose; apposite; relating, regarding, concerning.
 PERTINENTLY, pĕr'-tĭ-nĕnt-lĭ. ad. Appositely, to the purpose.
 PERTINENTNESS, pĕr'-tĭ-nĕnt-nĭs. f. Appositeness.
 PERTINGENT, pĕr-tĭn'-dzhĕnt. a. Reaching to, touching.
 PERTLY, pĕrt'-lĭ. ad. Briskly, smartly, saucily, petulantly.
 PERTNESS, pĕrt'-nĭs. f. Brisk folly, sauciness, petulance; petty liveliness, spriteliness without force.
 PERTRANSIENT, pĕr-trăn'-shĕnt. a. Passing over.

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To PERTURB, pĕr-tŭrb'.
 To PERTURBATE, pĕr-tŭr'-băte. } v. a.
 To disquiet, to disturb; to disorder, to confuse.
 PERTURBATION, pĕr-tŭr-bă'-shŭn. f. Disquiet of mind; restlessness of passions; disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions.
 PERTURBATOIR, pĕr'-tŭr-bă-tŭr. f. Raiser of commotions.
 PERTUSION, pĕr-tshŏ'-zhŭn. f. The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.
 To PERVADE, pĕr-vă'de. v. a. To pass through an aperture, to permeate; to pass through the whole extension.
 PERVASION, pĕr-vă'-zhŭn. f. The act of pervading or passing through.
 PERVERSE, pĕr-vĕrs'. a. Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, stubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.
 PERVERSELY, pĕr-vĕrs'-lĭ. ad. Peevishly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly.
 PERVERSENESS, pĕr-vĕrs'-nĭs. f. Petulance, peevishness, spiteful crossness.
 PERVERSION, pĕr-vĕr'-shŭn. f. The act of perverting, change to worse.
 PERVERSITY, pĕr-vĕr'-sĭt-ŷ. f. Perverseness, crossness.
 To PERVERT, pĕr-vĕrt'. v. a. To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right.
 PERVERTER, pĕr-vĕrt'-ŭr. f. One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who distorts any thing from the right purpose.
 PERVERTIBLE, pĕr-vĕrt'-ĭbl. a. That may be easily perverted.
 PERVICACIOUS, pĕr-vŷ kă'-shŭs. a. Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious.
 PERVICACIOUSLY, pĕr-vŷ-kă'-shŭs-lĭ. ad. With spiteful obstinacy.

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PERVICACIOUSNESS, pēr-vy-kā'-shūf-nīs. }
 PERVICACITY, pēr-vy-kās'-sīt-y. } f.
 Spiteful obstinacy.
 PERVIOUS, pēr'-vyūs a. Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.
 PERVIOUSNESS, pēr'-vyūs-nīs. f. Quality of admitting a passage.
 PERUKE, pēr'-rūk. f. A cap of false hair, a perriwig.
 PERUKEMAKER, pēr'-rūk-mā-kūr. f. A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.
 PERUSAL, pē-rū'-zēl. f. The act of reading.
 To PERUSE, pē-rū'ze. v. a. To read; to observe, to examine.
 PERUSER, pē-rū'-zūr. f. A reader, examiner.
 PEST, pēst'. f. Plague, pestilence; any thing mischievous or destructive.
 To PESTER, pēs'-tūr. v. a. To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.
 PESTERER, pēs'-tēr-ūr. f. One that pesters or disturbs.
 PESTEROUS, pēs'-tēr-ūs. a. Encumbering, troublesome.
 PESTHOUSE, pēst'-hous. f. An hospital for persons infected with the plague.
 PESTIFEROUS, pēs-tīf'-fēr-ūs. a. Destructive; pestilential, infectious.
 PESTILENCE, pēs'-tý-lēns. f. Plague, pest, contagious distemper.
 PESTILENT, pēs'-tý-lēnt. a. Producing plagues, malignant; mischievous, destructive.
 PESTILENTIAL, pēs-tý-lēn'-shēl. a. Partaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive.
 PESTILENTLY, pēs'-tý-lēnt-lý. ad. Mischievously, destructively.
 PESTILLATION, pēs-tīl-lā'-shūn. f. The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.
 PESTLE, pēst'l. f. An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

PET, pēt'. f. A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.
 To PET, pēt'. v. a. To spoil by too much fondling.
 PETAL, pēt'-āl. f. Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants.
 PETALOUS, pēt'-tā-lūs. a. Having petals.
 PETAR, pē-tār'. } f. A piece of
 PETARD, pē-tārd'. } ordnance resembling a high crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.
 PETECHIAL, pē-tē'-kyāl. a. Pestilentially spotted.
 PETER-WORT, pē'-tūr-wūrt. f. This plant differs from St. John's-wort.
 PETITION, pē-tīsh'-ūn. f. Request, intreaty, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of a prayer.
 To PETITION, pē-tīsh'-ūn. v. a. To solicit, to supplicate.
 PETITIONARILY, pē-tīsh'-ūn-ēr-īl-y. ad. By way of begging the question.
 PETITIONARY, pē-tīsh'-ūn-ēr-y. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.
 PETITIONER, pē-tīsh'-ūn-ūr. f. One who offers a petition.
 PETITORY, pēt'-tý-tūr-y. a. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.
 PETRE, pē'-tēr. f. Nitre, salt-petre.
 PETRESCENT, pē-trēs'-sēnt. a. Growing stone, becoming stone.
 PETRIFICATION, pēt-trý-fāk'-shūn. f. The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.
 PETRIFACTIVE, pēt-trý-fāk'-tív. a. Having the power to form stone.
 PETRIFICATION, pēt-trý-fý-kā'-shūn. f. A body formed by changing other matter to stone.
 PETRIFICK, pē-tríf'-fík. a. Having the power to change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pèt'-trý-fý. v. a. To change to stone.
 To PETRIFY, pèt'-trý-fý. v. n. To become stone.
 PETROL, pè'-tról. } f. A
 PETROLIUM, pè'-trò'-lyùm. } li-
 quid bitumen, black, floating on
 the water of springs.
 PETRONEL, pèt'-trò-nèl. f. A pis-
 tol, a small gun used by a horseman.
 PETTICOAT, pèt'-tý-kòte. f. The
 lower part of a woman's dress.
 PETTIFOGGER, pèt'-tý-fòg-gúr. f.
 A petty small-rate lawyer.
 PETTINESS, pèt'-tý-nís. f. Small-
 ness, littleness, inconsiderableness,
 unimportance.
 PETTISH, pèt'-tísh. a. Fretful,
 peevish.
 PETTISHNESS, pèt'-tísh-nís. f.
 Fretfulness, peevishness.
 PETTITOES, pèt'-tý-tòz. f. The
 feet of a sucking pig; feet in con-
 tempt.
 PETTO, pèt'-tò. f. The breast, figu-
 ratively privacy.
 PETTY, pèt'-tý. a. Small, inconfi-
 derable, little.
 PETTCOY, pèt'-koy. f. An herb.
 PETULANCE, pèt'-tshù-léns. } f.
 PETULANCY, pèt'-tshù-lén-fý. } f.
 Sauciness, peevishness, wantonness.
 PETULANT, pèt'-tshù-lént. a.
 Saucy, perverse, wanton.
 PETULANTLY, pèt'-tshù-lént-lý.
 ad. With petulance, with saucy
 pertness.
 PEW, pù'. f. A seat inclosed in a
 church.
 PEWET, pè'-wít. f. A water fowl;
 the lapwing.
 PEWTER, pù'-túr. f. A compound
 of metals, an artificial metal; the
 plates and dishes in a house.
 PEWTERER, pù'-túr-úr. f. A smith
 who works in pewter.
 PHÆNOMENON, fè'-nòm'-ín-òn. f.
 this has sometimes PHÆNOMENA
 in the plural. An appearance in the
 works of nature.
 PHAETON, fà'-è-tùn. f. A kind of
 high open carriage for pleasure.
 PHALANX, fà'-lanks. f. A troop of
 men closely embodied.

PHANTASM, fàn'-tazm. } f.
 PHANTASMA, fàn-táz'-má. } f.
 Vain and airy appearance, some-
 thing appearing only to imagina-
 tion.
 PHANTASTICAL, fàn-tàs'-
 tý-kél. }
 PHANTASTICK, fàn-tàs'-
 tik. } See
 FANTASTICAL.
 PHANTOM, fàn'-túm. f. A spectre,
 an apparition; a fancied vision.
 PHARISAICAL, fàr-rý-sá'-ý-kél. a.
 Ritual, externally religious, from
 the sect of the Pharisees whose re-
 ligion consisted almost wholly in ce-
 remonies.
 PHARMACEUTICAL, fàr-má-
 kù'-tý-kél. }
 PHARMACEUTICK, fàr-má-
 kù'-tik. } a.
 Relating to the knowledge or art
 of pharmacy, or preparation of me-
 dicines.
 PHARMACOLOGIST, fàr-má-kòl'-
 lò-dzhíst. f. One who writes upon
 drugs.
 PHARMACOLOGY, fàr-má-kòl'-
 lò-dzhý. f. The knowledge of drugs
 and medicines.
 PHARMACOPŒIA, fàr-má-kò-
 pì'-a. f. A dispensatory, a book
 containing rules for the composition
 of medicines.
 PHARMACOPOLIST, fàr-má-kòp'-
 pò-líst. f. An apothecary, one who
 sells medicines.
 PHARMACY, fà'r-má-fý. f. The art
 or practice of preparing medicines,
 the trade of an apothecary.
 PHAROS, fà'-ròs. f. A light-house,
 a watch-tower.
 PHARYNGOTOMY, fà-rín-gòt'-tò-
 mý. f. The act of making an inci-
 sion into the wind-pipe, used when
 some tumour in the throat hinders
 respiration.
 PHASIS, fà'-sís. f. in the plural
 PHASES. Appearance exhibited
 by any body, as the changes of the
 moon.
 PHEASANT, fèz'-zént. f. A kind
 of wild cock; a beautiful large bird
 of game.

To PHEESE, fē'z. v. a. To comb, to fleece, to curry. Obsolete.

PHENIX, fē'-nīks. f. The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

PHENOMENON, fē-nōm'-mē-nōn. f. Appearance, visible quality; any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL, vī'-ēl. f. A small bottle.

PHILANTHROPIST, fil-ān'-thrō-pist. f. A lover of mankind.

PHILANTHROPY, fil-ān'-thrō-py. f. Love of mankind, good nature.

PHILIPPICK, fil-līp'-pīk. f. Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER, fī-lōl'-lō-dzhūr. f. One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critick.

PHILOLOGICAL, fī-lō-lōdzh'-y-kēl. a. Critical, grammatical.

PHILOLOGIST, fī-lōl'-lō-dzhīst. f. A critick, a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, fī-lōl'-lō-dzhŷ. f. Criticism, grammatical learning.

PHILOMEL, fil'-lō-mēl. } f.

PHILOMELA, fil-lō-mē'-lā. } f. The nightingale.

PHILOMOT, fil'-ō-mōt. a. Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHER, fil-lōs'-sō-fūr. f. A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

PHILOSOPHERS STONE, fil-lōs'-sō-fūr-z-stō'ne. f. A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK, fil-lō-zōf'-fīk. } a.

PHILOSOPHICAL, fil-lō-zōf'-fŷ-kēl. } a.

Belonging to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skilful in philosophy; frugal, abstemious.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fil-lō-zōf'-fŷ-kēl-y. ad. In a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.

To PHILOSOPHIZE, fil-lōs'-sō-fīze. v. a. To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY, fil-lōs'-sō-fŷ. f. Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning,

argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER, fil'-tūr. f. Something to cause love.

To PHILTER, fil'-tūr. v. a. To charm to love.

PHIZ, fiz'. f. The face. A low word.

PHLEBOTOMIST, flē-bō'-tō-mīst. f. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To PHLEBOTOMISE, flē-bōt'-tō-mīze v. a. To let blood.

PHLEBOTOMY, flē-bōt'-tō-mŷ. f. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, flēm'. f. The watry humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.

PHLEGMAGOGUES, flēm'-ā-gōgz. f. A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMATICK, flég'-mā-tīk. a. Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watry; dull, cold, frigid.

PHLEGMON, flég'-mōn. f. An inflammation, a burning tumour.

PHLEGMONOUS, flég'-mō-nūs. a. Inflammatory, burning.

PHLEME, flēm'. f. An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTON, flō-gīs'-tōn. f. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

PHONICKS, fōn'-īks. f. The doctrine of sounds.

PHOSPHOR, fōs'-fūr. } f.

PHOSPHORUS, fōs'-fō-rūs. } f. The morning star; a chemical substance which exposed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, frā'ze. f. An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech.

To PHRASE, frā'ze. v. a. To stile, to call, to term.

PHRASEOLOGIST, frāz-ē-ōl'-lō-dzhīst.

dzhift. f. One skilled in the idioms of a language.

PHRASEOLOGY, fráz-ě-ól'-lò-dzhý. f. Stile, diction; a phrase book.

PHRENETICK, frén'-ně-tík. a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.

PHRENSY, frén'-zý. f. Madnefs, franticknefs.

PTHISICAL, tíz'-zý-kél. a. Wasting.

PTHISICK, tíz'-zík. f. A consumption.

PTHISIS, fthí'-sís. f. A consumption.

PHYLACTERY, fil-lák'-tér-ý. f. A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

PHYSICAL, fiz'-zý-kél. a. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physick.

PHYSICALLY, fiz'-zý-kél-ly. ad. According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fiz-zísh'-én. f. One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fiz'-zík. f. The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.

To PHYSICK, fiz'-zík. v. a. To purge, to treat with physick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fiz'-zý-kò-thě-ól'-lò-dzhý. f. Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fiz-zý-óg'-nò-múr. } f.

PHYSIOGNOMIST, fiz-zý-óg'-nò-míst. } f.

One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMICK, fiz-zý-óg'-nòm'-mík. } a.

PHYSIOGNOMONICK, fiz-zý-óg'-nòm'-mò-ník. } a.

Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fiz-zý-óg'-nò-

mý. f. The art of discovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fiz'-zý-ò-lòdzh"-ý-kél. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fiz-zý-ól'-lò-dzhift. f. A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fiz-zý-ól'-lò-dzhý. f. The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, fí-tív'-vò-rús. a. That eats grafs or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fí-tòg'-grá-fý. f. A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGY, fí-tòl'-lò-dzhý. f. The doctrine of plants, botanica discourse.

PIACULAR, pí-ák'-kù-lér. }

PIACULOUS, pí-ák'-kù-lús. } Expiatory, having the power to atone; such as requires expiation criminal, atrociously bad.

PIA MATER, pí-á-má'-túr. f. thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PLANET, pí'-á-nét. f. A bird, a lesser woodpecker; the magpie.

PIASTER, pý-ás'-túr. f. An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling value.

PIAZZA, pý-áz'-zá. f. A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PICA, pí'-ká. f. Among printers a particular size of their types or letter.

PICARON, pik-kà-rò'n. f. A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pik'. v. a. To cul to chuse; to take up, to gather; separate from any thing usele or noxious by gleaning out either; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pier, to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak, to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed instrument; To Pick a hole one's coat, a proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

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To PICK, pik'. v. n. To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any thing nicely and leisurely.
 PICK, pik'. f. A sharp pointed iron tool.
 PICKAPACK, pik'-ă-păk. ad. In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phrase.
 PICKAXE, pik'-ăks. f. An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point.
 PICKBACK, pik'-băk. a. On the back.
 PICKED, pik'-kîd. a. Sharp, smart.
 To PICKER, pik-kê'r. v. a. To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.
 PICKER, pik'-kûr. f. One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.
 PICKEREL, pik'-kêr-il. f. A small pike.
 PICKEREL-WEED, pik'-kêr-il-wêd. f. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.
 PICKLE, pik'l. f. Any kind of salt liquor in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle; condition, state.
 To PICKLE, pik'l. v. a. To preserve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phrase.
 PICKLEHERRING, pikl-hêr'-rîng. f. A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.
 PICKLOCK, pik'-lôk. f. An instrument by which locks are opened; the person who picks locks.
 PICKPOCKET, pik'-pôk-ît. } f. A
 PICKPURSE, pik'-pûrs. } thief
 who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.
 PICKTHANK, pik'-tîănk. f. An officious fellow, who does what he not desired.
 PICKTOOTH, pik'-tôth. f. An instrument by which the teeth are caned.
 PIC, pik'. f. A painted person.
 PICORIAL, pik-tô'-ryêl. a. Produced by a painter.
 PICTURE, pik'-tîhûr. f. A resemblance of persons or things in co-

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lours; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.
 To PICTURE, pik'-tîhûr. v. a. To paint, to represent by painting; to represent.
 To PIDDLE, pid'l. v. n. To pick at table, to feed squeamishly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main.
 PIDDLER, pid'-lûr. f. One that eats squeamishly and without appetite.
 PIE, py'. f. Any crust baked with something in it; a magpie, a party-coloured bird; the old popish service book, so called from the rubric.
 PIEBALD, py'-băld. a. Of various colours, diversified in colour.
 PIECE, pês'e. f. A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a composition, performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a single piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as a Piece of a lawyer; A Piece, to each; Of a Piece with, like, of the same sort, united, the same with the rest.
 To PIECE, pês'e. v. a. To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; To Piece out, to increase by addition.
 To PIECE, pês'e. v. n. To join, to coalesce, to be compacted.
 PIECER, pês'-ûr. f. One that pieces.
 PIECELESS, pês'-lis. a. Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.
 PIECEMEAL, pês'-măl. ad. In pieces, in fragments.
 PIECEMEAL, pês'-măl. a. Single, separate, divided.
 PIED, pî'd. a. Variegated, party-coloured.
 PIEDNESS, pî'd-nîs. f. Variegation, diversity of colour.
 PIELED, pêl'd. a. Bald. Obsolete.
 PIEPOWDER COURT, pî'-pow-dûr. f. A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.
 PIER, pê'r. f. The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

To PIERCE, pēr'se. v. a. To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.

To PIERCE, pēr'se. v. n. To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect severely.

PIERCER, pērs'-ūr. f. An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pērs'-īng-lý. ad. Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pērs'-īng-nīs. f. Power of piercing.

PIERGLASS, pē'r-glās. f. A looking glass fitted to that part of a wall in a room which divides the windows.

PIETY, pī'-ē-tý. f. Discharge of duty to God; duty to parents or those in superiour relation.

PIG, pīg'. f. A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, pīg'. v. n. To farrow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pīdzh'-ūn. f. A fowl well known.

PIGEONFOOT, pīdzh'-ūn-fūt. f. An herb.

PIGEONHOUSE, pīdzh'-ūn-hous. f. The house or building in which pigeons roost and breed.

PIGEONLIVERED, pīdzh'-ūn-liv-ūr. a. Mild, soft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pīg'-gīn. f. In the northern provinces, a small vessel.

PIGHT, pī'te. old pret. and part. pass. of PITCH. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obsolete.

PIGMENT, pīg'-mēt. f. Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMY, pīg'-mý. f. A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGMY, pīg'-mý. a. Belonging to a dwarf, small, as a pigmy race.

PIGNORATION, pīg-nō-rá'-shún. f. The act of pledging.

PIGNUT, pīg'-nūt. f. An earth nut.

PIGSNEY, pīgz'-ny. f. A word of endearment to a girl. Obsolete.

PIKE, pī'ke. f. A large fish of prey; a long lance used by the foot sol-

diers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry; among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

PIKED, pīk'-kīd. a. Sharp, acuminate, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pī'ke-mán. f. A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pī'ke-stáf. f. The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pīl-lás'-tūr. f. A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

PILCHER, pīltsh'-ūr. f. A furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur, obsolete; a fish like a herring.

PILE, pī'le. f. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy surface, nap; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, PILES, the hæmorrhoids.

To PILE, pī'le. v. a. To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.

PILEATED, pīl'-yá-tīd. a. In the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, pīl'-ūr. f. He who accumulates.

To PILFER, pīl'-fūr. v. a. To steal, to gain by petty robbery.

To PILFER, pīl'-fūr. v. n. To practise petty theft.

PILFERER, pīl'-fēr-ūr. f. One who steals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, pīl'-fēr-īng-lý. ad. With petty larceny, filchingly.

PILFERY, pīl'-fēr-y. f. Petty theft.

PILGARLICK, pīl-gár'-līk. f. A poor forlorn wretch, in ridicule.

PILGRIM, pīl'-grīm. f. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM, pīl'-grīm. v. n. To wander, to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, pīl'-grīm-īdzh. f. A long journey, travel, more usually

P I M

- ally a journey on account of devotion.
- PILL**, pil'. f. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.
- To PILL**, pil'. v. a. To rob, to plunder.
- To PILL**, pē'l. v. a. For **PEEL**, to strip off the bark.
- To PILL**, pē'l. v. n. To be stript away, to come off in flakes or scoriæ. It should be writ **PEEL**.
- PILLAGE**, pil'-līdzh. f. Plunder, something got by plundering or pillaging; the act of plundering.
- To PILLAGE**, pil'-līdzh. v. a. To plunder, to spoil.
- PILLAGER**, pil'-līdzh-ūr. f. A plunderer; a spoiler.
- PILLAR**, pil'-lūr. f. A column; a supporter, a maintainer.
- PILLARED**, pil'-lūrd. f. Supported by columns; having the form of a column.
- PILLION**, pil'-lyūn. f. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad, a low saddle.
- PILLORY**, pil'-lūr-ý. f. A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.
- To PILLORY**, pil'-lūr-ý. v. a. To punish with the pillory.
- PILLOW**, pil'-lō. f. A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.
- To PILLOW**, pil'-lō. v. a. To rest any thing on a pillow.
- PILLOWBEER**, pil'-lō-bēr. } f. The
- PILLOWCASE**, pil'-lō-kāse. } cover of a pillow.
- PILOSITY**, pī-lōs'-sīt-ý. f. Hairiness.
- PILOT**, pī'-lūt. f. He whose office is to steer the ship.
- To PILOT**, pī'-lūt. v. a. To steer, to direct in the course.
- PILOTAGE**, pī'-lūt-tīdzh. f. Pilot's skill, knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.
- PIMENTA**, pī-mén'-tā. f. A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, allspice.
- PIMP**, pimp'. f. One who provides

P I N

- gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander.
- To PIMP**, pimp'. v. n. To provide gratifications for the lust of others, to pander.
- PIMPERNELL**, pīm'-pēr-nél. f. A plant.
- PIMPING**, pimp'-ing. a. Little.
- PIMPLE**, pimp'l. f. A small red pustule.
- PIMPLED**, pimp'ld. a. Having red pustules, full of pimples.
- PIN**, pin'. f. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their cloaths; any thing inconsiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.
- To PIN**, pin'. v. a. To fasten with pins; to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix; to shut up, to inclose, to confine.
- PINCASE**, pīn'-kās. f. A case to keep pins in.
- PINCERS**, pīn'-sūrz. f. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.
- To PINCH**, pīntsh'. v. a. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to press between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to straiten; to distress, to pain; to press, to drive to difficulties.
- To PINCH**, pīntsh'. v. n. To act with force so as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to spare, to be frugal.
- PINCH**, pīntsh'. f. A painful squeeze with the fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress inflicted; difficulty, time of distress.
- PINCHBECK**, pīntsh'-bék. f. A compound metal resembling gold, so called

called from the name of the inventor.

PINCHFIST, pɪntʃɪfɪst. } f.
PINCHPENNY, pɪntʃpɛni. }

A miser.

PINCUSHION, pɪnˈkʊʃən. f. A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.

PINDUST, pɪnˈdʌst. f. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, piːn. f. A tree.

To PINE, piːn. v. n. To languish, to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.

To PINE, piːn. v. a. To wear out, to make to languish; to grieve for, to bemoan in silence.

PINEAPPLE, piːneˈæpl. f. A plant.

PINEAL, piːnˈniəl. a. Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

PINFEATHERED, pɪnˈfɛðəd. a. Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

PINFOLD, pɪnˈfɔld. f. A place in which beasts are confined.

PINGUID, piŋgˈɡwiːd. a. Fat, unctuous.

PINHOLE, pɪnˈhɔle. f. A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, piːnˈjʊn. f. The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakespeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the hands.

To PINION, piːnˈjʊn. v. a. To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.

PINK, piŋk. f. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing supremely excellent; a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship; a fish, the minnow.

To PINK, piŋk. v. a. To work in oylet holes, to pierce in small holes.

To PINK, piŋk. v. n. To wink with the eyes.

PINMAKER, piːnˈmɑːkər. f. He who makes pins.

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PINMONEY, piːnˈmʊni. f. Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.

PINNACE, piːnˈnɛs. f. A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

PINNACLE, piːnˈnɛkl. f. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

PINNER, piːnˈnɜː. f. The lappet of a head which flies loose.

PINT, piːnt. f. Half a quart, in medicine twelve ounces, a liquid measure.

PIONEER, piːˈɔːnɛər. f. One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

PIONY, piːˈʊni. f. A large flower.

PIOUS, piːˈʊs. a. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, piːˈʊslɪ. ad. In a pious manner, religiously.

PIP, piːp. f. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled, a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the cards.

To PIP, piːp. v. n. To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.

PIPE, piːpe. f. Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an instrument of hand musick; the organs of voice and respiration, as the wind-Pipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two hogheads.

To PIPE, piːpe. v. n. To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

PIPER, piːˈpɜː. f. One who plays on the pipe.

PIPETREE, piːˈpeːtri. f. The lilac tree.

PIPING, piːˈpeɪŋg. a. Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

PIPKIN, piːpˈkiːn. f. A small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, piːpˈpiːn. f. A sharp apple.

PIQUANT, piːˈkɛnt. a. Pricking, stimu-

stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

PIQUANCY, pè'-kèn-sý. f. Sharpness, tartness.

PIQUANTLY, pè'-kènt-lý. ad. Sharply, tartly.

PIQUE, pè'k. f. An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To PIQUE, pè'k. v. a. To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To PIQUEER, plk-kè'r. See PICKEER.

PIQUEERER, plk-kè'r-úr. f. A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, py-két'. f. A game at cards.

PIQUET, plk'-lt. f. A punishment inflicted on soldiers, in which they are made to stand or lean with the bare foot on a sharp pointed stick, having the hand tied to a beam over the head.

PIRACY, pí'-rè-sý. f. The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

PIRATE, pí'-rét. f. A sea-robber; any robber, particularly a book-feller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE, pí'-rét. v. n. To rob by sea.

To PIRATE, pí'-rét. v. a. To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pí-rát'-tý-kél. a. Predatory, robbing, consisting in robbery.

PISCATION, píf-ká'-shùn. f. The act or practice of fishing.

PISCATORY, píf'-ká-túr-y. a. Relating to fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, píf-sív'-vò-rús. a. Fisheating, living on fish.

PISH, písh'. interj. A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH, písh'. v. n. To express contempt.

PISMIRE, pls'-míre. f. An ant; an emmet.

To PISS, pls'. v. n. To make water.

PISS, pls'. f. Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pls'-á-béd. f. A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURNT, pls'-búrn't. a. Stained with urine; having a colour as though stained with urine.

PISTACHIO, píf-tá'-shò. f. The Pistachio is a dry fruit of an oblong figure; Pistich nut.

PISTIL, píf'-tíl. f. The female organ of generation in plants.

PISTILLATION, píf-tíl-lá'-shùn. f. The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, píf'-túl. f. A small handgun.

To PISTOL, píf'-túl. v. a. To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, píf-tò'le. f. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, píf'-tò-lét. f. A little pistol.

PISTON, píf'-tùn. f. The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT, pí't. f. A hole in the ground; abyss, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the stomach, the arm-Pit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pí't. v. a. To sink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pí't-á-pát. f. A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH, píth'. f. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, píth'. v. a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to cast forward; to smear with Pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, píth'. v. n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, píth'-úr. f. An earthen vessel, a water pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCH.

P I T

PITCHFORK, pítsh'-fârk. f. A fork used in husbandry.

PITCHINESS, pítsh'-ý-nís. f. Blackness, darkness.

PITCHY, pítsh'-ý. a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

PIT-COAL, pít'-kòle. f. Fossil coal.

PIT-MAN, pít'-mân. f. He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pít'-sâ. f. The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pít'-yûs. a. Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pít'-yûs-lý. ad. In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pít'-yûs-nís. f. Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

PITFALL, pít'-fâl. f. A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pítsh'. f. The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow; strength, force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and stile; weight, moment, principal part; the quintessence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pítsh'-íl-ý. ad. With strength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pítsh'-ý-nís. f. Energy, strength.

PITHLESS, pítsh'-lís. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pítsh'-ý. a. Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pít'-yâbl. a. Deserving pity.

PITIFUL, pít'-tý-fûl. a. Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.

PITIFULLY, pít'-tý-fûl-ý. ad. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.

PITIFULNESS, pít'-tý-fûl-nís. f.

P L A

Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicableness, contemptibleness.

PITILESS, pít'-tý-lís. a. Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

PITTANCE, pít'-têns. f. An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITE, pít'-tshû-îte. f. Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pít-tshô'-ít-ûs. a. Consisting of phlegm.

PITY, pít'-tý. f. Compassion, sympathy with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of Pity, a subject of Pity or of grief.

To PITY, pít'-tý. v. a. To compassionate misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

To PITY, pít'-tý. v. n. To be compassionate.

PIVOT, pív'-vût. f. A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, píks'. f. A little chest or box in which the consecrated host is kept.

PLACABLE, plâ'-kábl. a. Willing or possible to be appeased.

PLACABILITY, plâ'-ká-bíl'-ít-ý. } f.

PLACABLENESS, plâ'-kábl-nís. } Willingness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.

PLACARD, plâ'-ká'rd. } f. An edict,

PLACART, plâ'-ká'rt. } a declaration, a manifesto.

PLACE, plâ'se. f. Particular portion of space; locality, local relation; local existence; space in general; a seat, residence, mansion; passage in writing; state of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, publick character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

To PLACE, plâ'se. v. a. To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.

PLACER, plâ'-sûr. f. One that places.

PLACID, plâs'-sîd. a. Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plâs'-sîd-lý. ad. Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, plâ'-sît. f. Decree, determination.

X 2

PLACKET,

P L A

PLACKET or **PLAQUET**, plāk'-kīt. f. A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plā'-dzhā-rīzm. f. Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

PLAGIARY, plā'-dzhēr-ý. f. A thief in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

PLAGUE, plā'g. f. Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, plā'g. v. a. To trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.

PLAGUILY, plā'-gīl-ý. ad. Vexatiously, horridly.

PLAGUY, plā'-gý. a. Vexatious, troublesome.

PLAICE, plā'se. f. A flat fish.

PLAID, plād'. f. A striped or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plā'ne. a. Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, plā'ne. ad. Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.

PLAIN, plā'ne. f. Level ground, open, flat, a field of battle.

To PLAIN, plā'ne. v. a. To level, to make even.

To PLAIN, plā'ne. v. n. To lament, to wail. Not used.

PLAINDEALING, plāne-dē'l-īng. a. Acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, plāne-dē'l-īng. f. Management void of art.

PLAINLY, plā'ne-lý. ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, plā'ne-nīs. f. Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.

PLAINT, plā'nt. f. Lamentation, complaint, lament; expression of sorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plā'nt-fūl. a. Complaining, audibly sorrowful.

P L A

PLAINTIFF, plān'-tīf. f. He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.

PLAINTIFF, plā'n-tīf. a. Complaining. A word not in use, being now written plaintive.

PLAINTIVE, plā'ne-tīv. a. Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.

PLAINWORK, plā'ne-wūrķ. f. Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, plā'te. f. A fold, a double.

To PLAIT, plā'te. v. a. To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

PLAITER, plā'te-ūr. f. He that plaits.

PLAN, plān'. f. A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN, plān'. v. a. To scheme, To form in design.

PLANE, plā'ne. f. A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

To PLANE, plā'ne. v. a. To level, to smooth from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, plā'ne-trē. f. The name of a fine tall tree.

PLANET, plān'-īt. f. One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

PLANETARY, plān'-ně-tēr-ý. a. Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plān-nēt'-tý-kél. a. Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, plān'-īt-strūk. a. Blasted.

PLANISPHERE, plān'-ný-sfēr. f. A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plānk'. f. A thick strong board.

To PLANK, plānk'. v. a. To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, plā'-nō-kōn'-ný-kél. a. Level on one side and conical on others.

PLANOCONVEX, plā'-nō-kōn'-véks. a. Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

PLANT, plānt'. f. Any thing produced

duced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling.

To PLANT, plánt'. v. a. To put into the ground in order to grow, to set; to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish, as to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plán'-tídzh. f. An herb.

PLANTAIN, plán'-tín. f. An herb; a tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

PLANTAL, plán'-tál. a. Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plán-tá'-shún. f. The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment.

PLANTED, plán'-tíd. a. This word seems in Shakespeare to signify, settled; well grounded.

PLANTER, plán'-túr. f. One who sows, sets or cultivates; one who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.

PLASH, plásh'. f. A small lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, plásh'. v. a. To interweave branches.

PLASHY, plásh'-ý. a. Watry, filled with puddles.

PLASM, plázm'. f. A mould, a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

PLASTER, plás'-túr. f. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive falve.

To PLASTER, plás'-túr. v. a. To overlay as with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER, plás'-tér-úr. f. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster; one who forms figures in plaster.

PLASTICK, plás'-tík. a. Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, plás'-trún. f. A piece

of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

To PLAT, plát'. v. a. To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plót'. f. A small piece of ground.

PLATANE, plát'-tán. f. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plá'te. f. A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses.

To PLATE, plá'te. v. a. To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATFORM, plát'-fárm. f. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme, a plan.

PLATOON, plá-tó'n. f. A small square body of musketeers.

PLATTER, plát'-túr. f. A large dish, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plá'-dít. f. Applause.

PLAUSIBILITY, plá-zý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plá'-zíbl. a. Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.

PLAUSIBLENESS, plá'-zíbl-nís. f. Speciousness, show of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plá'-zíbl-ly. ad. With fair show, speciously.

PLAUSIVE, plá'-sív. a. Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.

To PLAY, plá'. v. n. To sport, to frolick, to do something not as a task but for pleasure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do something fanciful; to practise sarcastic merriment; to practise illusion; to game, to contend at some game; to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act, used of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to represent a character; to act in any certain character.

To

To **PLAY**, plá'. v. a. To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to use an instrument of musick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically; to act, to perform.

PLAY, plá'. f. Action not imposed, not work; amusement, sport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game; practice in any contest; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an instrument: In play, in jest, not in earnest; room for motion; liberty of acting, swing.

PLAYBOOK, plá'-bók. f. Book of dramattick compositions.

PLAYDAY, plá'-dā. f. Day exempt from tasks or work.

PLAYDEBT, plá'-dér'. f. Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plá'-úr. f. One who plays; an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramattick scenes; a mimick; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner not in earnest, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, plá'-fél-ló. f. Companion in amusement.

PLAYFUL, plá'-fúl. a. Sportive, full of levity.

PLAYGAME, plá'-gāme. f. Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, plá'-hous. f. House where dramattick performances are represented.

PLAYSOME, plá'-súm. a. Wanton, full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, plá'-súm-nís. f. Wantonness, levity.

PLAYTHING, plá'-thing. f. Toy, thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, plá'-rite. f. A maker of plays.

PLEA, plé'. f. The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.

To **PLEACH**, plé'tsh. v. a. To bend, to interweave. Not in use.

To **PLEAD**, plé'd. v. n. To argue

before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To **PLEAD**, plé'd. v. a. To defend, to discuss; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, plé'd-ébl. a. Capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, plé'd-úr. f. One who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against.

PLEADING, plé'd-ing. f. Act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, pléz'-zéns. f. Gaiety, pleasantry. Obsolete.

PLEASANT, pléz'-zént. a. Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.

PLEASANTLY, pléz'-zént-lý. ad. In such a manner as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lightly, ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, pléz'-zént-nís. f. Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, pléz'-zén-try. f. Gaiety, merriment; sprightly saying, lively talk.

To **PLEASE**, plé'z. v. a. To delight, to gratify, to humour; to satisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; To be pleased, to like, a word of ceremony.

To **PLEASE**, plé'z. v. n. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to chuse; to condescend, to comply.

PLEASER, plé'z-úr. f. One that courts favour, one that pleases.

PLEASINGLY, plé'z-ing-lý. ad. In such a manner as to give delight.

PLEASINGNESS, plé'z-ing-nís. f. Quality of giving delight.

PLEASURABLE, plézh'-úr-ébl. a. Delightful, full of pleasure.

PLEASURE, plézh'-úr. f. Delight, gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To

To PLEASURE, plēzh'-ūr. v. a. To please, to gratify.
 PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'-yēn. f. One of the lower people.
 PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'-yēn. a. Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.
 PLEDGE, plēdzh'. f. A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or security, a pawn; a surety, a bail, an hostage.
 To PLEDGE, plēdzh'. v. a. To put in pawn; to give as warrant or security; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.
 PLEDGET, plēdzh'-īt. f. A small mass of lint.
 PLEIADS, plī'-ādz. } f. A north-
 PLEIADES, plī'-ā-dēz. } ern constellation.
 PLENARILY, plēn'-nēr-il-ŷ. ad. Fully, completely.
 PLENARY, plēn'-nēr-ŷ. a. Full, complete.
 PLENARINESS, plēn'-nēr-ŷ-nīs. f. Fulness, completeness.
 PLENILUNARY, plēn"-nŷ-lū'-nēr-ŷ. a. Relating to the full moon.
 PLENIPOTENCE, plē-nīp'-pō-tēns. f. Fulness of power.
 PLENIPOTENT, plē-nīp'-pō-tēt. a. Invested with full power.
 PLENIPOTENTIARY, plēn-nŷ-pō-tēn'-shēr-ŷ. f. A negotiator invested with full power.
 PLENIST, plēn'-īst. f. One that holds all space to be full of matter.
 PLENITUDE, plēn'-nŷ-tshōd. f. Fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plethory; exuberance, abundance, completeness.
 PLENTEOUS, plēn'-tshūs. a. Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.
 PLENTEOUSLY, plēn'-tshūs-lŷ. ad. Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.
 PLENTEOUSNESS, plēn'-tshūs-nīs. f. Abundance, fertility.
 PLENTIFUL, plēn'-tŷ-fūl. a. Co-

pious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.
 PLENTIFULLY, plēn'-tŷ-fūl-ŷ. ad. Copiously, abundantly.
 PLENTIFULNESS, plēn'-tŷ-fūl-nīs. f. The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.
 PLENTY, plēn'-tŷ. f. Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; it is used I think barbarously for PLENTIFUL; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.
 PLEONASM, plē'-ō-nāzm. f. A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.
 PLETHORA, plēth'-ō-rā. f. The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health.
 PLETHORETICK, plēth'-ō-rēt'-īk. } a.
 PLETHORICK, plē-thōr'-īk. } Having a full habit.
 PLETHORY, plēth'-ō-rŷ. f. Fulness of habit.
 PLEVIN, plēv'-vīn. f. In law, a warrant or assurance.
 PLEURISY, plū'-rīs-ŷ. f. An inflammation of the pleura.
 PLEURITICAL, plū'-rīt'-tŷ-kēl. } a.
 PLEURITICK, plū'-rīt'-īk. } Diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.
 PLIABLE, plī'-ēbl. a. Easy to be bent, flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.
 PLIABLENESS, plī'-ēbl-nīs. f. Flexibility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.
 PLIANCY, plī'-ēn-sŷ. f. Easiness to be bent.
 PLIANT, plī'-ēnt. a. Bending, flexible; limber; easy to take a form; easily persuaded.
 PLIANTNESS, plī'-ēnt-nīs. f. Flexibility, toughness.
 PLICATION, plī'-kā-tshōr. } c.
 PLICATION, plī'-kā'-shūn. } Fold, double.
 PLIERS, plī'-ūrz. f. An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.
 To PLIGHT, plī'te. v. a. To pledge,
 To

to give as surety; to braid, to weave. In this last sense obsolete.

PLIGHT, plí'te. f. Condition, state; good case; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not used in this last sense.

PLINTH, plínth'. f. In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

To PLOD, plòd'. v. n. To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

PLODDER, plòd'-dúr. f. A dull heavy laborious man.

PLOT, plòt'. f. A small extent of ground; a conspiracy, a secret design formed against another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; stratagem, secret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, plòt'. v. n. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.

To PLOT, plòt'. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plòt'-túr. f. Conspirator; contriver.

PLOVER, plúv'-vúr. f. A lapwing.

PLOUGH, plow'. f. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

To PLOUGH, plow'. v. n. To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

To PLOUGH, plow'. v. a. To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear, to furrow.

PLOUGHBOY, plow'-boy. f. A boy that follows the plough, a coarse ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plow'-úr. f. One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plow'-lánd. f. A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plow'-mán. f. One that attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustick; a strong laborious man.

PLOUGHMONDAY, plow'-múndý. f. The Monday after Twelfth-day.

PLOUGHSHARE, plow'-sháre. f. The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

PLOUGHTAIL, plow-tá'le. f. The extreme part of the plough, that part which the ploughman holds; figuratively the country, rural life.

To PLUCK, plúk'. v. a. To pull with nimbleness or force, to snatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down; to strip of feathers; To pluck up a heart or spirit, a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.

PLUCK, plúk'. f. A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plúk'-kúr. f. One that plucks.

PLUG, plúg'. f. A stopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plúg'. v. a. To stop with a plug.

PLUM, otherwise written **PLUMB**, plúm'. f. A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

PLUMAGE, plú'-mídzh. f. Feathers, suit of feathers.

PLUMB, plúm'. f. A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plúm'. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

To PLUMB, plúm'. v. a. To sound, to search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plúm'-múr. f. One who works upon lead. Commonly written **PLUMMER**.

PLUMBERY, plúm'-mér-ý. f. Works of lead, the manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plúm-ká'ke. f. Cake made with raisins.

PLUME, plú'me. f. Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of contest; Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME, plú'me. v. a. To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers;

thers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To Plume one's self upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALLUM, plû'me-âl-lûm. f. A kind of asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, plû-mîdzh'-êr-ûs. a. Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plû'-mý-pêd. f. A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLUMMET, plûm'-mît. f. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMOSITY, plû-môs'-sît-ý. f. The state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plû'-mûs. a. Feathery, resembling feathers.

PLUMP, plûmp'. a. Somewhat fat, sleek, full and smooth.

PLUMP, plûmp'. f. A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a number joined in one mass. Little used.

To PLUMP, plûmp'. v. a. To fatten, to swell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plûmp'. v. n. To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.

PLUMP, plûmp'. ad. With a sudden fall.

PLUMPER, plûmp'-ûr. f. Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plûmp'-nîs. f. Fulness, disposition towards fulness.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plûm-pôr'-rîdzh. f. Porridge with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, plûm-pûd'-dîng. f. Pudding made with plums.

PLUMPY, plûmp'-ý. a. Plump, fat.

PLUMY, plû'-mý. a. Feathered, covered with feathers.

To PLUNDER, plûn'-dûr. v. a. To pillage, to rob in a hostile way; to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plûn'-dûr. f. Pillage, spoils gotten in war.

PLUNDERER, plûn'-dêr-ûr. f. Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a robber.

To PLUNGE, plûndzh'. v. a. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry

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into any distress; to force in suddenly.

To PLUNGE, plûndzh'. v. n. To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, plûndzh'. f. Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strait, distress.

PLUNGEON, plûndzh'-ûn. f. A sea bird.

PLUNGER, plûndzh'-ûr. f. One that plunges, a diver.

PLUNKET, plûnk'-ît. f. A kind of blue colour.

PLURAL, plû'-rêl. a. Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plû'-rêl-îst. f. One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, plû-râl'-ît-ý. f. The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.

PLURALLY, plû'-rêl-ý. ad. In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, plûsh'. f. A kind of villous or shaggy cloth, shag.

PLUVIAL, plû'-vyêl. } a. Rainy,
PLUVIOUS, plû'-vyûs. } relating to rain.

To PLY, plý'. v. a. To work on any thing closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately.

To PLY, plý'. v. n. To work, or offer service; to go in a haste, to busy one's self; to bend.

PLY, plý'. f. Bent, turn, bias; plait, fold.

PLYERS, plý'-ûrz. f. See PLIERS.

PNEUMATICAL, pnû-mât'-tîk-êl. } a.

PNEUMATICK, pnû-mât'-tîk. } Moved by wind, relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.

PNEUMATICKS, pnû-mât'-tîks. f. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates;

Y

in

in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, pnũ-mã-tõl'-lõ-dzhỹ. f. The doctrine of spiritual existence.

PNEUMONICK, pnũ-mõn'-nik. f. A medicine for the lungs.

PNEUMONICK, pnũ-mõn'-nik. a. Belonging to the lungs; good for diseases of the lungs.

To POACH, põ'tsh. v. a. To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

To POACH, põ'tsh. v. n. To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, põ'tsh-ũr. f. One who steals game.

POCK, pøk'. f. A pustule raised by the small-pox.

POCKET, pøk'-klt. f. The small bag inserted into clothes.

To POCKET, pøk'-klt. v. a. To put in the pocket; To Pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely; to pass by an affront so as to say nothing of it.

POCKETBOOK, pøk'-klt-bõk. f. A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

POCKETGLASS, pøk'-klt-glãs. f. Portable looking-glass.

POCKHOLE, pøk'-hõle. f. Pit or scar made by the small pox.

POCKINESS, pøk'-kỹ-nls. f. The state of being pocky.

POCKY, pøk'-kỹ. a. Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pøk'-kũ-lẽnt. a. Fit for drink.

POD, pød'. f. The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.

PODAGRICAL, põ-dåg'-grỹ-kẽl. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

PODDER, pød'-dũr. f. One that gathers pease, or any kind of pulse in pods.

PODGE, pødzh'. f. A puddle, a plash.

POEM, põ'-ĩm. f. The work of a poet, a metrical composition.

POESY, põ'-ỹ-sỹ. f. The art of writ-

ing poems; poem, metrical compositions, poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced põ'-zỹ.

POET, põ'-ĩt. f. An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in measure.

POETASTER, põ-ẽ-tãs'-tũr. f. A vile petty poet.

POETESS, põ'-ĩt-tẽs. f. A she poet.

POETICAL, põ-ẽt'-tỹ-kẽl. } a. Ex-

POETICK, põ-ẽt'-tĩk. } pressed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry.

POETICALLY, põ-ẽt'-tỹ-kẽl-ỹ. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

POETICKS, põ-ẽt'-ĩks. f. The doctrine of poetry, the laws and rules to be observed in poetry.

To POETIZE, põ'-ẽt-ize. v. n. To write like a poet.

POETRY, põ'-ĩt-trỹ. f. Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pwoi'-nẽn-sỹ. f. The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.

POIGNANT, pwoi'-nẽnt. a. Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.

POINT, poi'nt. f. The sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag; headland, promontory; a sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place; degree, state; note of distinction in writing, a stop; a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane, as at tables the ace or sise Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game;

game; the particular thing required; particular, instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is shot to the Pointblank or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.

To POINT, poi'nt. v. a. To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to shew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, poi'nt. v. n. To note with the finger, to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen; to show.

POINTED, poi'nt-id. a. Sharp, having a sharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, poi'nt-id-lý. ad. In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, poi'nt-id-nis. f. Sharpness, pickedness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, poi'nt-ll. f. Any thing on a point.

POINTER, poi'nt-úr. f. Any thing that points; a dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

POINTINGSTOCK, poi'nt-ing-stók. f. Something made the object of ridicule.

POINTLESS, poi'nt-lis. a. Blunt, not sharp, obtuse.

POISON, poi'zn. f. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.

To POISON, poi'zn. v. a. To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

POISON-TREE, poi'zn-tré. f. A plant.

POISONER, poi'zn-úr. f. One who poisons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, poi'zn-ús. a. Venomous, having the qualities of poison.

POISONOUSLY, poi'zn-ús-lý. ad. Venomously.

POISONOUSNESS, poi'zn-ús-nis. f. The quality of being poisonous, venomousness.

POITREL, pwoi'-trél. f. Armour for the breast of a horse; a graving tool.

POISE, poi'z. f. Balance, equipoise, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To POISE, poi'z. v. a. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppress with weight.

POKE, pò'ke. f. A pocket, a small bag.

To POKE, pò'ke. v. a. To feel in the dark, to search any thing with a long instrument.

POKER, pò'k-úr. f. The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

POLAR, pò'-lér. a. Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole.

POLARITY, pò-lár'-ít-ý. f. Tendency to the pole.

POLARY, pò'-lér-ý. a. Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.

POLE, pò'le. f. The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

To POLE, pò'le. v. a. To furnish with poles.

POLEAXE, pò'le-áks. f. An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, pò'le-kát. f. The fitchew, a stinking animal.

POLEDAVY, pòl-dá-vý. f. A kind of coarse cloth or canvas.

POLEMICAL, pò-lém'-mý-kél. } a.

POLEMICK, pò-lém'-mík. } Controversial, disputative.

POLEMICK, pò'-lém'-mík. f. A disputant, a controvertist.

POLESTAR, pò'le-flár. f. A star near the pole by which navigators compute

compute their northern latitude, cynosure, lodestar; any guide or director.

POLICE, pò-lî's. f. The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pò-lî'ft. a. Regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.

POLICY, pòl'-lî-ý. f. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POLISH, pòl'-lîsh. v. a. To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners.

To POLISH, pòl'-lîsh. v. n. To answer to the act of polishing, to receive a gloss.

POLISH, pòl'-lîsh. f. Artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, pòl'-lîsh-èbl. a. Capable of being polished.

POLISHER, pòl'-lîsh-úr. f. The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

POLITE, pò-lî'te. a. Glossy, smooth, in this sense only technically used; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, pò-lî'te-ly. ad. With elegance of manners, genteelly.

POLITENESS, pò-lî'te-nîs. f. Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

POLITICAL, pò-lî'tý-kèl. a. Relating to politicks, relating to the administration of publick affairs; cunning, skilful.

POLITICALLY, pò-lî'tý-kèl-ý. ad. With relation to publick administration; artfully, politickly.

POLITICASTER, pò-lî'tý-kâf-túr. f. A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

POLITICIAN, pòl-ly-tîsh'-èn. f. One versed in the arts of government, one skilled in politicks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

POLITICK, pòl'-lî-tîk. a. Political,

civil; prudent, versed in affairs; artful, cunning.

POLITICKLY, pòl'-lî-tîk-ly. ad. Artfully, cunningly.

POLITICKS, pòl'-lî-tîks. f. The science of government, the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

POLITURE, pòl'-ý-tîshúr. f. The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POLITY, pòl'-lî-ý. f. A form of government, civil constitution.

POLL, pò'l. f. The head; a catalogue or list of voters at an election, a register of heads; a fish called generally a chub; a chevin.

To POLL, pò'l. v. n. To lop the top of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to insert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, pòl'-lèrd. f. A tree lopped; the chub fish.

POLLEN, pòl'-lîn. f. A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina, as also a sort of fine bran.

POLLER, pò'-lúr. f. Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pò'l-è'vl. f. Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pòl'-lúk. f. A kind of fish.

POLLTAX, pò'l-táks. f. A tax levied on heads.

To POLLUTE, pòl-lú'te. v. a. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLUTEDNESS, pòl-lú'-tèd-nîs. f. Defilement, the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pòl-lú'-túr. f. Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pòl-lú'-shún. f. The act of defiling; the state of being defiled, defilement.

POLTRON, pòl-tró'n. f. A coward, a scoundrel.

POLY,

POLY, pō'-lŷ. f. An herb.
POLYACOUSTICK, pō-lŷ-ā-kou'f-tlk. f. Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.
POLYANTHOS, pō-lŷ-ān'-thūs. f. A plant, bearing many flowers.
POLYEDRICAL, pō-lŷ-ēd'-dry-kēl. } a.
POLYEDROUS, pō-lŷ-ē'-drūs. } Having many sides.
POLYGAMIST, pō-līg'-gā-mīst. f. One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.
POLYGAMY, pō-līg'-gā-mŷ. f. Plurality of wives.
POLYGLOT, pōl'-lŷ-glōt. a. Having many languages.
POLYGON, pōl'-lŷ-gōn. f. A figure of many angles.
POLYGONAL, pō-līg'-gō-nēl. a. Having many angles.
POLYGRAM, pōl'-lŷ-grām. f. A figure consisting of a great number of lines.
POLYGRAPHY, pō-līg'-grā-fŷ. f. The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.
POLYLOGY, pō-līl'-lō-dzhŷ. f. Talkativeness.
POLYMATHY, pō-līm'-mā-thŷ. f. The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.
POLYPETALOUS, pō-lŷ-pēt'-tēl-ūs. a. Having many petals.
POLYPHONISM, pō-līf'-fō-nīzm. f. Multiplicity of sound.
POLYPODY, pō-līp'-pō-dŷ. f. A plant.
POLYPOUS, pōl'-lŷ-pūs. a. Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.
POLYPUS, pōl'-lŷ-pūs. f. Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature considered by some naturalists as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.
POLYSCOPE, pōl'-lŷ-skōpe. f. A multiplying glass.

POLYSPERMOUS, pō-lŷ-spēr'-mūs. a. Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.
POLYSYLLABICAL, pōl'-lŷ-sīl-lāb'-bŷ-kēl. a. Having many syllables, pertaining to a polysyllable.
POLYSYLLABLE, pōl'-lŷ-sīl-lēbl. A word of many syllables.
POLYTHEISM, pōl'-lŷ-thē'-īzm. f. The doctrine of plurality of gods.
POLYTHEIST, pōl'-lŷ-thē'-īst. f. One that holds plurality of gods.
POMACE, pōm'-mās. f. The refuse of the apple after the cyder is pressed out.
POMACEOUS, pō-mā'-shūs. a. Consisting of apples.
POMADE, pō-mā'de. f. A fragrant ointment.
POMANDER, pōm'-ān-dūr. f. A sweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.
POMATUM, pō-mā'-tūm. f. An ointment.
POMEGRANATE, pōm-grān'-nēt. f. The tree; the fruit.
POMEROY, pūm'-roy. } f. A
POMEROYAL, pūm-roy'-ēl. } sort of apple.
POMIFEROUS, pō-mīf'-fēr-ūs. a. A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.
POMMEL, pūm'-mīl. f. A round ball or knob; the knob that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.
To POMMEL, pūm'-mīl. v. a. To beat black and blue, to bruise, to punch.
POMP, pōmp'. f. Splendor, pride; a procession of splendor and ostentation.
POMPHOLYX, pōm'-fō-līks. f. Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles.
POMPION, pūm'-piun. f. A pumpkin.
POM-

P O N

POMPOUS, pòm'-pūs. a. Splendid, magnificent, grand.

POMPOUSLY, pòm'-pūs-lý. ad. Magnificently, splendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pòm'-pūs-nīs. f. Magnificence, splendor, showiness, ostentatiousness.

POND, pònd'. f. A small pool or lake of water, a basin, water not running or emitting any stream.

To PONDER, pòn'-dūr. v. a. To weigh mentally, to consider, to attend.

To PONDER, pòn'-dūr. v. n. To think, to muse.

PONDERABLE, pòn'-dēr-ēbl. a. Capable to be weighed, measurable by scales.

PONDERAL, pòn'-dēr-ēl. a. Estimated by weight, distinguished from numeral.

PONDERATION, pòn'-dēr-ā'-shùn. f. The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pòn'-dēr-ūr. f. He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pòn-dēr-òs'-sīt-ý. f. Weight, gravity, heaviness.

PONDEROUS, pòn'-dēr-ūs. a. Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.

PONDEROUSLY, pòn'-dēr-ūs-lý. ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pòn'-dēr-ūs-nīs. f. Heaviness, weight, gravity.

PONDWEED, pònd'-wēd. f. A plant.

PONENT, pò'-nēnt. a. Western. Not used.

PONIARD, pòn'-yērd. f. A dagger, a short stabbing weapon.

To PONIARD, pòn'-yērd. v. a. To stab with a poniard.

PONTAGE, pòn'-tīdzh. f. Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTIFF, pòn'-tīf. f. A priest, a high priest; the pope.

PONTIFICAL, pòn-tīf'-fý-kél. a. Belonging to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building: in this sense it is used by Milton only.

PONTIFICAL, pòn-tīf'-fý-kél. f. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

P O P

PONTIFICALLY, pòn-tīf'-fý-kél-ý. ad. In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pòn-tīf'-fý-két. f. Papacy, popedom.

PONTIFICE, pòn'-tý-fīs. f. Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. Little used.

PONTON, pòn-tò'n. f. A floating bridge or invention to pass over water.

PONY, pò'-ný. f. A small horse.

POOL, pò'l. f. A lake of standing water.

POOP, pò'p. f. The hindmost part of the ship.

POOR, pò'r. a. Indigent, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneasy; depressed, low; a word of tenderness, dear; a word of slight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpose; The Poor, those who are in the lowest rank of the community, those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a Poor soil; lean, emaciated, as a Poor horse; without spirit, flaccid.

POORLY, pò'r-lý. ad. Without wealth; with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.

POORJOHN, pò'r-dzhòn. f. A sort of fish.

POORNESS, pò'r-nīs. f. Poverty, indigence, want; meanness, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barrenness.

POORSPIRITED, pò'r-spēr'-īt-íd. a. Mean, cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, pò'r'-spēr'-īt-íd-nīs. f. Meanness, cowardice.

POP, pòp'. f. A small smart quick sound.

To POP, pòp'. v. n. To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion.

To POP, pòp'. v. a. To put out or in suddenly, flily, or unexpectedly; to shift.

POPE, pò'pe. f. The bishop of Rome; a small fish, by some called a ruffe.

POPE-

POP

POPEDOM, pō'pe-dūm. f. Papacy, papal dignity.

POPERY, pō'-pūr-ŷ. f. The religion of the church of Rome.

POPESEYE, pō'pz-ī. f. The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN, pōp'-gūn. f. A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

POPINJAY, pōp'-pīn-dzhā. f. A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

POPISSH, pō'-pīsh. a. Taught by the pope, peculiar to popery.

POPISHLY, pō'-pīsh-lŷ. ad. With tendency to popery, in a popish manner.

POPLAR, pōp'-lēr. f. A tree.

POPPY, pōp'-py. f. A plant.

POPPYHEAD, pōp'-py-hēd. f. The head or pod containing the seed of the poppy.

POPULACE, pōp'-pū-lēs. f. The vulgar, the multitude.

POPULACY, pōp'-pū-lēs-ŷ. f. The common people, the multitude. Little used.

POPULAR, pōp'-pū-lēr. a. Vulgar, plebeian; suitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a Popular distemper.

POPULARITY, pōp-pū-lār'-īt-ŷ. f. Graciousness among the people, state of being favoured by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception: in this sense little used.

POPULARLY, pōp'-pū-lēr-lŷ. ad. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

To POPULATE, pōp'-pū lāte. v. n. To breed people.

POPULATION, pōp-pū-lā'-shūn. f. The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

POPULOUS, pōp'-pū-lūs. a. Full of people, numerously inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pōp'-pū-lūs-lŷ. ad. With much people.

POR

POPULOUSNESS, pōp'-pū-lūs-nīs. f. The state of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, pō'r-flīn. f. China, china ware.

PORCH, pō'rtsh. f. A roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

PORCUPINE, pā'r-kū-pīne. f. A kind of large hedge-hog.

PORE, pō're. f. Spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.

To PORE, pō're. v. n. To look with great intenseness and care.

POREBLIND, pūr'-blīnd. a. Near-sighted, short-sighted.

PORINESS, pō'-rŷ-nīs. f. Fulness of pores.

PORK, pō'rk. f. Swine's flesh.

PORKER, pō'rk-ūr. f. A hog, a pig.

PORKEATER, pō'rk-ēt-ūr. f. One who feeds on pork.

PORKET, pō'rk-īt. f. A young hog.

PORKLING, pō'rk-līng. f. A young pig.

POROSITY, pō-rōs'-sīt-ŷ. f. Quality of having pores.

POROUS, pō'-rūs. a. Having small spiracles or passages.

POROUSNESS, pō'-rūs-nīs. f. The quality of having pores.

PORPHYRE, pā'r-fēr. } f. Marble

PORPHYRY, pā'r-fēr-ŷ. } of a particular kind.

PORPOISE, } pā'r-pūs. f. The sea-

PORPUS, } hog.

PORRACEOUS, pōr-rā'-shūs. a. Greenish.

PORRECTION, pōr-rék'-shūn. f. The act of reaching forth.

PORRET, pōr'-rīt. f. A scallion.

PORRIDGE, pōr'-rīdzh. f. Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.

PORRIDGEPOT, pōr'-rīdzh-pōt. f. The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PORRINGER, pōr'-rīn-dzhūr. f. A vessel in which broth is eaten; it seems in Shakespeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.

PORT, pō'rt. f. A harbour, a safe station

station for ships; a gate, Shew all thy praises within the Ports of the daughter of Sion; the aperture in a ship at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Portugal.

PORTABLE, pòrt-ébl. a. Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one; such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufferable, sup-portable.

PORTABLENESS, pòrt-ébl-nís. f. The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pòrt-ldzh. f. The price of carriage; porthole.

PORTAL, pàr-tél. f. A gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

PORTANCE, pàr-téns. f. Air, mien; demeanour. Obsolete.

PORTASS, pàr-tás. f. A breviary, a prayerbook. Obsolete.

PORTCRAYON, pòrt-krâ'-ôn. f. A pencil case.

PORTCULLIS, pòrt-kúl'-lís. f. A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To PORTCULLIS, pòrt-kúl'-lís. v.a. To bar, to shut up.

PORTED, pòr-tíd. a. Borne in a certain or regular order.

To PORTEND, pòr-ténd'. v.a. To foretoken, to foreshow as omens.

PORTENSION, pòr-tén'-shùn. f. The act of foretokening.

PORTENT, pòr-tént'. f. Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening misery.

PORTENTOUS, pòr-tén'-tús. a. Monstrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.

PORTER, pòr-túr. f. One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burthens for hire; a kind of strong beer.

PORTERAGE, pòr-tér-idzh. f. Money paid for carriage.

PORTFIRE, pòrt'-fíre. f. A kind of fire or match for discharging cannon.

PORTHOLE, pòrt'-hòle. f. One of the holes in the side of a ship through which the cannon are presented.

PORTICO, pàr-tý-kò. f. A covered walk, a piazza.

PORTION, pòr-shùn. f. A part; a part assigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.

To PORTION, pòr-shùn. v.a. To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, pòr-shùn-úr. f. One that divides.

PORTLINESS, pòrt-lý-nís. f. Dignity of mien, grandeur of demeanour.

PORTLY, pòrt-lý. a. Grand of mien; bulky, swelling.

PORTMAN, pòrt-mán. f. An inhabitant or burghers, as those of the cinque ports.

PORTMANTEAU, pòrt-mán'-tò. f. A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

PORTRAIT, pòr-trét. f. A picture drawn after the life.

PORTRAITURE, pòr-tré-tshòr. f. Picture, painted resemblance.

To PORTRAY, pòr-trá'. v.a. To paint, to describe by picture; to adorn with pictures.

PORTRESS, pòr-trís. f. A female guardian of a gate.

PORY, pò'-ry. a. Full of pores.

To POSE, pò'ze. v.a. To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a stand or stop.

POSER, pò'z-úr. f. One that asketh questions to try capacities, an examiner.

POSITED, pòz'-zit-id. a. Placed; ranged.

POSITION, pò-zísh'-ùn. f. State of being placed, situation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants.

POSITIONAL, pò-zísh'-ùn-él. a. Respecting position.

POSITIVE, pòz'-zit-iv. a. Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.

POSI-

POSITIVELY, pòz'-zít-iv-lý. ad. Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.

POSITIVENESS, pòz'-zít-iv-nís. f. Actuality, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence.

POSITURE, pòz'-zít-tshúr. f. The manner in which any thing is placed.

POSNET, pòz'-nít. f. A little bason; a porringer; a skillet.

POSSE, pòs'-sè. f. An armed power.

To POSSESS, pùz-zés'. v. a. To have as an owner, to be master of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to seize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to affect by intestine power.

POSSESSION, pùz-zésh'-ún. f. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

POSSESSIVE, pùz-zés'-sív. a. Having possession.

POSSESSORY, pòz'-zéf-súr-ý. a. Having possession.

POSSESSOR, pùz-zés'-súr. f. Owner, master, proprietor.

POSSET, pòs'-sít. f. Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

POSSIBILITY, pòs'-fý-blí'-ít-ý. f. The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.

POSSIBLE, pòs'-sibl. a. Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

POSSIBLY, pòs'-sib-lý. ad. By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurd.

POST, pòst'. f. A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of travelling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber set erect.

To POST, pòst. v. n. To travel with speed.

To POST, pòst. v. a. To fix opprobriously on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically, to transcribe from one book into another; to delay, obsolete.

POSTAGE, pòst'-ídzh. f. Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, pòst-boy. f. Courier, boy that rides post.

POSTCHAISE, pòst-shá'z. f. A chaise let for hire, a chaise like one let for hire.

POSTCHARIOT, pòst-tshár'-yút. f. A chariot let for hire, a chariot accommodated to speedy travelling.

POSTCOACH, pòst-kò'tsh. f. A coach let for hire, a coach in which people travel with expedition.

To POSTDATE, pòst-dá'te. v. a. To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, pòst-dí-lú'-vyén. a. Posterior to the flood.

POSTDILUVIAN, pòst-dí-lú'-vyén. f. One that lived since the flood.

POSTER, pòst-úr. f. A courier, one that travels hastily.

POSTERIOR, pòs-té'-ryúr. a. Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

POSTERIOURS, pòs-té'-ryúrz. f. The hinder parts.

POSTERIORITY, pòs-té'-ryór'-ít-ý. f. The state of being after, opposite to PRIORITY.

POSTERITY, pòs-tér'-ít-ý. f. Succeeding generations, descendants.

POSTERN, pòs'-térn. f. A small gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, pòst-égz-ís'-téns. f. Future existence.

POSTHASTE, pòst-háste. f. Haste like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, pòst-hórse. f. A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pòst-hous. f. Post-office, house where letters are taken and dispatched.

POSTHUMOUS, pòst-hú-mús. a. Done, had, or published after one's death.

POSTIL, pòs'-tíl. f. Gloss, marginal notes.

To POSTIL, pòs'-tíl. v. a. To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, pòs'-tíl-úr. f. One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, pòs-tíl'-lyún. f. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach; one who guides a post-chaise.

P O S

POSTLIMINIOUS, pòst-lím-mín'-yús. a. Done or contrived subsequently.

POSTMAN, pòst-mán. f. A man who rides with the mail, a letter-carrier.

POSTMASTER, pòst-más-túr. f. One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pòst-más-túr-dzhén"-ér-él. f. He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pòst-mér-idzh'-én. a. Being in the afternoon.

POSTOFFICE, pòst-òf-fis. f. Office where letters are delivered to the post, a posthouse.

To POSTPONE, pòst-pò'ne. v. a. To put off, to delay; to set in value below something else.

POSTROAD, pòst-ròde. f. The road on which the post travels.

POSTSCRIPT, pòst-skript. f. The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

POSTTOWN, pòst-town. f. A town through which the post passes, a town where there is a postoffice.

To POSTULATE, pòs'-tshù-làte. v. a. To beg or assume without proof.

POSTULATE, pòs'-tshù-lét. f. Position supposed or assumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pòs'-tshù-là'-shùn. f. The act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.

POSTULATORY, pòs'-tshù-là-túr-ý. a. Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.

POSTULATUM, pòs'-tshù-là'-tùm. f. Position assumed without proof.

POSTURE, pà's-tshùr. f. Place, situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition.

To POSTURE, pà's-tshùr. v. a. To put in any particular place or disposition.

POSTUREMASTER, pòs'-tshùr-más-túr. f. One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

P O T

POSY, pò'-zý. f. A motto on a ring; a bunch of flowers.

POT, pòt'. f. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a pewter vessel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to Pot, to be destroyed or devoured.

To POT, pòt'. v. a. To preserve seasoned in pots; to inclose in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pò'-tèbl. a. Such as may be drank; drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pò'-tèbl-nis. f. Drinkableness.

POTARGO, pò-tà'r-gò. f. A West Indian pickle.

POTASH, pòt'-àsh. f. Potash is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pò-tà'-shùn. f. Drinking bout, draught.

POTATO, pò-tà'-tò. f. An esculent root.

POTBELLIED, pòt'-bèl-lýd. a. Having a swollen paunch.

POTBELLY, pòt'-bèl-lý. f. A swelling paunch.

To POTCH, pòtsh'. v. a. To thrust, to push, obsolete; to poach, to boil slightly.

POTCOMPANION, pòt"-kùm-pàn'-nyùn. f. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY, pò'-tén-sý. f. Power, influence; efficacy, strength.

POTENT, pò'-tént. a. Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pò'-tén-tàte. f. Monarch, prince, sovereign.

POTENTIAL, pò'-tén'-shèl. a. Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pò'-tén-shàl'-it-ý. f. Possibility, not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pò'-tén'-shèl-ý. ad. In power or possibility, not in act or positively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pŏ'-tént-lý. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pŏ'-tént-nis. f. Powerfulness, might, power.

POTGUN, pŏt'-gún. f. A gun which makes a small smart noise.

POTHANGER, pŏt'-háng-úr. f. Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pŏth'-ĕ-kér-ý. f. One who compounds and sells medicines.

POTHER, pŏth'-úr. f. Bustle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, pŏth'-úr. v. a. To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

POTHERB, pŏt'-hərb. f. An herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, pŏt'-hŏk. f. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with, also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pŏ'-shùn. f. A draught, commonly a physical draught.

POTLID, pŏt'-lid. f. The cover of a pot.

POTSHERD, pŏt'-shĕrd. f. A fragment of a broken pot.

POTTAGE, pŏt'-tídz. f. Any thing boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pŏt'-túr. f. A maker of earthen vessels.

POTTERN-ORE, pŏt'-tĕrn-ŏre. f. Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels.

POTTERY, pŏt'-tĕr-ý. f. The work of a potter, the place where earthenware is made.

POTTING, pŏt'-tíag. part. a. Drinking.

POTTLE, pŏt'l. f. Liquid measure containing four pints.

POTULENT, pŏt'-ŭ-lént. a. Fit to drink; nearly drunk.

POTVALIANT, pŏt'-vál-yént. a. Heated with courage by strong drink.

POUCH, pou'tsh. f. A small bag, a pocket; applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.

To POUCH, pou'tsh. v. a. To pocket; to swallow; to pout, to hang down the lip.

POVERTY, pŏv'-vúr-tý. f. Indigence, necessity; meanness, defect.

POULT, pou't. f. A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.

POULTERER, pŏl'-tĕr-úr. f. One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pŏ'l-tis. f. A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pŏ'l-tis. v. a. To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTRY, pŏ'l-trý. f. Domestick fowls.

POUNCE, pou'nse. f. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach.

To POUNCE, pou'nse. v. a. To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, pou'nst. a. Furnished with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, pou'n-sít-bŏks. f. A small box perforated.

POUND, pou'nd. f. A certain weight, consisting in Troy weight of twelve, in Averdupois of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings; a pinfold, an inclosure, a prison in which beasts are inclosed.

To POUND, pou'nd. v. a. To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, pound'-ídzh. f. A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, pound'-úr. f. The name of a heavy large pear; any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a ten Pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; a pestle.

To POUR, pŏ'-úr. v. a. To let some liquid out of a vessel or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued course.

To POUR, pŏ'-úr. v. n. To flow rapidly; to rush tumultuously.

POURER, pŏ'-úr-úr. f. One that pours.

POUT, pout'. f. A kind of fish, a

cod-fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

To **POUT**, pout'. v. n. To look swollen by thrusting out the lips; to gape, to hang prominent.

POWDER, pow'-dūr. f. Dust, any body comminuted; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.

To **POWDER**, pow'-dūr. v. a. To reduce to dust, to comminute, to pound small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt, to sprinkle with salt.

POWDERBOX, pow'-dūr-bōks. f. A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDER-CHESTS, pow'-dūr-tshēsts. f. Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERHORN, pow'-dūr-hārn. f. A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERING-TUB, pow'-dūr-ing-tūb. f. The vessel in which meat is salted; the place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

POWDERMILL, pow'-dūr-mīl. f. The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-ROOM, pow'-dūr-rōm. f. The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDERY, pow'-dūr-ŷ. f. Dusty, friable.

POWER, pow'-ūr. f. Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; sovereign, potentate; one invested with dominion; divinity; host, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pow'-ūr-fūl. a. Invested with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty, efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pow'-ūr-fūl-ŷ. ad. Potently, mightily, efficaciously, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pow'-ūr-fūl-nīs. f. Power, efficacy, might,

POWERLESS, pow'-ūr-līs. a. Weak, impotent.

POX, pōks'. f. Pustules, efflorescences; the venereal disease.

To **POZE**, pō'ze. v. a. To puzzle. See **POSE** and **APPOSE**.

PRACTICABLE, prāk'-tŷ-kēbl. a. Performable, feasible, capable to be practised; affailable, fit to be assailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prāk'-tŷ-kēbl-nīs. f. Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prāk'-tŷ-kēb-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prāk'-tŷ-kēl. a. Relating to action, not merely speculative.

PRACTICALLY, prāk'-tŷ-kēl-ŷ. ad. In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prāk'-tŷ-kēl-nīs. f. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prāk'-tīs. f. The habit of doing any thing; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

PRACTICK, prāk'-tīk. a. Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To **PRACTISE**, prāk'-tīs. v. a. To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess, as To Practise law or physick; to use in order to habit and dexterity.

To **PRACTISE**, prāk'-tīs. v. n. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to transact, to negotiate secretly; to use bad arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT, prāk'-tīz-ānt. f. An agent. Not in use.

PRACTISER, prāk'-tīs-fūr. f. One that practises any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

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PRACTITIONER, prāk-tīsh'-ūn-ūr. f. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCOGNITA, prē'-kōg'-nŷ-tā. f. Things previously known in order to understand something else.

PRAGMATICK, prāg-māt'-tīk. } a.

PRAGMATICAL, prāg-māt'-tŷ-kēl. }
Meddling, impertinently busy, assuming business without invitation.

PRAGMATICALLY, prāg-māt'-tŷ-kēl-ŷ. ad. Meddlingly, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prāg-māt'-tŷ-kēl-nīs. f. The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prā'ze. f. Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

To PRAISE, prā'ze. v. a. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

PRAISEFUL, prā'ze-fūl. a. Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, prā'-zūr. f. One who praises, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, prā'ze-wūr-thŷ. a. Commendable, deserving praise.

PRAME, prā'me. f. A flat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, prāns'e. v. n. To spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

To PRANK, prānk'. v. a. To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRANK, prānk'. f. A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

To PRATE, prā'te. v. n. To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prā'te. f. Tattle, slight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prā'-tūr. f. An idle talker, a chatterer.

PRATINGLY, prā'-tīng-lŷ. ad. With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

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To PRATTLE, prāt'l. v. n. To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prāt'l. f. Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTLE, prāt'-lūr. f. A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prāv'-it-ŷ. f. Corruption, badness, malignity.

PRAWN, prā'n. f. A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger.

To PRAY, prā'. v. n. To make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively; I Pray, or, Pray, singly, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

To PRAY, prā'. v. a. To supplicate, to implore, to address with petitions; to ask for as a suppliant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prā're. f. Petition to heaven; entreaty, submissive importunity.

PRAYERBOOK, prā're-bōk. f. Book of publick or private devotions.

To PREACH, prē'tsh. v. n. To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

To PREACH, prē'tsh. v. a. To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publickly, to teach with earnestness.

PREACHER, prē'tsh-ūr. f. One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.

PREACHMENT, prē'tsh-mēnt. f. A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt.

PREAMBLE, prē-ām'bl. f. Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREAPPREHENSION, prē'-āp-prē-hēn"-shūn. f. An opinion formed before examination.

PREBEND, prēb'-lnd. f. A stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PREBENDARY, prēb'-in-dēr-ŷ. f. A stipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prē-kā'-ryūs. a. Dependant, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.

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PRECARIOUSLY, prě-kā'-ryŭf-lŷ. ad. Uncertainly, by dependance, dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prě-kā'-ryŭf-nŷ. f. Uncertainty, dependance on others.

PRECAUTION, prě-kā'-shŭn. f. Preservative caution, preventive measures.

To PRECAUTION, prě-kā'-shŭn. v. a. To warn beforehand.

PRECEDANEOUS, prě-lě-dā'-nyŭs. a. Previous, antecedent.

To PRECEDE, prě-sě'd. v. a. To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prě-sě'-dēns. } f.

PRECEDENCY, prě-sě'-dēn-sŷ. } f. The act or state of going before, priority; something going before, something past; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

PRECEDENT, prě-sě'-dēnt. a. Former, going before.

PRECEDENT, prě-sě'-dēnt. f. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times, any thing done before of the same kind.

PRECEDENTLY, prě-sě'-dēnt-lŷ. ad. Beforehand.

PRECENTOR, prě-sēn'-tŭr. f. He that leads the choir.

PRECEPT, prě-sēpt. f. A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

PRECEPTIAL, prě-sēp'-shēl. a. Consisting of precepts.

PRECEPTIVE, prě-sēp'-tīv. a. Containing precepts, giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, prě-sēp'-tŭr. f. A teacher, a tutor.

PRECESSION, prě-sēsh'-ŭn. f. The act of going before.

PRECINCT, prě-sīnkt. f. Outward limit, boundary.

PRECIOSITY, prě-shōs'-it-y. f. Value, preciousness; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUS, prěsh'-ŭs. a. Valuable, being of great worth; costly, of great price, as a Precious stone.

PRECIOUSLY, prěsh'-ŭf-lŷ. ad. Valuably, to a great price.

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PRECIOUSNESS, prěsh'-ŭf-nŷ. f. Valuableness, worth, price.

PRECIPICE, prěs'-sīp-ŷs. f. A headlong steep, a fall perpendicular.

PRECIPITANCE, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tēns. }

PRECIPITANCY, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tēn-sŷ. } f. Rash haste, headlong haste.

PRECIPITANT, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tēnt. a. Falling or rushing headlong; hasty, urged with violent haste; rashly hurried.

PRECIPITANTLY, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tēnt-lŷ. ad. In headlong haste, in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECIPITATE, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tāte. v. a. To throw headlong, to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymistry opposed to Sublime.

To PRECIPITATE, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tāte. v. n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.

PRECIPITATE, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tēt. a. Steeply falling; headlong, hasty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tēt. f. A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tēt-lŷ. ad. Headlong, steeply down; hastily, in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, prě-sīp-pŷ-tāshŭn. f. The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste; in chymistry, subsistence, contrary to sublimation.

PRECIPITOUS, prě-sīp'-pŷ-tŭs. a. Headlong, steep; hasty, sudden; rash, heady.

PRECISE, prě-sī'se. a. Exact, strict, nice, having strict and determinate limitations; formal, finical.

PRECISELY, prě-sī'se-lŷ. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; with superstitious formality, with too much scrupulosity.

PRECISENESS, prě-sī'se-nŷ. f. Exactness, rigid nicety.

PRECISIAN, prě-sīzh'-ēn. f. One who

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who limits or restrains; one who is superstitiously rigorous.

PRECISION, prě-sizh'-ún. f. Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, prě-si'-siv. a. Exactly limiting.

To PRECLUDE, prě-klú'd. v. a. To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, prě-kô'-shús. a. Ripe before the time.

PRECOSITY, prě-kôs'-sít-ý. f. Ripeness before the time.

To PRECOGITATE, prě-kôdzh'-ít-tâte. v. a. To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prě'-kôg-nish'-ún. f. Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, prě'-kôn-sě't. f. An opinion previously formed.

To PRECONCEIVE, prě'-kôn-sě''v. v. a. To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, prě'-kôn-fěp'-shún. f. Opinion previously formed.

PRECONTRACT, prě-kôn'-trákt. f. A contract previous to another.

To PRECONTRACT, prě'-kôn-trákt''. v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURSE, prě-kurs'e. f. Forerunning.

PRECURSOR, prě-kúr'-fôr. f. Forerunner, harbinger.

PREDACEOUS, prě-dâ'-shús. a. Living by prey.

PREDAL, prě-dél. a. Robbing, practising plunder.

PREDATORY, prěd'-dâ-túr-ý. a. Plundering, practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.

PREDECEASED, prě'-dě-sě''ft. a. Dead before.

PREDECESSOR, prěd'-ě-fēs'-fúr. f. One that was in any state or place before another; ancestor.

PREDESTINARIAN, prě'-dēs-tý-nâ''-ryén. f. One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To PREDESTINATE, prě-dēs'-tý-nâte. v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

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PREDESTINATION, prě'-dēs-tý-nâ''-shún. f. Fatal decree, preordination.

PREDESTINATOR, prě-dēs'-tý-nâ-túr. f. One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

To PREDESTINE, prě-dēs'-tín. v. a. To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prě'-dē-tér-mín-â''-shún. f. Determination made beforehand.

To PREDETERMINE, prě'-dē-tér''-mín. v. a. To doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, prě'-dzhél. a. Consisting of farms.

PREDICABLE, prěd'-dý-kébl. a. Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDICABLE, prěd'-dý-kébl. f. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, prě-dík'-ká-mént. f. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures, called also category; class or kind described by any definitive marks.

PREDICAMENTAL, prěd'-dý-ká-mén'-tél. a. Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, prěd'-dý-ként. f. One that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE, prěd'-dý-kâte. v. a. To affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, prěd'-dý-két. f. That which is affirmed of the subject, as Man is rational.

PREDICATION, prěd'-ý-kâ'-shún. f. Affirmation concerning any thing.

To PREDICT, prě-díkt'. v. a. To foretell, to foreshow.

PREDICTION, prě-dík'-shún. f. Prophecy, declaration of something future.

PREDICTOR, prě-dík'-túr. f. Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prě'-dý-dzēs''-tshún. f. Digestion too soon performed.

To PREDISPOSE, prě'-dîf-pô''ze. v. a. To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, prě'-dîf-pô-zîsh''-ûn. f. Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, prě-dom'-mý-néns. f. Prevalence, superiority, ascendancy, superior influence.

PREDOMINANCY, prě-dôm'-mý-nén-sý. f. Prevalence, superiority, ascendancy, superior influence.

PREDOMINANT, prě-dôm'-mý-nént. a. Prevalent, supreme in influence, ascendent.

To PREDOMINATE, prě-dôm'-mý-nâte. v. n. To prevail, to be ascendent, to be supreme in influence.

To PRE-ELECT, prě'-ê-lékt''. v. a. To chuse by previous decree.

PRE-EMINENCE, prě'-ém''-mý-néns. f. Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, prě'-ém''-mý-nént. a. Excellent above others.

PRE-EMPTION, prě'-ém''-shûn. f. The right of purchasing before another.

To PRE-ENGAGE, prě'-în-gă''dzh. v. a. To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prě'-în-gă''dzh-mént. f. Precedent obligation.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, prě'-êf-tăb''-lîsh. v. a. To settle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prě'-êf-tăb''-lîsh-mént. f. Settlement beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST, prě'-êgz-îst''. v. n. To exist beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, prě'-êgz-îs''-téns. f. Existence beforehand, existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, prě'-êgz-îs''-tént. a. Existent beforehand, preceding in existence.

PREFACE, prěf'-fēs. f. Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something proemial.

To PREFACE, prěf'-fēs. v. n. To say something introductory.

To PREFACE, prěf'-fēs. v. a. To introduce by something proemial; to face, to cover.

PREFACER, prěf'-fēs-ûr. f. The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, prěf'-fē-tûr-ý. a. Introductory.

PREFECT, prě'-fēkt. f. Governor, commander.

PREFECTURE, prě'-fēk'-tshûr. f. Command, office of government.

To PREFER, prě'-fēr'. v. a. To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raise; to offer solemnly, to propose publickly, to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, prěf'-fēr-ēbl. a. Eligible before something else.

PREFERABLENES, prěf'-fēr-ēbl-nîs. f. The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prěf'-fēr-ēb-lý. ad. In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, prěf'-fēr-ēns. f. The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

PREFERMENT, prě'-fēr'-mént. f. Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, prě'-fēr'-rûr. f. One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, prě'-fig'-gû-râte. v. n. To shew by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION, prě'-fig'-û-rât''-shûn. f. Antecedent representation.

To PREFIGURE, prě'-fig'-gûre. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent representation.

To PREFIX, prě'-fîks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.

PREFIX, prě'-fîks. f. Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

PREFIXION, prě'-fîk'-shûn. f. The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, prě'-fâ''rm. v. a. To form beforehand.

PREGNANCY, prég'-nén-sý. f. The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.

PREGNANT, prég'-nént. a. Teeming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

PREGNANTLY, prég'-nént-lý. ad. Fruitfully, fully.

PREGUSTATION, pré'-gúst-tá"-shùn. f. The act of tasting before another.

To PREJUDGE, pré'-júdzh". v. a. To determine any question beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To PREJUDICATE, pré'-dzhò"-dý-káte. v. a. To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, pré'-dzhò"-dý-két. a. Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossession.

PREJUDICATION, pré'-dzhò"-dý-ká"-shùn. f. The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, préd'-dzhú-dís. f. Prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To PREJUDICE, préd'-dzhú-dís. v. a. To prepossess with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised; to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, préd'-dzhú-dísh'-él. a. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, préd'-dzhú-dísh'-él-nís. f. The state of being prejudicial, mischievousness.

PRELACY, prél'-lét-sý. f. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops.

PRELATE, prél'-lét. f. An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

PRELITICAL, pré-lát'-tý-kél. a. Relating to prelate or prelacy.

PRELATION, pré-lá'-shùn. f. Pre-

ference, setting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prél'-lá-tshúr. f.

PRELATURESHIP, prél'-lá-tshúr-shíp. f. }
The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, pré-lék'-shùn. f. Reading, lecture.

PRELIBATION, pré'-lí-bá"-shùn. f. Taste beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, pré-lím'-ín-ér-y. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, pré-lím'-ín-ér-y. f. Something previous, preparatory measures.

PRELUDE, prél'-lúd. f. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory, something that only shews what is to follow.

To PRELUDE, pré-lú'd. v. a. To serve as an introduction, to be previous to. Not used.

PRELUDIOUS, pré-lú'-dzhús. a. Previous, introductory.

PRELUSIVE, pré-lú'-sív. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, pré'-má-tú"re. a. Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.

PREMATURELY, pré'-má-tú"re-lý. ad. Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, pré'-má-tú"re-nís. f. }

PREMATURITY, pré'-má-tú"re-ít-y. f. }
Too great haste, unseasonable earliness.

To PREMEDITATE, pré-méd'-ít-táte. v. a. To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, pré-méd'-ít-tá"-shùn. f. Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREMIERIT, pré-mér'-rít. v. a. To deserve before.

PREMICES, prém'-ís-síz. f. First fruits.

PREMIER, prém'-yér. a. First, chief.

To PREMISE, prě-mí'ze. v. a. To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense not in use.

PREMISES, prēm'-is-siz. f. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, houses or lands.

PREMIUM, prě'-myùm. f. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.

To PREMONISH, prě-mōn'-nīsh. v. a. To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prě-mōn'-nīsh-mēt. f. Previous information.

PREMONITION, prě'-mō-nīsh"-ùn. f. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prě-mōn'-nī-tūr-ý. a. Previously advising.

To PREMONSTRATE, prě-mōn'-strāte. v. a. To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prēm'-mū-nī-rě. f. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred; a difficulty, a distress.

PREMUNITION, prě'-mū-nīsh"-ùn. f. An anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE, prě-nōm'-mīn-āte. v. a. To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prě'-nōm-mī-nā"-shùn. f. The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, prě-nō'-shùn. f. Foreknowledge, prescience.

PRENTICE, prěn'-tis. f. One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.

PRENTICESHIP, prěn'-tis-shīp. f. The servitude of an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, prě'-nūn-shā"-shùn. f. The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prě-ōk'-kū-pěn-sý. f. The act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prě-ōk'-kū-pāte. v. a. To anticipate; to prepossess, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prě'-ōk-kū-pā"-shùn. f. Anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prě-ōk'-kū-pý. v. a. To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prě-ōm'-mīn-āte. v. a. To prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prě'-ō-pīn"-yùn. f. Opinion antecedently formed, prepossession.

To PREORDAIN, prě'-ōr-dā"ne. v. a. To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prě'-ā'r-dīn-ēns. f. Antecedent decree, first decree.

PREORDINATION, prě'-ōr-dīn-ā"-shùn. f. The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prěp-ēr-ā"-shùn. f. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; any thing made by process of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prě-pār'-rā-tív. a. Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prě-pār'-rā-tív. f. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.

PREPARATIVELY, prě-pār'-rā-tív-ly. ad. Previously, by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, prě-pār'-rā-tūr-ý. a. Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.

To PREPARE, prě-pā're. v. a. To fit for any thing, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular process, as he prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE, prě-pā're. v. n. To take previous measures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prě-pār'-īd-ly. ad. By proper precedent measures.

PREPAREDNESS, prě-pār'-īd-nīs. f. State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prě-pār'-ūr. f. One that pre-

prepares, one that previously fits; that which fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, prĕ-pĕns'e. } a. Fore-
PREPENSED, prĕ-pĕnst'. } thought,
preconceived, contrived beforehand,
as malice Prepenſe.

To PREPONDER, prĕ-pŏn'-dŭr. v.a.
To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, prĕ-pŏn'-
dĕr-ĕns. }
PREPONDERANCY, prĕ-pŏn'-
dĕr-ĕn-sŷ. } f.
The ſtate of outweighing, ſuperio-
rity of weight.

To PREPONDERATE, prĕ-pŏn-
dĕr-āte. v.a. To outweigh, to over-
power by weight; to overpower by
ſtronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-
āte. v.n. To exceed in weight; to
exceed in influence or power analo-
gous to weight.

PREPONDERATION, prĕ'-pŏn-
dĕr-ā"-ſhŭn. f. The act or ſtate of
outweighing any thing.

To PREPOSE, prĕ-pŏ'ze. v.a. To
put before.

PREPOSITION, prĕp-pŏ-zīſh'-ŭn.
f. In grammar, a particle govern-
ing a caſe.

PREPOSITOR, prĕ-pŏz'-zīt-ŭr. f. A
ſcholar appointed by the maſter to
overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSESS, prĕ'-pŭz-zēs". v.a.
To fill with an opinion unexamined,
to prejudice.

PREPOSSESSION, prĕ'-pŭz-zēſh'-
ŭn. f. Preoccupation, firſt poſſeſ-
ſion; prejudice, preconceived opi-
nion.

PREPOSTEROUS, prĕ-pŏs'-tĕr-ŭs.
a. Having that firſt which ought to
be laſt, wrong, abſurd, perverted;
applied to perſons, fooliſh, abſurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, prĕ-pŏs'-tĕr-
ŭs-lŷ. ad. In a wrong ſituation, ab-
ſurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prĕ-pŏs'-
tĕr-ŭs-nŷs. f. Abſurdity, wrong or-
der or method.

PREPOTENCY, prĕ-pŏ'-tĕn-sŷ. f.
Superior power, predominance.

PREPUCE, prĕ'-pŭs. f. That which
covers the glans, foreſkin.

To PREREQUIRE, prĕ'-rĕ-kwī're.
v.a. To demand previously.

PREREQUISITE, prĕ-rĕk'-kwīz-īt.
a. Something previously neceſſary.

PREROGATIVE, prĕ-rŏg'-gā-tīv. f.
An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

PREROGATIVED, prĕ-rŏg'-gā-tīvd.
a. Having an excluſive privilege,
having prerogative.

PRESAGE, prĕs'-sādzh. f. Prognos-
tick, preſenſion of futurity.

To PRESAGE, prĕ-sā'dzhe. v.a. To
forebode, to foreknow, to foretel,
to prophesy; to foretoken, to fore-
ſhow.

PRESAGEMENT, prĕ-sā'dzhe-
mĕnt. f. Forebodement, preſenſion;
foretoken.

PRESBYTER, prĕz'-bŷ-tĕr. f. A
prieſt; a preſbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAN, prĕz-bŷ-tĕ'-ryĕn.
a. Conſiſting of elders, a term for
a modern form of eccleſiaſtical go-
vernment.

PRESBYTERIAN, prĕz-bŷ-tĕ'-ryĕn.
f. An abettor of preſbytery or cal-
viniſtical diſcipline.

PRESBYTERY, prĕz'-bŷ-tĕr-ŷ. f.
Body of elders, whether prieſts or
laymen.

PRESCIENCE, prĕ'-ſhĕns. f. Fore-
knowledge, knowledge of future
things.

PRESCIENT, prĕ'-ſhĕnt. a. Fore-
knowing, prophetick.

PRESCIOUS, prĕ'-ſhŭs. a. Having
foreknowledge.

To PRESCIND, prĕ-sīnd'. v.a. To
cut off, to abſtract.

PRESCINDENT, prĕ-sīnd'-ĕnt. a.
Abſtracting.

To PRESCRIBE, prĕs'-ſkrī'be. v.a.
To ſet down authoritatively, to or-
der, to direct; to direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, prĕs'-ſkrī'be. v.n.
To influence by long cuſtom; to in-
fluence arbitrarily; to form a cuſ-
tom which has the force of law; to
write medical directions and forms
of medicine.

PRESCRIPT, prĕ'-ſkrīpt. a. Direct-
ed, accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, prĕ'-ſkrīpt. f. Direc-
tions, precept, model preſcribed.

PRESCRIPTION, prě-skrip'-shùn. f. Rules produced and authorised by custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESEANCE, prě-sě'-ěns. f. Priority of place in sitting.

PRESENCE, préz'-zěns. f. State of being present; state of being in the view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port, air, mien, demeanour; readiness at need, quickness at expedients; the person of a superior.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, préz'-zěns-tshám-búr. } f.

PRESENCE-ROOM, préz'-zěns-ròm. }

The room in which a great person receives company.

PRESESSION, prě-sěn'-shùn. f. Perception beforehand.

PRESENT, préz'-zěnt. a. Not absent, being face to face, being at hand; not past, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgotten; not abstracted, not absent of mind, attentive; The Present, an elliptical expression for The present time, the time now existing; At Present, at the present time, now.

PRESENT, préz'-zěnt. f. A gift, a donative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To PRESENT, prě-zěnt'. v. a. To place in the presence of a superior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

PRESENTABLE, prě-zěnt'-ěbl. a. What may be presented.

PRESENTANEOUS, préz'-zěnt-tá'-nyús. a. Ready, quick, immediate.

PRESENTATION, préz'-zěnt-tá'-shùn. f. The act of presenting; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition.

PRESENTATIVE, prě-zěnt'-tá-tív. a. Such as that presentations may be made of it.

PRESENTEE, préz'-zěnt-tě'. f. One presented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, prě-zěnt'-túr. f. One that presents.

PRESENTIAL, prě-zěnt'-shél. a. Supposing actual presence.

PRESENTIALITY, prě-zěnt-shál'-lít-y. f. State of being present.

PRESENTIFICK, préz'-zěnt-tíf'-fík. a. Making present.

PRESENTIFICKLY, préz'-zěnt-tíf'-fík-ly. ad. In such a manner as to make present.

PRESENTLY, préz'-zěnt-ly. ad. At present, at this time, now; immediately, soon after.

PRESENTMENT, prě-zěnt'-mément. f. The act of presenting; any thing presented or exhibited, representation; in law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS, préz'-zěnt-nis. f. Presence of mind, quickness at emergencies.

PRESERVATION, préz'-zěr-vá'-shùn. f. The act of preserving, care to preserve.

PRESERVATIVE, prě-zěr'-vá-tív. f. That which has the power of preserving; something preventive.

To PRESERVE, prě-zěrv'. v. a. To save, to defend from destruction or any evil, to keep; to season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prě-zěrv'. f. Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

PRESERVER, prě-zěrv'-úr. f. One who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, prě-sí'de. v. n. To be set over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, prės'-sý-děnt-sý. f. Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, prės'-sý-děnt. f. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, prės'-sý-děntship.

ship. *f.* The office and place of president.

PRESIDIAL, prĕ-sĭd'-yĕl. *a.* Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS, prĕs'. *v. a.* To squeeze, to crush; to distress; to constrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear strongly on; to compress, to hug as in embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military service.

To PRESS, prĕs'. *v. n.* To act with compulsive violence, to urge, to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion, to encroach; to crowd, to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; To Press upon, to invade, to push against.

PRESS, prĕs'. *f.* The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; the instrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses; a commission to force men into military service.

PRESSBED, prĕs'-bĕd. *f.* Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSE, prĕs'-sŭr. *f.* One that presses or works at a press.

PRESSGANG, prĕs'-găng. *f.* A crew employed to force men into the naval service.

PRESSINGLY, prĕs'-sĭng-lĭ. *ad.* With force, closely.

PRESSION, prĕsh'-ŭn. *f.* The act of pressing.

PRESSMAN, prĕs'-măn. *f.* One who forces another into service, one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press, distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prĕs'-mŭn-yĭ. *f.* Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

PRESSURE, prĕs'-shŭr. *f.* The act of pressing or crushing; the state of

being pressed or crushed; force acting against any thing, gravitation, pression; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress; impression, stamp, character made by impression.

PRESTATION, prĕf-tă'-shŭn. *f.* A sum of money annually paid by the archdeacons and other clergy to the bishop.

PRESTO, prĕs'-tŏ. *f.* Quick, at once.

PRESUMABLY, prĕ-zhŏ'm-ăb-lĭ. *ad.* Without examination.

To PRESUME, prĕ-zhŏ'm. *v. n.* To suppose, to believe previously without examination; to suppose, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER, prĕ-zhŏ'm-ŭr. *f.* One that presupposes, an arrogant person.

PRESUMPTION, prĕ-zŭmp'-shŭn. *f.* Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on any thing presupposed; an argument strong but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumptuousness; unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prĕ-zŭmp'-tĭv. *a.* Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as the Presumptive heir, opposed to the heir apparent; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prĕ-zŭmp'-tŭ-ŭs. *a.* Arrogant, confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to holy things.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prĕ-zŭmp'-tŭ-ŭs-lĭ. *ad.* Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prĕ-zŭmp'-tŭ-ŭs-nĭs. *f.* Quality of being presumptuous, confidence, irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prĕ'-sŭp-pŏ''-zĕl. *f.* Supposal previously formed.

To PRESUPPOSE, prĕ'-sŭp-pŏ''ze. *v. a.* To suppose as previous.

PRE-

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PRESUPPOSITION, prě'-fűp-pŏ-zish"-űn. f. Supposition previously formed.

PRESURMISE, prě'-fűr-mi"ze. f. Surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, prě-těns'e. f. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.

To PRETEND, prě-těnd'. v. a. To make any appearance of having, to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to hold out as a delusive appearance; to claim.

To PRETEND, prě-těnd'. v. n. To put in a claim truly or falsely; to presume on ability to do any thing, to profess presumptuously.

PRETENDER, prě-těnd'-űr. f. One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENDINGLY, prě-těnd'-ing-ly. ad. Arrogantly, presumptuously.

PRETENSION, prě-těn'-shűn. f. Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prě"-tűr-im-pěr'-fikt. a. In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT, prět'-těr-it. a. Past.

PRETERITION, prě-těr-rish"-űn. f. The act of going past, the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS, prět'-těr-it-nis. f. State of being past, not presence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prě-těr-lăpst'. a. Past and gone.

PRETERMISSION, prě-těr-mish"-űn. f. The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, prě-těr-mit'. v. a. To pass by.

PRETERNATURAL, prě'-těr-năt"-tshűr-ěl. a. Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, prě'-těr-năt"-tshűr-ěl-ý. ad. In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prě'-těr-năt"-tshűr-ěl-nis. f. Manner

P R E

different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prě'-těr-pěr"-fikt. a. A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prě'-těr-plű"-pěr-fikt. a. The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT, prě-těkt'. f. Pretence, false appearance, false allegation.

PRETOR, prě'-tŏr. f. The Roman judge; it is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETORIAN, prě-tŏ'-ryěn. a. Judicial, exercised by the pretor.

PRETTILY, prit'-tý-ly. ad. Neatly, pleasingly.

PRETTINESS, prit'-tý-nis. ad. Beauty without dignity.

PRETTY, prit'-tý. a. Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in conversation; not very small.

PRETTY, prit'-tý. ad. In some degree.

To PREVAIL, prě-vă'le. v. n. To be in force, to have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome; to gain the superiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to persuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVAILING, prě-vă'l-ing. a. Predominant, having most influence.

PREVAILMENT, prě-vă'l-měnt. f. Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prěv'-vă-lěns. } f.

PREVALENCY, prěv'-vă-lěn- } f.

Superiority, influence, predominance.

PREVALENT, prěv'-vă-lěnt. a. Victorious, gaining superiority; predominant, powerful.

PREVALENTLY, prěv'-vă-lěnt-ly. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVARICATE, prě-văr'-rý-kâte. v. n. To cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.

PREVARICATION, prě-văr-rý-kă'-shűn. f. Shuffle, cavil.

PRE-

PREVARICATOR, prě-vár'-rý-kā-túr. f. A caviller, a shuffler.

To PREVENT, prě-vě'n. v. a. To hinder.

PREVENIENT, prě-vě'-nyěnt. a. Preceding, going before, preventive.

To PREVENT, prě-věnt'. v. a. To go before as a guide, to go before making the way easy; to go before, to anticipate; to preoccupy, to preengage, to attempt first; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct. This last is almost the only sense now used.

PREVENTER, prě-věnt'-úr. f. One that goes before; one that hinders, an hinderer, an obstructor.

PREVENTION, prě-věnt'-shùn. f. The act of going before; preoccupation, anticipation; hinderance, obstruction; prejudice, prepossession.

PREVENTIONAL, prě-věnt'-shùn-ěl. a. Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, prě-věnt'-ív. a. Tending to hinder; preservative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, prě-věnt'-ív. f. A preservative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, prě-věnt'-ív-lý. ad. In such a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, prě'-vyús. a. Antecedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, prě'-vyúf-lý. ad. Beforehand, antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, prě'-vyúf-nis. f. Antecedence.

PREY, prě'. f. Something to be devoured, something to be seized, plunder; ravage, depredation; animal of Prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, prě'. v. n. To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waste.

PREYER, prě'-úr. f. Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PRIAPISM, prí'-á-plizm. f. A preternatural tension.

PRICE, prí'se. f. Equivalent paid for any thing; value, estimation, supposed excellence; rate at which

any thing is sold; reward, thing purchased at any rate.

To PRICK, prík'. v. a. To pierce with a small puncture; to erect with an acuminate point; to set up the ears; to nominate by a puncture or mark; to spur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorse; to make acid; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prík'. v. n. To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur.

PRICK, prík'. f. A sharp slender instrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prík'-kúr. f. A sharp pointed instrument; a light horseman.

PRICKET, prík'-kít. f. A buck in his second year.

PRICKLE, prík'l. f. Small sharp point, like that of a briar.

PRICKLINESS, prík'-lý-nis. f. Fullness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prík'-lous. f. A word of contempt for a taylor.

PRICKSONG, prík'-sóng. f. Song set to musick. Obsolete.

PRICKLY, prík'-lý. a. Full of sharp points.

PRICKWOOD, prík'-wúd. f. A tree.

PRIDE, prí'de. f. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; insolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, show, decoration; splendor, ostentation; the state of a female beast soliciting the male.

To PRIDE, prí'de. v. a. To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, prí'-úr. f. One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prě'st. f. One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

PRIEST-

PRIESTCRAFT, prĕ'st-kraft. f. Religious frauds.

PRIESTESS, prĕ'st-tĕs. f. A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prĕ'st-hūd. f. The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prĕ'st-lĭ-nĭs. f. The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, prĕ'st-lĭ. a. Becoming a priest, sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prĕ'st-rĭdn. a. Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, prĭg'. f. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, prĭl'. f. A brit, or turbot.

PRIM, prĭm'. a. Formal, precise, affectedly nice.

To PRIM, prĭm'. v. a. To deck up precisely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, prĭ-mā-sĭ. f. The chief ecclesiastical station.

PRIMAL, prĭ-mĕl. a. First. A word not in use.

PRIMARILY, prĭ-mĕr-ĭl-ĭ. ad. Originally, in the first intention.

PRIMARINESS, prĭ-mĕr-ĭ-nĭs. f. The state of being first in act or intention.

PRIMARY, prĭ-mĕr-ĭ. a. First in intention; original, first; first in dignity, chief, principal.

PRIMATE, prĭ-mĕt. f. The chief ecclesiastick.

PRIMATESHIP, prĭ-mĕt-shĭp. f. The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prĭme. f. The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.

PRIME, prĭme. a. Early, blooming; principal, first rate; first, original; excellent.

To PRIME, prĭme. v. a. To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prĭme-lĭ. ad. Orig-

nally, primarily, in the first place; excellently, supremely well.

PRIMENESS, prĭme-nĭs. f. The state of being first; excellence.

PRIMER, prĭm-mūr. f. A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, prĭ-mĕ-rō. f. A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, prĭm-ĕ-vĕl. } a. Ori-
PRIMEVOUS, prĭm-ĕ-vūs. } ginal,
such as was at first.

PRIMING, prĭm-ĭng. f. The powder put into the pan of a gun; the first coat in painting; the first illumination of the moon after its conjunction with the sun.

PRIMITIAL, prĭm-ĭsh-ĕl. a. Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, prĭm-ĭt-ĭv. a. Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prĭm-ĭt-ĭv-lĭ. ad. Originally, at first; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prĭm-ĭt-ĭv-nĭs. f. State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

PRIMNESS, prĭm-nĭs. f. Preciseness, affected formality.

PRIMOGENIAL, prĭ-mō-dzhĕ-nyĕl. a. Firstborn, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, prĭ-mō-dzhĕn-ĭt-tshūr. f. Seniority, elder-ship, state of being firstborn.

PRIMORDIAL, prĭ-mā-r-dzhĕl. a. Original, existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, prĭ-mā-r-dzhĕt. a. Original, existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, prĭm-rōze. f. A flower; Primrose is used by Shakespeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prĭns'e. f. A sovereign, a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever sex; the son of a king, the kinsman of a sovereign; the chief of any body of men.

To PRINCE, prins'e. v. n. To play the prince, to take state.
 PRINCEDOM, prins'-dum. f. The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.
 PRINCELIKE, prins'-like. a. Becoming a prince.
 PRINCELINESS, prins'-ly-nls. f. The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.
 PRINCELY, prins'-ly. a. Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.
 PRINCELY, prins'-ly. ad. In a princelike manner.
 PRINCES-FEATHER, prin'-siz-feth-ur. f. The herb amaranth.
 PRINCESS, prin'-ses. f. A sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.
 PRINCIPAL, prin'-sy-pel. a. Chief, of the first rate, capital, essential.
 PRINCIPAL, prin'-sy-pel. f. A head, a chief, not a second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessory or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest; the president or governor.
 PRINCIPALITY, prin'-sy-pal'-lt-y. f. Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.
 PRINCIPALLY, prin'-sy-pel-y. ad. Chiefly, above all, above the rest.
 PRINCIPALNESS, prin'-sy-pel-nls. f. The state of being principal.
 PRINCIPIATION, prin'-slep-y-ashan. f. Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.
 PRINCIPLE, prin'-slepl. f. Element, constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being, operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.
 To PRINCIPLE, prin'-slepl. v. a. To

establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.
 PRINCOX, prin'-koks. f. A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obsolete.
 To PRINK, prink'. v. n. To prank, to deck for show.
 To PRINT, print'. v. a. To mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to impress words or make books, not by the pen but the press.
 To PRINT, print'. v. n. To publish a book.
 PRINT, print'. f. Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed and sold; formal method.
 PRINTER, print'-ur. f. One that prints books; one that stamps linen.
 PRINTING, print'-ing. f. The act or process of impressing letters and words; the process of staining linen.
 PRINTLESS, print'-lls. a. That which leaves no impression.
 PRIOR, pri'-ur. a. Former, being before something else, antecedent, anterior.
 PRIOR, pri'-ur. f. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.
 PRIORESS, pri'-ur-es. f. A lady superior of a convent of nuns.
 PRIORITY, pri'-or'-rit-y. f. The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.
 PRIORSHIP, pri'-ur-ship. f. The state or office of prior.
 PRIORY, pri'-ur-y. f. A convent in dignity below an abbey.
 PRISAGE, pri'-sedzh. f. A custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, containing

taining less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price.

PRISM, prîz'm. f. A Prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, prîz-mât'-tîk. a. Formed as a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, prîz-mât'-tîk-êl-y. ad. In the form of a prism.

PRISMOID, prîz'-moid. f. A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON, prîz'n. f. A strong hold in which persons are confined, a gaol.

To PRISON, prîz'n. v. a. To imprison, to confine.

PRISONBASE, prîz'n-bârz. f. A kind of rural play, commonly called Prisonbars.

PRISONER, prîz'-nûr. f. One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

PRISONHOUSE, prîz'n-hous. f. Gaol, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, prîz'n-mênt. f. Confinement, imprisonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, prîs'-tîn. a. First, ancient, original.

PRITHEE, prîth'-y. A familiar corruption of PRAY THEE, or I PRAY THEE.

PRIVACY, prîv'-vê-sy. f. State of being secret, secrecy; retirement, retreat.

PRIVADO, prî-vâ'-dô. f. A secret friend. Not used.

PRIVATE, prî'-vét. a. Secret; alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community, opposed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; In Private, secretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, prî-vâ-tê'r. f. A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To PRIVATEER, prî-vâ-tê'r. v. n.

To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY, prî'-vét-ly. ad. Secretly, not openly.

PRIVATENESS, prî'-vét-nîs. f. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, privacy; obscurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, prî-vâ'-shûn. f. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, prîv'-vâ-tîv. a. Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something, not positive.

PRIVATIVE, prîv'-vâ-tîv. f. That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIVATIVELY, prîv'-vâ-tîv-ly. ad. By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, prîv'-vâ-tîv-nîs. f. Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, prîv'-vît. f. Evergreen; a kind of phillyrea.

PRIVILEGE, prîv'-vîl-îdzh. f. Peculiar advantage; immunity, public right.

To PRIVILEGE, prîv'-vîl-îdzh. v. a. To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

PRIVILY, prîv'-îl-y. ad. Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, prîv'-ît-y. f. Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, prîv'-y. a. Private, not publick, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, prîv'-y. f. Place of retirement, necessary house.

PRIZE, prî'ze. f. A reward gained by contest with competitors; reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure, plunder.

To

TO PRIZE, prî'ze. v. a. To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, prî'ze-úr. f. He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prî'ze-fî't-úr. f. One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prô'. For, in defence of.

PROBABILITY, prôb-â-bîl'-î't-ý. f. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, prôb'-âbl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

PROBABLY, prôb'-âb-lý. ad. Likely, in likelihood.

PROBAT, prô'-bét. f. The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.

PROBATION, prô-bâ'-shùn. f. Proof, evidence, testimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate.

PROBATIONARY, prô-bâ'-shùn-ér-ý. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prô-bâ'-shùn-úr. f. One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prô-bâ'-shùn-úr-shîp. f. State of being a probationary noviciate.

PROBATORY, prô'-bâ-túr-ý. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, prô-bâ'-túm-êst. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying It is tried or proved.

PROBE, prô'be. f. A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prô'be-sîz-zûrs. f. Scissors used to open wounds.

TO PROBE, prô'be. v. a. To search, to try by an instrument.

PROBITY, prôb'-î't-ý. f. Honesty, sincerity.

PROBLEM, prôb'-lîm. f. A question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, prôb-lê-mât'-tý-kêl. a. Uncertain, unsettled, disputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prôb-lê-mât'-tý-kêl-ý. ad. Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prô-bôs'-sîs. f. A snout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prô-kâ'-shûs. a. Petulant, loose.

PROCACITY, prô-kâs'-sî't-ý. f. Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prô-kât-â'rk-tîk. a. Forerunning, antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, prô-kât-â'rkf-îs. f. The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.

PROCEDURE, prô-sê'-dzhûr. f. Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progress, process.

TO PROCEED, prô-sê'd. v. n. To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a sender; to issue, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted, to be carried on; to make progress, to advance; to carry on juridical process; to transact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.

PROCEED, prô-sê'd. f. Produce, as the Proceeds of an estate. A law-term.

PROCEEDER, prô-sê'd-úr. f. One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, prô-sê'd-îng. f. Progress from one thing to another, series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure.

PROCERITY, prô-sêr'-î't-ý. f. Tallness, height of stature.

PROCESS, prôs'-sîs. f. Tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual progress; methodical management of any thing; course of law.

PROCESSION, prô-sêsh'-ûn. f. A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

PRO

PROCESSIONAL, prô-sêsh'-ûn-êl. a. Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY, prô-sêsh'-ûn-êr-ý. a. Consisting in procession.

PROCINCT, prô-sínkt'. f. Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLAIM, prô-klâ'me. v. a. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, prô-klâ'm-ûr. f. One that publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, prôk-klâ-mâ'-shûn. f. Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLIVITY, prô-kliv'-it-ý. f. Tendency, natural inclination, propensity; readiness, facility of attaining.

PROCLIVOUS, prô-klî'-vûs. a. Inclined, tending by nature.

PROCONSUL, prô-kôn'-fûl. f. A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCONSULSHIP, prô-kôn'-fûl-shíp. f. The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE, prô-krâs'-tîn-âte. v. a. To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

PROCRASTINATION, prô-krâs'-tîn-â'-shûn. f. Delay, dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINATOR, prô-krâs'-tîn-â-tûr. f. A dilatory person.

PROCREANT, prô'-krê-ênt. a. Productive, pregnant.

To PROCREATE, prô'-krê-âte. v. a. To generate, to produce.

PROCREATION, prô-krê-â'-shûn. f. Generation, production.

PROCREATIVE, prô'-krê-â-tiv. a. Generative, productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prô'-krê-â-tiv-nîs. f. Power of generation.

PROCREATOR, prô' krê-â-tûr. f. Generator, begetter.

PROCTOR, prôk'-tûr. f. A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.

PRO

PROCTORSHIP, prôk'-tûr-shíp. f. Office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, prô-kûm'-bênt. a. Lying down, prone.

PROCURABLE, prô-kû'-rêbl. a. To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, prôk'-û-rêf-ý. f. The management of any thing.

PROCURATION, prô-kû-râ'-shûn. f. The act of procuring.

PROCURATOR, prô-kû-râ'-tûr. f. Manager, one who transacts affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, prô-kû-râ-tô'-ryêl. a. Made by a proctor.

PROCURATORY, prô-kû'-râ-tûr-ý. a. Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE, prô-kû're. v. a. To manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

To PROCURE, prô-kû're. v. n. To bawd, to pimp.

PROCUREMENT, prô-kû'r-mênt. f. The act of procuring.

PROCURER, prô-kû'r-ûr. f. One that gains, obtainer; pimp, pander.

PROCURESS, prô-kû'r-îs. f. A bawd.

PRODIGAL, prôd'-ý-gêl. a. Profuse, wasteful, expensive, lavish.

PRODIGAL, prôd'-ý-gêl. f. A waster, a spendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, prôd-dý-gâl'-it-ý. f. Extravagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.

PRODIGALLY, prôd'-dý-gêl-ý. ad. Profusely, wastefully, extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, prô-dîdzh'-ûs. a. Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, prô-dîdzh'-ûf-lý. ad. Amazingly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, prô-dîdzh'-ûf-nîs. f. Enormousness, portentousness, amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, prôd'-dîdzh-ý. f. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.

PRO

PRODITION, prô-dîsh'-ûn. f. Treason, treachery.
PRODITOR, prôd'-ÿ-tûr. f. A traitor. Not in use.
PRODITORIOUS, prôd'-ÿ-tô'-ryûs. a. Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make discoveries. Not used.
To PRODUCE, prô-dzhô's. v. a. To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cause, to effect, to generate, to beget.
PRODUCE, prôd'-dzhûs. f. Product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.
PRODUCENT, prô-dzhô'-sënt. f. One that exhibits, one that offers.
PRODUCER, prô-dzhô'-sûr. f. One that generates or produces.
PRODUCIBLE, prô-dzhô'-sibl. a. Such as may be exhibited; such as may be generated or made.
PRODUCIBLENESS, prô-dzhô'-sibl-nîs. f. The state of being producible.
PRODUCT, prôd'-dûkt. f. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, composition; thing consequential, effect.
PRODUCTILE, prô-dûk'-tîl. a. Which may be produced.
PRODUCTION, prô-dûk'-shûn. f. The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; composition.
PRODUCTIVE, prô-dûk'-tîv. a. Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.
PRODUCTIVENESS, prô-dûk'-tîv-nîs. f. The state of being productive.
PROEM, prô'-êm. f. Preface, introduction.
PROFANATION, prôf-â-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of violating any thing sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.
PROFANE, prô-fâ'ne. a. Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rite.
To PROFANE, prô-fâ'ne. v. a. To violate, to pollute; to put to wrong use.

PRO

PROFANELY, prô-fâ'ne-lÿ. ad. With irreverence to sacred names or things.
PROFANENESS, prô-fâ'ne-nîs. f. Irreverence of what is sacred.
PROFANER, prô-fâ'ne-ûr. f. Polluter, violater.
PROFECTION, prô-fêk'-shûn. f. Advance, progression.
To PROFESS, prô-fês'. v. a. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion; to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publickly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.
To PROFESS, prô-fês'. v. n. To declare openly; to declare friendship.
PROFESSEDLY, prô-fês'-sîd-lÿ. ad. According to open declaration made by himself.
PROFESSION, prô-fêsh'-ûn. f. Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, strong assurance; the act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.
PROFESSIONAL, prô-fêsh'-ûn-êl. a. Relating to a particular calling or profession.
PROFESSOR, prô-fês'-sûr. f. One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publickly practises or teaches an art.
PROFESSORSHIP, prô-fês'-sûr-shîp. f. The station or office of a publick teacher.
To PROFFER, prôf'-fûr. v. a. To propose, to offer.
PROFFER, prôf'-fûr. f. Offer made, something proposed to acceptance.
PROFFERER, prôf'-fêr-ûr. f. He that offers.
PROFICIENCE, prô-fîsh'-êns. }
PROFICIENCY, prô-fîsh'-ên- } f. Profit, advancement in any thing, improvement gained.
PROFICIENT, prô-fîsh'-ênt. f. One who has made advancement in any study or business.
PROFILE, prô-fî'l. f. The side face, half face.
PROFIT, prôf'-fît. f. Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, accession.

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sion of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.
To PROFIT, prôf'-fît. v. a. To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.
To PROFIT, prôf'-fît. v. n. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.
PROFITABLE, prôf'-fît-êbl. a. Gainful, lucrative; useful, advantageous.
PROFITABLENESS, prôf'-fît-êbl-nîs. f. Gainfulness; usefulness, advantageousness.
PROFITABLY, prôf'-fît-êb-lý. ad. Gainfully; advantageously, usefully.
PROFITLESS, prôf'-fît-lîs. a. Void of gain or advantage.
PROFLIGATE, prôf'-flý-gèt. a. Abandoned, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.
PROFLIGATE, prôf'-flý-gèt. f. An abandoned shameless wretch.
PROFLIGATELY, prôf'-flý-gèt-lý. ad. Shamelessly.
PROFLIGATENESS, prôf'-flý-gèt-nîs. f. The quality of being profligate.
PROFLUENCE, prôf'-flû-êns. f. Progress, course.
PROFLUENT, prôf'-flû-ênt. a. Flowing forward.
PROFOUND, prô-fou'nd. a. Deep, descending far below the surface, low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; lowly, submissive; learned beyond the common reach.
PROFOUND, prô-fou'nd. f. The deep, the main, the sea; the abyss.
PROFOUNDLY, prô-fou'nd-lý. ad. Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep insight.
PROFOUNDNESS, prô-fou'nd-nîs. f. Depth of place; depth of knowledge.
PROFUNDITY, prô-fûnd'-ît-ý. f. Depth of place or knowledge.
PROFUSE, prô'-fû's. a. Lavish, prodigal, overabounding.
PROFUSELY, prô'-fû'-f-lý. ad. La-

PRO

vishly, prodigally; with exuberance.
PROFUSENESS, prô-fû'-f-nîs. f. Lavishness, prodigality.
PROFUSION, prô-fû'-zhân. f. Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.
To PROG, prôg'. v. n. To rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. A low word.
PROG, prôg'. f. Victuals, provision of any kind. A low word.
PROGENERATION, prô-dzhên-êr-â'-shûn. f. The act of begetting, propagation.
PROGENITOR, prô-dzhên'-ît-ûr. f. A forefather, an ancestor in a direct line.
PROGENY, prôdzh'-ên-ý. f. Offspring, race, generation.
PROGNOSTICABLE, prôg-nôs'-tý-kêbl. a. Such as may be foreknown or foretold.
To PROGNOSTICATE, prôg-nôs'-tý-kâte. v. a. To foretell, to foreshow.
PROGNOSTICATION, prôg-nôs'-tý-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing; foretoken.
PROGNOSTICATOR, prôg-nôs'-tý-kâ-tûr. f. Foreteller, foreknower.
PROGNOSTICK, prôg-nôs'-tîk. a. Foretokening disease or recovery.
PROGNOSTICK, prôg-nôs'-tîk. f. The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases; a prediction; a token forerunning.
PROGRESS, prôg'-grîs. f. Course, procession; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of state, a circuit.
PROGRESSION, prô-grêsh'-ûn. f. Process, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.
PROGRESSIONAL, prô-grêsh'-ûn-êl. a. Such as are in a state of increase or advance.
PROGRESSIVE, prô-grês'-sîv. a. Going forward, advancing.
PROGRESSIVELY, prô-grês'-sîv-lý. ad.

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ad. By gradual steps or regular course.

PROGRESSIVENESS, prô-grès'-siv-nis. f. The state of advancing.

To PROHIBIT, prô-hib'-it. v. a. To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

PROHIBITER, prô-hib'-it-tûr. f. Forbidder, interdicter.

PROHIBITION, prô-hy'-bîsh'-ûn. f. Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

PROHIBITORY, prô-hib'-by'-tûr-y. a. Implying prohibition, forbidding.

To PROJECT, prô-dzhêkt'. v. a. To throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

To PROJECT, prô-dzhêkt'. v. n. To jut out, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond something next it.

PROJECT, prôdzh'-ikt. f. Scheme, contrivance.

PROJECTILE, prô-dzhêk'-tîl. f. A body put in motion.

PROJECTILE, prô-dzhêk'-tîl. a. Impelled forward.

PROJECTION, prô-dzhêk'-shûn. f. The act of shooting forwards; plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action; in chemistry, crisis of an operation.

PROJECTOR, prô-dzhêk'-tûr. f. One who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild impracticable schemes.

PROJECTURE, prô-dzhêk'-tshûr. f. A jutting out.

To PROLATE, prô'-lâte. v. a. To pronounce, to utter.

PROLATE, prô'-lâte. a. Oblate, flat.

PROLATION, prô-lâ'-shûn. f. Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

PROLEGOMENA, prô-lê-gôm'-mê-nâ. f. Previous discourse, introductory observations.

PROLEPSIS, prô-lêp'-sis. f. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLEPTICAL, prô-lêp'-ty'-kêl. a. Previous, antecedent.

PRO

PROLEPTICALLY, prô-lêp'-ty'-kêl-y. ad. By way of anticipation.

PROLIFICATION, prô-lîf'-fy'-kâ'-shûn. f. Generation of children.

PROLIFICK, prô-lîf'-fik. a. Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

PROLIFICALLY, prô-lîf'-fy'-kêl-y. ad. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLIX, prô-lîks'. a. Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration.

PROLIXIOUS, prô-lîks'-yûs. a. Dilatory, tedious. Not used.

PROLIXITY, prô-lîks'-it-y. f. Tediousness, tiresome length, want of brevity.

PROLIXLY, prô-lîks'-ly. ad. At great length, tediously.

PROLIXNESS, prô-lîks'-nis. f. Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR, prôl'-lô-kû-tûr. f. The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prôl'-lô-kû-tûr-shîp. f. The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prôl'-lûg. f. Preface, introduction to any discourse or performance; something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

To PROLOGUE, prôl'-lûg. v. a. To introduce with a formal preface. Not in use.

To PROLONG, prô-lông'. v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a distant time.

PROLONGATION, prô-lông-gâ'-shûn. f. The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, prô-lû'-zhûn. f. Entertainments, performance of diversion; prelude.

PROMENADE, prôm-mê-nâ'de. f. A walk in the fields to take the air.

PROMINENT, prôm'-mý-nênt. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.

PROMINENCE, prôm'-mý-nêns. f. Protuberance, projecting parts.

PROMINENCY, prôm'-mý-nên-fy. f. Protuberance, projecting parts.

PROMISCUOUS, prô-mîs'-kû-ûs. a. Mingled,

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Mingled, confused, undistinguish-
ed.
PROMISCUOUSLY, prŏ-mis'-kū-
ŭs-lŷ. ad. With confused mixture,
indiscriminately.
PROMISE, prŏm'-mīs. f. Declara-
tion of some benefit to be conferred;
hopes, expectation.
To PROMISE, prŏm'-mīs. v. a. To
make declaration of some benefit to
be conferred.
To PROMISE, prŏm'-mīs. v. n. To
assure one by a promise; it is used
of assurance, even of ill.
PROMISEBREACH, prŏm'-mīs-
brēčsh. f. Violation of promise.
PROMISEBREAKER, prŏm'-mīs-
brēk-ŭr. f. Violator of promises.
PROMISER, prŏm'-mīs-ŭr. f. One
who promises.
PROMISSORILY, prŏm'-mīs-sŭr-
il-ŷ. ad. By way of promise.
PROMISSORY, prŏm'-mīs-sŭr-ŷ. a.
Containing profession of some bene-
fit to be conferred.
PROMONTORY, prŏm'-mŭn-tŭr-ŷ.
f. A headland, a cape, high land
jutting into the sea.
To PROMOTE, prŏ-mŏ'te. v. a. To
forward, to advance; to elevate, to
exalt, to prefer.
PROMOTER, prŏ-mŏ'te-ŭr. f. Ad-
vancer, forwarder, encourager.
PROMOTION, prŏ-mŏ'-shŭn. f.
Advancement, encouragement, ex-
altation to some new honour or rank,
preferment.
To PROMOVE, prŏ-mŏ've. v. a.
To forward, to promote. Not
used.
PROMPT, prŏmpt'. a. Quick, ready;
petulant; ready without hesitation,
wanting no new motive; ready, told
down, as Prompt payment.
To PROMPT, prŏmpt'. v. a. To
assist by private instruction, to help
at a loss; to incite, to instigate; to
remind, to act as a prompter.
PROMPTER, prŏmpt'-tŭr. f. One
who helps a publick speaker, by sug-
gesting the word to him when he
falters; an admonisher, a reminder.
PROMPTITUDE, prŏmpt'-tŷ-tshŏd.
f. Readiness, quickness.

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PROMPTLY, prŏmpt'-lŷ. ad. Rea-
dily, quickly, expeditiously.
PROMPTNESS, prŏmpt'-nīs. f. Rea-
diness, quickness, alacrity.
PROMPTURE, prŏmpt'-tshŭr. f.
Suggestion, motion given by ano-
ther. Not used.
To PROMULGATE, prŏ-mŭl'-gâte.
v. a. To publish, to make known
by open declaration.
PROMULGATION, prŏ-mŭl'-gât-
shŭn. f. Publication, open exhibition.
PROMULGATOR, prŏ-mŭl'-gât-tŭr.
f. Publisher, open teacher.
To PROMULGE, prŏ-mŭldzh'. v. a.
To promulgate, to publish, to teach
openly.
PROMULGER, prŏ-mŭldzh'-ŭr. f.
Publisher, promulgator.
PRONE, prŏ'ne. a. Bending down-
ward; lying with the face down-
wards; precipitous, headlong; slop-
ing; inclined, disposed.
PRONENESS, prŏ'ne-nīs. f. The
state of bending downwards; the
state of lying with the face down-
wards; descent, declivity; inclina-
tion, disposition to ill.
PRONG, prŏng'. f. A fork.
PRONOMINAL, prŏ-nŏm'-ŷ-nāl. a.
Belonging to a pronoun, having the
nature of a pronoun.
PRONOUN, prŏ'-noun. f. Words
used instead of nouns or names.
To PRONOUNCE, prŏ-noun'se. v. a.
To speak, to utter; to utter so-
lemnly, to utter confidently; to form
or articulate by the organs of speech;
to utter rhetorically.
To PRONOUNCE, prŏ-noun'se. v. n.
To speak with confidence or autho-
rity.
PRONOUNCER, prŏ-noun'-sŭr. f.
One who pronounces.
PRONUNCIATION, prŏ-nŭn-shâ'-
shŭn. f. The act or mode of utter-
ance.
PROOF, prŏ'f. f. Evidence, testi-
mony, convincing token; test, trial,
experiment; firm temper, impene-
trability; armour hardened till it
will abide a certain trial; in print-
ing, the rough draught of a sheet
when first pulled.

PROOF,

PROOF, prô'f. a. Impenetrable, able to resist.

PROOFLESS, prô'f-lis. a. Unproved, wanting evidence.

To PROP, prôp'. v. a. To sustain, to support.

PROP, prôp'. f. A support, a stay, that on which any thing rests.

PROPAGABLE, prôp'-â-gâbl. a. Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.

To PROPAGATE, prôp'-â-gâte. v. a. To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to encrease, to promote; to generate.

To PROPAGATE, prôp'-â-gâte. v. n. To have offspring.

PROPAGATION, prôp'-â-gâ'-shùn. f. Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

PROPAGATOR, prôp'-â-gâ-tûr. f. One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.

To PROPEL, prô-pêl'. v. a. To drive forward.

To PROPEND, prô-pênd'. v. n. To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing. Not used.

PROPENSITY, prô-pên'-dên-sý. f. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing; preconsideration. Not used.

PROPENSE, prô-pêns'e. a. Inclined, disposed.

PROPENSION, prô-pên'-shùn. } f.

PROPENSITY, prô-pêns'-it-y. } f.

Inclination, disposition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

PROPER, prôp'-pûr. a. Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, suitable, qualified; accurate, just; not figurative; pretty; tall, lusty, handsome with bulk.

PROPERLY, prôp'-pûr-lý. ad. Fitly, suitably; in a strict sense.

PROPERNESS, prôp'-pûr-nîs. f. The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prôp'-pûr-tý. f. Peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right of possession; possession held in one's own right; the thing pos-

essed; something useful; necessary implements.

To PROPERTY, prôp'-pûr-tý. v. a. To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in use.

PROPHECY, prôf'-fîs-sý. f. A declaration of something to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prôf'-fîs-sî-ûr. f. One who prophesies.

To PROPHESEY, prôf'-fîs-sý. v. a. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate; to foreshow.

To PROPHESEY, prôf'-fîs-sý. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural sense.

PROPHESYING, prôf'-fîs-sý-ing. f. The act of predicting, the thing predicted.

PROPHET, prôf'-fît. f. One who tells future events; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prôf'-fît-tîs. f. A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICK, prô-fêt'-tîk. }

PROPHETICAL, prô-fêt'-tý-kêl. } a.

Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prô-fêt'-tý-kêl-y. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To PROPHEITIZE, prôf'-fît-tîze. v. n. To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTICK, prô-fý-lâk'-tîk. a. Preventive, preservative.

PROPINQUITY, prô-pînk'-kwý-tý. f. Nearness, proximity; nearness of time; kindred, nearness of blood.

PROFITABLE, prô-pîsh'-êbl. a. Such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.

To PROFITATE, prô-pîsh'-âte. v. a. To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROFITIATION, prô-pý-shâ'-shùn. f. The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

PROFITIATOR, prô-pý-shâ'-tûr. f. One that propitiates.

PROFITIATORY, prô-pîsh'-â-tûr-y. a. Hav-

a. Having the power to make propitious.
PROPITIATORY, prô-plîh'-â-tûr-ý. f. The mercy-seat, the covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews.
PROPITIOUS, prô-plîh'-ûs. a. Favourable, kind.
PROPITIOUSLY, prô-plîh'-ûf-ly. ad. Favourably, kindly.
PROPITIOUSNESS, prô-plîh'-ûf-nîs. f. Favourableness, kindness.
PROPLASM, prô'-plâzm. f. Mould, matrix.
PROPLASTICE, prô-plâs'-tîs. f. The art of making moulds for casting.
PROPONENT, prô-pô'-nênt. f. One that makes a proposal.
PROPORTION, prô-pô'r-shûn. f. Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; symmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, size.
To PROPORTION, prô-pô'r-shûn. v. a. To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.
PROPORTIONABLE, prô-pô'r-shûn-êbl. a. Adjusted by comparative relation, such as is fit.
PROPORTIONABLY, prô-pô'r-shûn-êb-ly. ad. According to proportion, according to comparative relations.
PROPORTIONAL, prô-pô'r-shûn-êl. a. Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.
PROPORTIONALITY, prô-pô'r-shûn-â-lî-t-ý. f. The quality of being proportional.
PROPORTIONALLY, prô-pô'r-shûn-êl-ý. ad. In a stated degree.
PROPORTIONATE, prô-pô'r-shûn-êt. a. Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.
To PROPORTIONATE, prô-pô'r-shûn-â-te. v. a. To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.
PROPORTIONATENESS, prô-pô'r-

shûn-êt-nîs. f. The state of being by comparison adjusted.
PROPOSAL, prô-pô'-zûl. f. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.
To PROPOSE, prô-pô'-ze. v. a. To offer to the consideration.
To PROPOSE, prô-pô'-ze. v. n. To lay schemes. Not used.
PROPOSER, prô-pô'-zûr. f. One that offers any thing to consideration.
PROPOSITION, prôp-ô-zîsh'-ûn. f. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; proposal, offer of terms.
PROPOSITIONAL, prôp-ô-zîsh'-ûn-êl. a. Considered as a proposition.
To PROPOUND, prô-pound'. v. a. To offer to consideration, to propose; to offer, to exhibit.
PROPOUNDER, prô-pound'-ûr. f. He that propounds, he that offers.
PROPRIETARY, prô-prî'-ê-têr-ý. f. Possessor in his own right.
PROPRIETOR, prô-prî'-ê-tûr. f. A possessor in his own right.
PROPRIETRESS, prô-prî'-ê-trîs. f. A female possessor in her own right.
PROPRIETY, prô-prî'-ê-tý. f. Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.
PROPT, for **PROPPED**, prôpt'. Sustained by some prop.
To PROPUGN, prô-pû'n. v. a. To defend, to vindicate.
PROPUGNATION, prô-pûg-nâ-shûn. f. Defence.
PROPUGNER, prô-pûg'-nûr. f. A defender.
PROPULSION, prô-pûl'-shûn. f. The act of driving forward.
PROPULSORY, prô-pûl'-sûr-ý. a. Serving to drive back.
PRORE, prô're. f. The prow, the forepart of the ship.
PROROGATION, prôr-rô-gâ'-shûn. f. Continuance, state of lengthening out to a distant time, prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.
To PROROGUE, prô-rô'g. v. a. To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay;

delay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.

PRORUPTION, prô-rûp'-shûn. f. The act of bursting out.

PROSAICK, prô-zâ'-îk. a. Belonging to prose resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE, prôf-kri'be. v. a. To censure capitally, to doom to destruction.

PROSCRIBER, prôf-kri'b-ûr. f. One that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prôf-krip'-shûn. f. Doom to death or confiscation.

PROSE, prô'ze. f. Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.

To PROSECUTE, prôs'-sê-kût. v. a. To pursue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prôf-sê-kû'-shûn. f. Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, prôs'-sê-kû-tûr. f. One that carries on any thing, a pursuer of any purpose, one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE, prôs'-sê-lîte. f. A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

To PROSELYTE, prôs'-sê-lîte. v. a. To convert.

PROSEMINATION, prô-fêm-my'-nâ'-shûn. f. Propagation by seed.

PROSODIAN, prô-fô'-dyên. f. One skilled in metre or prosody.

PROSODY, prôs'-sô-dy. f. The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPOEIA, prôf-fô-pô-pî'-â. f. Personification, figure by which things are made persons.

PROSPECT, prôs'-pîkt. f. View of something distant; place which affords an extended view; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, opposed to retrospect; regard to something future.

PROSPECTIVE, prôf-pêk'-îv. a.

Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

To PROSPER, prôs'-pûr. v. a. To make happy, to favour.

To PROSPER, prôs'-pûr. v. n. To be prosperous, to be successful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prôf-pêr'-ît-y. f. Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prôs'-pêr-ûs. a. Successful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prôs'-pêr-ûs-lý. ad. Successfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prôs'-pêr-ûs-nîs. f. Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prô-spýsh'-êns. f. The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prôf-têr-nâ'-shûn. f. Dejection, depression, state of being cast down.

To PROSTITUTE, prôs'-tý-tshôt. v. a. To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prôs'-tý-tshôt. a. Vicious for hire, sold to infamy or wickedness.

PROSTITUTE, prôs'-tý-tshôt. f. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prôf-tý-tshô'-shûn. f. The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.

PROSTRATE, prôs'-trêt. a. Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prôs'-trâte. v. a. To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prôf-trâ'-shûn. f. The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression.

PROSYLLOGISM, prô-sîl'-lô-dzhîzm. f. A Prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are connected together.

PROTASIS, prô-tâ'-sîs. f. A maxim or proposition; in the ancient drama the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.

To PROTECT, prô-ték't'. v. a. To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.
 PROTECTION, prô-ték'-shûn. f. Defence, shelter from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested.
 PROTECTIVE, prô-ték'-tîv. a. Defensive, sheltering.
 PROTECTOR, prô-ték'-tûr. f. Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.
 PROTECTRESS, prô-ték'-trîs. f. A woman that protects.
 To PROTEND, prô-tënd'. v. a. To hold out, to stretch forth.
 PROTERVITY, prô-têr'-vîl-ý. f. Peevishness, petulance.
 To PROTEST, prô-tést'. v. n. To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.
 To PROTEST, prô-tést'. v. a. A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witness, not used.
 PROTEST, prô-tést'. f. A solemn declaration of opinion against something.
 PROTESTANT, prôt'-tîs-tént. a. Belonging to protestants.
 PROTESTANT, prôt'-tîs-tént. f. One who adheres to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the church of Rome.
 PROTESTANTISM, prôt'-tîs-tént-îsm. f. The religion of protestants.
 PROTESTATION, prôt-téf-tâ'-shûn. f. A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.
 PROTESTER, prô-tést'-ûr. f. One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration.
 PROTHONOTARISHIP, prô-thôn'-nô-têr'-rý-shîp. f. The office or dignity of the principal register.
 PROTHONOTARY, prô-thôn'-nô-têr-ý. f. The head register.
 PROTOCOL, prô'-tô-kôl. f. The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prô-tô-mâ'r-têr. f. The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.
 PROTOPLAST, prô'-tô-plâst. f. Original, thing first formed.
 PROTOTYPE, prô'-tô-tîpe. f. The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.
 To PROTRACT, prô-trâkt'. v. a. To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to spin to length.
 PROTRACTER, prô-trâk'-tûr. f. One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.
 PROTRACTION, prô-trâk'-shûn. f. The act of drawing to length.
 PROTRACTIVE, prô-trâk'-tîv. a. Dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.
 PROTREPTICAL, prô-trêp'-tý-kêl. a. Hortatory, suafory.
 To PROTRUDE, prô-trô'd. v. a. To thrust forward.
 To PROTRUDE, prô-trô'd. v. n. To thrust itself forward.
 PROTRUSION, prô-trô'-zhûn. f. The act of thrusting forward, thrust, push.
 PROTUBERANCE, prô-tshô'-bêr-êns. f. Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour.
 PROTUBERANT, prô-tshô'-bêr-ênt. a. Swelling, prominent.
 To PROTUBERATE, prô-tshô'-bêr-âte. v. n. To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.
 PROUD, prou'd. a. Elated, valuing himself; arrogant, haughty; daring, presumptuous; grand, lofty; ostentatious; salacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.
 PROUDLY, prou'd-lý. ad. Arrogantly, ostentatiously, in a proud manner.
 To PROVE, prô'v. v. a. To evince; to show by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience.
 To PROVE, prô'v. v. n. To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, prôv'-èbl. a. That may be proved.

PROVEDORE, prôv'-vȳ-dô'r. f. One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prôv'-vîn-dûr. f. Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, prôv'-vêrb. f. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people, a saw, an adage; a word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, prôv'-vêrb. v. a. To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prô-vêrb'-yêl. a. Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVERBIALIST, prô-vêrb'-yêl-îst. f. One who speaks in proverbs, one who makes proverbs.

PROVERBIALLY, prô-vêrb'-yêl-ÿ. ad. In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, prô-vî'de. v. a. To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate; To Provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill; To Provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED THAT, prô-vî'-dîd. Up-on these terms, this stipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, prôv'-vȳ-dêns. f. Foresight, timely care, forecast, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; divine superintendence; prudence, frugality, reasonable and moderate care of expence.

PROVIDENT, prôv'-vȳ-dênt. a. Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prôv'-ÿ-dên'-shêl. a. Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prôv'-ÿ-dên'-shêl-ÿ. ad. By the care of providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prôv'-vȳ-dênt-lȳ. ad. With foresight, with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, prô-vî'-dûr. f. He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, prôv'-vînse. f. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prô-vînsh'-êl. a. Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prô-vîn'-shêl. f. A spiritual governor.

To PROVINCiate, prô-vînsh'-âte. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCE, prô-vî'ne. v. n. To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVISION, prô-vîzh'-ûn. f. The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; victuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

PROVISIONAL, prô-vîzh'-ûn-êl. a. Temporarily established, provided for present need.

PROVISIONALLY, prô-vîzh'-ûn-êl-ÿ. ad. By way of provision.

PROVISO, prô-vî'-zô. f. Stipulation, caution, provisional condition.

PROVOCATION, prôv-ô-kâ'-shûn. f. An act or cause by which anger is raised; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prô-vô'k-êt-îv. f. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prô-vô'k-êt-îv-nîs. f. The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prô-vô'ke. v. a. To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prô-vô'ke. v. n. To appeal, a latinism; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prô-vô'k-ûr. f. One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prô-vô'k-îng-lȳ. ad. In such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, prɒv'-vʊst. f. The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

PROVOST, prɒ-vɒ'. f. The executioner of an army.

PROVOST MARSHAL, prɒ-vɒ'-mɑr''-ʃʊl. f. An officer of the army who is to apprehend deserters and other criminals, and see execution done upon them; an officer in the navy who has the care of prisoners.

PROVOSTSHIP, prɒv'-vʊst-ʃɪp. f. The office of a provost.

PROW, prɒ'. f. The head or forepart of a ship.

PROWESS, prɒw'-ɪs. f. Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

To PROWL, prɒw'l. v. a. To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

PROWLER, prɒw'l-ʊr. f. One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prɒks'-y-met. a. Next in the series of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, prɒks'-y-met-ly. ad. Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, prɒks'-ɪm. a. Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, prɒks-ɪm'-ɪt-y. f. Nearness.

PROXY, prɒks'-y. f. The agency of another; the substitution of another, the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

PRUCE, prɒ's. f. Prussian leather. Not used.

PRUDE, prɒ'd. f. A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, prɒ'-dɛns. f. Wisdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, prɒ'-dɛnt. a. Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prɒ-dɛn'-ʃhel. a. Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prɒ-dɛn'-ʃhelz. f. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, prɒ-dɛn-ʃhəl'-ɪt-y. f. Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prɒ dɛn'-ʃhel-y. ad. According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prɒ'-dɛnt-ly. ad. Discreetly, judiciously.

PRUDERY, prɒ'd-ɛr-y. f. Over-much nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prɒ'd-ɪʃh. a. Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, prɒ'n. v. a. To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescencies.

To PRUNE, prɒ'n. v. n. To dress, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prɒ'n. f. A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prɒ-nɛl'-lɔ. f. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prɒ'n-ʊr. f. One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prɒ-nɪf'-fɛr-ʊs. a. Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prɒ'n-ɪŋ- }
hɒk. }

PRUNINGKNIFE, prɒ'n-ɪŋ- } f.
nɪf. }

A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prɒ'-ryɛns. } f. An
PRURIENCY, prɒ'-ryɛn-sy. } itching
ing or a great desire or appetite to
any thing.

PRURIENT, prɒ'-ryɛnt. a. Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prɒ-rɪdʒh'-ɪn-ʊs. a. Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prɪ'. v. n. To peep narrowly.

PSALM, sɑ'm. f. A holy song.

PSALMIST, sɑl'-mɪst. f. Writer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, sɑl'-mɔ-dy. f. The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, sɑl-mɔg'-grɑf-y. f. The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER, sɑl'-tʊr. f. The volume of psalms, a psalm-book.

PSALTERY, sɑl'-tʊr-y. f. A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSEUDO, psɒ'-dɔ. f. A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as Pseudo-apostle, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, psɒ'-dɔ-grɑf-y. f. False writing.

P U C

PSEUDOLOGY, pshô'-dô-lô-dzhý. f. Falsehood of speech.

PSHAW, pshâ'. interj. An expression of contempt.

PTISAN, tíz-zân'. f. A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

PUBERTY, pû'-bér-tý. f. The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pû-bés'-séns. f. The state of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pû-bés'-sént. a. Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pûb'-lý-kén. f. A toll-gatherer; a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pûb'-lý-kâ'-shún. f. The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICITY, pûb'-lís'-sít-ý. f. Publickness.

PUBLICK, pûb'-lík. a. Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, pûb'-lík. f. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pûb'-lík-lý. ad. In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

PUBLICKNESS, pûb'-lík-nís. f. State of belonging to the community; openness, state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pûb''-lík-spér'-ít-íd. a. Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, pûb'-lísh. v. a. To discover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

PUBLISHER, pûb'-lísh úr. f. One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pû'-síl-ídzh. f. A state of virginity.

P U F

PUCK, pûk'. f. Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, pûk'-bál. f. A kind of mushroom full of dust.

To PUCKER, pûk'-kúr. v. a. To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, pûd'-dúr. f. A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.

To PUDDER, pûd'-dúr. v. n. To make a tumult, to make a bustle.

To PUDDER, pûd'-dúr. v. a. To perplex, to disturb.

PUDDING, pûd'-dîng. f. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flower, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUDDINGPIE, pûd'-dîng-pí. f. A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDINGTIME, pûd'-dîng-tîme. f. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

PUDDLE, pûd'l. f. A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.

To PUDDLE, pûd'l. v. a. To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLÝ, pûd'l-ý. a. Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDDOCK, pûd'-dúk. f. A provincial word for a small inclosure; the same as Paddock.

PUDENCY, pû'-dén-sý. f. Modesty, shamefacedness.

PUDICITY, pû'-dís'-sít-ý. f. Modesty, chastity.

PUEFELLOW, pû'-fél-lô. f. A partner. A cant word.

PUERILE, pû'-ê-ríle. a. Childish, boyish.

PUERILITY, pû'-ê-ríl'-ít-ý. f. Childishness, boyishness.

PUET, pû'-ít. f. A kind of water-fowl.

PUFF, pûf'. f. A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

To

P U L

To PUFF, puf'. v. n. To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.

To PUFF, puf'. v. a. To swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.

PUFFER, puf'-fūr. f. One that puffs.

PUFFIN, puf'-fln. f. A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINGLY, puf'-flng-ly. ad. Tumidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.

PUFFY, puf'-fŷ. a. Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

PUG, pug'. f. A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH, pū'h. interj. A word of contempt.

PUGIL, pū'-dzhil. f. What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers; the quantity that may be so taken up.

PUGNACIOUS, pug-nā'-shūs. a. Inclenable to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, pug-nās'-sīt-ŷ. f. Quarrelfomeness, inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pū'-ny. a. Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small.

PUISSANCE, pū'-is-sēns. f. Power, strength, force.

PUISSANT, pū'-is-sēnt. a. Powerful, strong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pū'-is-sēnt-ly. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE, pū'k. f. Vomit, medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE, pū'k. v. n. To spew, to vomit.

PUKER, pū'k-ūr. f. Medicine causing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, pul'-krŷ-tshōd. f. Beauty, grace, handsomeness.

P U L

To PULE, pū'l. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry, to whimper.

PULICK, pū'-lik. f. An herb.

PULICOSE, pū-ly'-kō's. a. Abounding with fleas.

To PULL, pū'l. v. a. To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To Pull down, to subvert, to demolish; to degrade; To Pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

PULL, pū'l. f. The act of pulling, pluck.

PULLER, pū'l'-lūr. f. One that pulls.

PULLET, pū'l'-lit. f. A young hen.

PULLEY, pū'l'-ly. f. A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside, in which a rope runs.

To PULLULATE, pū'l'-lū-lāte. v. n. To germinate, to bud.

PULMONARY, pū'l'-mō-nēr-ŷ. a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, pūl-mōn'-nik. a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pulp'. f. Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.

PULPIT, pū'l'-pīt. f. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced.

PULPOUS, pulp'-ūs. a. Soft.

PULPOUSNESS, pulp'-ūs-nīs. f. The quality of being pulposus.

PULPY, pulp'-ŷ. a. Soft, pappy.

PULSATION, pūl-sā'-shūn. f. The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

PULSE, puls'e. f. The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration; To feel one's Pulse, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

PULSION, pūl'-shūn. f. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in opposition to suction.

PULVERABLE, pūl'-vēr-ēbl. a. Possible to be reduced to dust.

PULVERIZATION, pūl-vēr-ī-zā'-shūn. f. The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder.

To

To PULVERISE, pŭl'-vēr'-īze. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to dust.

PULVERULENCE, pŭl'-vēr'-ū-lēns. f. Dustiness, abundance of dust.

PULVIL, pŭl'-vīl. f. Sweet scents.

To PULVIL, pŭl'-vīl. v. a. To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PUMICE, pŭ'-mīs. f. A slag or cinder of some fossil.

PUMMEL, pŭm'-mīl. f. See POMMEL.

PUMP, pŭmp'. f. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells, its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

To PUMP, pŭmp'. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

To PUMP, pŭmp'. v. a. To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully by fly interrogatories.

PUMPER, pŭmp'-ŭr. f. The person or the instrument that pumps.

PUMPION, pŭmp'-yŭn. f. A plant.

PUN, pŭn'. f. An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

To PUN, pŭn'. v. n. To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.

To PUNCH, pŭntsh'. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

PUNCH, pŭntsh'. f. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; in contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHBOWL, pŭntsh'-bōl. f. A basin or bowl in which punch is made and brought to the table.

PUNCHEON, pŭntsh'-ŭn. f. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.

PUNCHER, pŭntsh'-ŭr. f. An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

PUNCHLADLE, pŭntsh'-lādī. f. The small ladle with which punch is taken out of the bowl to fill the glasses.

PUNCTATED, pŭnk'-tā-tīd. a. Drawn into a point, consisting of a single point.

PUNCTILIO, pŭnk-tīl'-lyō. f. A small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness.

PUNCTILIOUS, pŭnk-tīl'-lyūs. a. Nice, exact, punctual to superstition.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pŭnk-tīl'-lyūs-nīs. f. Nicety, exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO, pŭnk'-tō. f. Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

PUNCTUAL, pŭnk'-tshŭ-ēl. a. Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

PUNCTUALITY, pŭnk-tshŭ-āl'-īt-y. f. Nicety, scrupulous exactness.

PUNCTUALLY, pŭnk'-tshŭ-ēl-y. ad. Nicely, exactly, scrupulously.

PUNCTUALNESS, pŭnk'-tshŭ-ēl-nīs. f. Exactness, nicety.

PUNCTUATION, pŭnk'-tshŭ-ā'-shŭn. f. The act or method of pointing.

PUNCTURE, pŭnk'-tshŭr. f. A hole made with a very sharp point.

To PUNCTULATE, pŭnk'-tshŭ-lāte. v. n. To mark with small spots.

PUNGENCY, pŭn'-dzhēn-sy. f. Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridness; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniousness, keenness.

PUNGENT, pŭn'-dzhēnt. a. Pricking, sharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, sharp, acrimonious, biting.

PUNICE, pŭ'-nīs. f. A wall louse; a bug.

PUNICEOUS, pŭ-nīsh'-ūs. a. Purple.

PUNINESS, pŭ'-ny-nīs. f. Pettiness, smallness.

To PUNISH, pŭn'-nīsh. v. a. To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, pŭn'-nīsh-ēbl. a.

Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.

PUNISHABLENESS, pŭn'-nĭsh-ĕbl-nĭs. f. The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER, pŭn'-nĭsh-ŭr. f. One who inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pŭn'-nĭsh-mĕnt. f. Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNITION, pŭ-nĭsh'-ŭn. f. Punishment.

PUNITIVE, pŭ'-nĭt-ĭv. a. Awarding or inflicting punishment.

PUNITORY, pŭ'-nĭt-ŭr-ŷ. a. Punishing, tending to punishment.

PUNK, pŭnk'. f. A whore, a common prostitute.

PUNSTER, pŭns'-tŭr. f. A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

To PUNT, pŭnt'. v. a. To play at certain games with cards.

PUNY, pŭ'-ny. a. Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.

PUNY, pŭ'-ny. f. A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.

To PUP, pŭp'. v. n. To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL, pŭ'-pil. f. The apple of the eye; a scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

PUPILAGE, pŭ'-pil-idzh. f. State of being a scholar; wardship, minority.

PUPILLARY, pŭ'-pil-ĕr-ŷ. a. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET, pŭp'-pĭt. f. A small image moved by men in a mock-drama; a word of contempt.

PUPPETMAN, pŭp'-pĭt-mān. f. Master of a puppet-show.

PUPPETSHOW, pŭp'-pĭt-shŏ. f. A mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PUPPY, pŭp'-py. f. A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

To PUPPY, pŭp'-py. v. n. To bring whelps.

PURBLIND, pŭr'-blind. a. Near-sighted, shortsighted.

PURBLINDNESS, pŭr'-blind-nĭs. f. Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE, pŭr'-tshĕf-ĕbl. a. That may be purchased or bought.

To PURCHASE, pŭr'-tshĕs. v. a. To buy for a price; to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, pŭr'-tshĕs. f. Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which possession is taken.

PURCHASER, pŭr'-tshĭf-ŭr. f. A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, pŭ'r. a. Not sullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinsic; free; free from guilt, guiltless, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; mere, as a Pure villain; chaste, modest.

PURELY, pŭ'r-ly. ad. In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

PURENESS, pŭr-nĭs. f. Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vitious modes of speech.

PURFILE, pŭr'-fil. f. A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.

To PURFLE, pŭr'fl. v. a. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PURFLE, pŭr'fl. } f. A border
PURFLEW, pŭr'-flŭ. } of embroidery.

PURGATION, pŭr-gă'-shŭn. f. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pŭr'-gă-tĭv. a. Cathartick, having the power to cause evacuations downward.

PURGATIVE, pŭr'-gă-tĭv. f. A medicine to purge the body by stool.

PURGATORY, pŭr'-gă-tŭr-ŷ. f. A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from

from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

To PURGE, pûrdzh'. v. a. To cleanse, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to defecate.

To PURGE, pûrdzh'. v. n. To have frequent stools.

PURGE, pûrdzh'. f. A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

PURGER, pûrdzh'-ûr. f. One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.

PURIFICATION, pû-rý-fý-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pû-rif'-fý-kâ-tiv. }

PURIFICATORY, pû-rif''-fý-kâ-ûr'-ý. } a.

Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pû'-rý-fî-ûr. f. Cleanser, refiner.

To PURIFY, pû'-rý-fý. v. a. To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

To PURIFY, pû'-rý-fý. v. n. To grow pure.

PURITAN, pû'-rý-tén. f. A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

PURITANICAL, pû-rý-tân'-ny-kêl. a. Relating to puritans.

PURITANISM, pû'-rý-tén-izm. f. The notions of a puritan.

PURITY, pû'-rý-tý. f. Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.

PURL, pûrl'. f. An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To PURL, pûrl'. v. n. To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.

To PURL, pûrl'. v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not used.

PURLIEU, pûr'-lû. f. The grounds on the borders of a forest, border, inclosure.

PURLINS, pûr'-lîns. f. In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle.

To PURLOIN, pûr-loi'n. v. a. To steal, to take by theft.

PURLOINER, pûr-loi'n-ûr. f. A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

PURPLE, pûr'pl. a. Red tinged with blue; in poetry, red.

To PURPLE, pûr'pl. v. a. To make red, to colour with purple.

PURPLES, pûr'plz. f. Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers, a purple fever.

PURPLISH, pûr'p-lîsh. a. Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pûr'-pûrt. f. Design, tendency of a writing or discourse.

To PURPORT, pûr'-pûrt. v. n. To intend, to tend to show.

PURPOSE, pûr'-pûs. f. Intention, design, effect, consequence; instance, example.

To PURPOSE, pûr'-pûs. v. n. To intend, to design, to resolve.

PURPOSELY, pûr'-pûs-ly. ad. By design, by intention.

To PURR, pûr'. v. a. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE, pûrs'e. f. A small bag in which money is contained.

To PURSE, pûrs'e. v. a. To put into a purse; to contract as a purse.

PURSENET, pûrs'e-nét. f. A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

PURSEPROUD, pûrs'e-proud. a. Puffed up with money.

PURSER, pûr'-sûr. f. The paymaster of a ship.

PURSINESS, pûr'-sý-nîs. f. Shortness of breath.

PURSLAIN, pûrs'-lîn. f. A plant.

P U S

PURSUABLE, pŭr-sŭ'-ēbl. a. What may be pursued.

PURSUANCE, pĕr-sŭ'-ēns. f. Prosecution, process.

PURSUANT, pŭr-sŭ'-ēnt. a. Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To PURSUE, pŭr-sŭ'. v. a. To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.

To PURSUE, pŭr-sŭ'. v. n. To go on, to proceed.

PURSUER, pŭr-sŭ'-ŭr. f. One who follows in hostility.

PURSUIT, pŭr-sŭ't. f. The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution.

PURSUIVANT, pŭr'-swŷ-vĕnt. f. A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.

PURSY, pŭr'-fŷ. a. Shortbreathed and fat.

PURTENANCE, pŭr'-tĕn-ēns. f. The pluck of an animal.

To PURVEY, pŭr-vĕ'. v. a. To provide with conveniencies; to procure.

To PURVEY, pŭr-vĕ'. v. n. To buy in provisions.

PURVEYANCE, pŭr-vĕ'-ēns. f. Provision, procurement of victuals.

PURVEYOR, pŭr-vĕ'-ŭr. f. One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

PURULENCE, pŭ'-rŭ-lĕns. } f.
PURULENCY, pŭ'-rŭ-lĕn-fŷ. }
 Generation of pus or matter.

PURULENT, pŭ'-rŭ-lĕnt. a. Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

PUS, pŭs'. f. The matter of a well digested sore.

To PUSH, pŭsh'. v. a. To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse of any thing; to force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to press forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion; to importune, to tease.

To PUSH, pŭsh'. v. n. To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack.

PUSH, pŭsh'. f. Thrust, the act of

P U T

striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle; a strong effort; exigence, trial; a sudden emergence; a pimple, a wheal, in this sense not used.

PUSHER, pŭsh'-ŭr. f. He who pushes forward.

PUSHING, pŭsh'-ĭng. a. Enterprising, vigorous.

PUSHPIN, pŭsh'-pĭn. f. A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, pŭ-sil-lĕn-ĭm'-mŷ-tŷ. f. Cowardice, meanness of spirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pŭ-sil-lĕn'-nŷ-mŭs. a. Meanspirited, narrowminded, cowardly.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pŭ-sil-lĕn'-nŷ-mŭf-nĭs. f. Meanness of spirit.

PUSS, pŭs'. f. The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.

PUSTULE, pŭs'-tshŭl. f. A small swelling, a pimple, an efflorescence.

PUSTULOUS, pŭs'-tshŭ-lŭs. a. Full of pustules, pimply.

To PUT, pŭt'. v. a. To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed; to cause, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige, to urge; to propose, to state; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To Put by, to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; To Put down, to baffle, to repress, to crush; to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute; To Put forth, to propose; to extend; to emit as a sprouting plant; to exert; To Put in, to interpose; To Put in practice, to use, to exercise; To Put off, to divest, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously;
 to

PUT

to discard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; To Put on or upon, to impute, to charge, to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impose, to inflict; to assume, to take; To Put over, to refer; To Put out, to place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to disconcert; To Put to, to kill by, to punish by; To Put to it, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; To Put to, to assist with; To Put to death, to kill; To Put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; To Put up, to pass unrevenged; to expose publicly; to start; to hoard; to hide; To Put upon, to incite, to instigate; to impose, to lay upon; To Put upon trial, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, pŭt'. v. n. To shoot or germinate; to steer; To Put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to shoot out; To Put in, to enter a haven; To Put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; To Put in, to offer a claim; To Put off, to leave land; To Put over, to sail cross; To Put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; To Put up, to offer one's self a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's self forward; To Put up with, to suffer without resentment.

PUT, pŭt'. f. A rustick, a clown.

PUTAGE, pŭ'-tĭdzh. f. In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pŭ'-tā-nĭzm. f. The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, pŭ'-tā-tĭv. a. Supposed, reputed.

PUTID, pŭ'-tĭd. a. Mean, low, worthless.

PUTIDNESS, pŭ'-tĭd-nĭs. f. Meanness, vileness.

PUTLOG, pŭt'-lŏg. f. Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PYP

PUTREDINOUS, pŭ-trĕd'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pŭ-trŷ-fāk'-shŭn. f. The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, pŭ-trŷ-fāk'-tĭv. a. Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pŭ'-trŷ-fŷ. v. a. To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.

To PUTREFY, pŭ'-trŷ-fŷ. v. n. To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pŭ-trĕs'-sĕns. f. The state of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pŭ-trĕs'-sĕnt. a. Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pŭ'-trĭd. a. Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pŭ'-trĭd-nĭs. f. Rotteness.

PUTTER, pŭt'-tŭr. f. One who puts; Putter on, inciter, instigator.

PUTTINGSTONE, pŭt'-tĭng-stŏne. f. In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call Puttingstones, for trials of strength.

PUTTOCK, pŭt'-tŭk. f. A buzzard.

PUTTY, pŭt'-tŷ. f. A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'l. v. a. To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'l. v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, pŭz'l. f. Embarrassment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, pŭz'-lŭr. f. He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pĭ'-gārg. f. A bird.

PYGMEAN, pĭg-mĕ'-ĕn. a. Belonging to a pygmy.

PYGMY, pĭg'-mŷ. f. A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pĭ-lŏ'-rŭs. f. The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYPOWDER, pĭ'-pow-dŭr. See PIEPOWDER.

PYRA-

P Y R

PYRAMID, pēr'-ā-mīd. f. In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pī-rām'-y-dēl. }

PYRAMIDICAL, pēr'-ā-mīd'-y-kēl. } a.

Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pēr'-ā-mīd'-y-kēl'-y. ad. In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pēr'-ā-mīs. f. A pyramid.

PYRE, pī're. f. A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pŷ-rī'-tēz. f. Firestone.

P Y X

PYROMANCY, pī'-rō-mān-sŷ. f. Divination by fire.

PYROTECHNICAL, pŷ'-rō-tēk'-nŷ-kēl. a. Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pŷ'-rō-tēk'-nīks. f. The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pŷ'-rō-tēk'-nŷ. f. The art of managing fire.

PYRRHONISM, pīr'-rō-nīzm. f. Scepticism, universal doubt.

PYX, pīks'. f. The box in which the Romanists keep the host.

Q.

Q U A

TO QUACK, kwāk'. v. a. To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwāk'. f. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

QUACKERY, kwāk'-kēr'-y. f. Mean or bad acts in physick.

QUACKSALVER, kwāk'-sāl-vūr. f. One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwā-drā-dzhēs'-sŷ-mēl. a. Lenten, belonging to Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwā-drāng'-gl. f. A square, a surface with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, kwā-drāng'-gū-lēr. a. Square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, kwā-drēnt. f. The fourth part, the quarter; the

Q U A

quarter of a circle; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.

QUADRANTAL, kwā-drānt'-ēl. a. Included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, kwā'-drāte. a. Square, having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.

QUADRATE, kwā'-drāte. f. A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

To QUADRATE, kwā'-drāte. v. n. To suit, to be accommodated.

QUADRATICK, kwā-drāt'-tik. a. Belonging to a square.

QUADRATURE, kwā'-drā-tshūr. f. The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.

QUADRENNIAL, kwā-drēn'-nyēl. a. Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwā'-drībl. a. That may be squared.

QUA-

Q U A

QUADRIFID, kwád'-drý-fid. a. Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwád'-drý-lát'-tér-él. a. Having four sides.

QUADRILLE, ká-dríl'. f. A game at cards.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwá-dríp'-pártite. a. Having four parties, divided into four parts.

QUADRIREME, kwád'-drý-rém. f. A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwád'-drý-sil''-lébl. f. A word of four syllables.

QUADRUPED, kwád'-drú-péd. f. An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

QUADRUPED, kwád'-drú-péd. a. Having four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwád'-drúpl. a. Fourfold, four times told.

To QUADRUPLICATE, kwá-dró'-plý-káte. v. a. To double twice, to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION, kwá'-drú-plý-ká'-shún. f. The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwád'-drú-plý. ad. To a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE, kwé'-ré. Enquire, seek.

To QUAFF, kwáf'. v. a. To drink, to swallow in large draughts.

To QUAFF, kwáf'. v. n. To drink luxuriously.

QUAFFER, kwáf'-fúr. f. He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwág'-gý. a. Boggy, soft, not solid.

QUAGMIRE, kwág'-míre. f. A shaking marsh.

QUAIL, kwá'le. f. A bird of game.

QUAILPIPE, kwá'le-pípe. f. A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, kwá'nt. a. Scrupulously, minutely exact; neat, pretty, subtly excogitated, finespun; affected, foppish.

QUAINTLY, kwá'nt-lý. ad. Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, kwá'nt-nís. f. Nicety, petty elegance.

To QUAKE, kwá'ke. v. n. To shake

Q U A

with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm.

QUAKE, kwá'ke. f. A shudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwá'k-úr. f. One of a certain religious sect.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwá'k-íng-grás. f. An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwál-lý-fý-ká'-shún. f. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing; accomplishment; abatement, diminution.

To QUALIFY, kwál'-lý-fý. v. a. To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to soften; to assuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwál'-lít-ý. f. Nature relatively considered; property, accident; particular efficacy; disposition, temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, superiority of birth or station.

QUALITY, kwól'-ít-ý. f. Persons of high rank.

QUALM, kwá'm. f. A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwá'm-ísh. a. Seized with sickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwón-dá'-rý. f. A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITIVE, kwán'-tít-ív. a. Estimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwán'-tít-ý. f. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, kwán'-túm. f. The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwór-rén-té'n. f. The space of forty days, being the time which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

QUARREL, kwór'-ríl. f. A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest;

contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.

To QUARREL, kwôr'-rîl. v. n. To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwôr'-rîl-ûr. f. He who quarrels.

QUARRELLOUS, kwôr'-rîl-ûs. a. Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwôr'-rîl-sûm. a. Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, cholerick, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwôr'-rîl-sûm-lý. ad. In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholerickly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwôr'-rîl-sûm-nîs. f. Cholerickness, petulance.

QUARRY, kwôr'-rý. f. A square; game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.

To QUARRY, kwôr'-rý. v. n. To prey upon, to dig out stones.

QUARRYMAN, kwôr'-rý-mân. f. One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwâ'rt. f. The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

QUARTAN, kwâ'r-tên. f. The fourth day ague.

QUARTAN, kwâ'r-tên. a. Returning every fourth day.

QUARTATION, kwâ'-tâ'-shûn. f. A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwâ'r-tûr. f. A fourth part; a region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; friendship, amity, concord, in this sense not used; a measure of eight bushels.

To QUARTER, kwâ'r-tûr. v. a. To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge

soldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwâ'r-têr-idzh. f. A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwâ'r-tûr-dâ'. f. One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.

QUARTERDECK, kwâ'r-tûr-dêk. f. The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwâ'r-tûr-lý. a. Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwâ'r-tûr-lý. ad. Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwâ'r-tûr-mâs-tûr. f. One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

QUARTERN, kwâ'r-tûrn. f. A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTER SESSIONS, kwâ'r-tûr-têsh'-ûns. f. A court held every quarter by the justices in every county.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwâ'r-tûr-stâf. f. A staff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwâ'r-tîle. f. An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, kwâ'r-tô. f. A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

To QUASH, kwôsh'. v. a. To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

To QUASH, kwôsh'. v. n. To be shaken with a noise.

QUATERCOUSINS, kâ''-têr-kûz'nz. f. Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwâ-têr'-nêr-ý. f. The number four.

QUATERNION, kwâ-têr'-nyûn. f. The number four.

QUATERNITY, kwâ-têr'-nît-ý. f. The number four.

QUATRAIN, kwâ'-trîn. f. A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVER, kwâ'-vûr. v. n. To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.

QUAVER, kwâ'-vûr. f. In musick. A note equal in time to half a crotchet; a shake of the voice.

QUAY,

QUE

QUAY, kâ'. f. A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kwâ'ne. f. A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwê'-zý-nîs. f. The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwê'-zý. a. Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; causing nauseousness.

To QUECK, kék'. v. n. To shrink, to shew pain.

QUEEN, kwê'n. f. The wife of a king.

To QUEEN, kwê'n. v. n. To play the queen.

QUEEN-DOWAGER, kwê'n-dou"-idzh úr. f. The widow of a king who lives on her dowry.

QUEEN-APPLE, kwê'n-âpl. f. A species of apple.

QUEENING, kwê'n-ing. f. An apple.

QUEER, kwê'r. a. Odd, strange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwê'r-lý. ad. Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwê'r-nîs. f. Oddness, particularity.

To QUELL, kwêl'. v. a. To crush, to subdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwêl'. f. Murder. Not in use.

QUELLER, kwêl'-lúr. f. One that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kék'-shôze. f. A trifle, a kickshaw.

To QUENCH, kwéntsh'. v. a. To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

To QUENCH, kwéntsh'. v. n. To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.

QUENCHABLE, kwéntsh'-ébl. a. That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwéntsh'-úr. f. Extinguisher.

QUENCHLESS, kwéntsh'-lîs. a. Unextinguishable.

QUERENT, kwê'-rént. f. The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwêr-rý-mô'-nyûs. a. Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwêr-rý-mô'-nyûs-lý. ad. Querulously, with complaint.

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QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwêr-rý-mô'-nyûs-nîs. f. Complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwê'-rîst. f. An enquirer, an asker of questions.

QUERN, kwêrn'. f. A handmill. Not in use.

QUERPO, kwêr'-pô. f. A dress close to the body, a waistcoat.

QUERRY, kwêr'-rý. f. A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.

QUERULOUS, kwêr'-rû-lûs. a. Mourning, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSLY, kwêr'-rû-lûs-lý. ad. In a querulous manner, with habitual complaints.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwêr'-rû-lûs-nîs. f. Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwê'-rý. f. A question, an enquiry to be resolved.

To QUERY, kwê'-rý. v. a. To ask questions.

QUEST, kwêst'. f. Search, act of seeking; an empannelled jury; searchers, collectively; enquiry, examination.

QUESTANT, kwê's'-tént. f. Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in use.

QUESTION, kwê's'-tshûn. f. Interrogatory, any thing enquired; enquiry, disquisition; a dispute, a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controversy, dispute; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present enquiry.

To QUESTION, kwê's'-tshûn. v. n. To enquire; to debate by interrogatories.

To QUESTION, kwê's'-tshûn. v. a. To examine one by questions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.

QUESTIONABLE, kwê's'-tshûn-ébl. a. Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion, liable to question.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwê's'-tshûn-ébl-nîs. f. The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONARY, kwê's'-tshûn-ér-y. a. Enquiring, asking questions.

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QUES-

QUI

QUESTIONER, kwēs'-tshùn-ūr. f. An enquirer.
QUESTIONLESS, kwēs'-tshùn-līs. ad. Certainly, without doubt.
QUESTMAN, kwēst'-mān. }
QUESTMONGER, kwēst'-mūng-gūr. } f. Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.
QUESTRIST, kwēs'-trīst. f. Seeker, pursuer.
QUESTUARY, kwēs'-tshū-ēr-ŷ. a. Studios of profit.
To QUIBBLE, kwīb'l. v. n. To pun, to play on the sound of words.
QUIBBLE, kwīb'l. f. A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.
QUIBBLER, kwīb'-lūr. f. A punster.
QUICK, kwīk'. a. Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay; active, spritely, ready.
QUICK, kwīk'. ad. Nimbly, speedily, readily.
QUICK, kwīk'. f. The living flesh, sensible parts; plants of Hawthorn.
QUICKBEAM, kwīk'-bēm. f. A species of wild ash.
To QUICKEN, kwīk'n. v. a. To make alive; to hasten; to excite.
To QUICKEN, kwīk'n. v. n. To become alive, as a woman Quickens with child; to move with activity.
QUICKENER, kwīk'-nūr. f. One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.
QUICKLIME, kwīk'-līme. f. Lime unquenched.
QUICKLY, kwīk'-lŷ. ad. Nimbly, speedily, actively.
QUICKNESS, kwīk'-nīs. f. Speed; activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.
QUICKSAND, kwīk'-fānd. f. Moving sand, unsolid ground.
To QUICKSET, kwīt'-fēk. v. a. To plant with living plants.
QUICKSET, kwīk'-fēt. f. Living plants set to grow.
QUICKSIGHTED, kwīk''-sīt'-īd. a. Having a sharp sight.

QUI

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwīk''-sīt'-īd-nīs. f. Sharpness of sight.
QUICKSILVER, kwīk'-sīl-vūr. f. A mineral substance, mercury.
QUICKSILVERED, kwīk'-sīl-vūrd. a. Overlaid with quicksilver.
QUICKWITTED, kwīk-wīt'-īd. a. Having sharp wit.
QUID, kwīd'. f. A morsel to be held in the mouth and chewed; a small quantity of tobacco held in the mouth. A low word.
QUIDDIT, kwīd'-dīt. f. A subtilty, an equivocation.
QUIDDITY, kwīd'-īt-ŷ. f. Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question Quid est? a scholastick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.
QUIESCENCE, kwī-ēs'-sēns. f. Rest, repose.
QUIESCENT, kwī-ēs'-sēt. a. Resting, not being in motion.
QUIET, kwī'-ēt. a. Still; peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled.
QUIET, kwī'-ēt. f. Rest, repose, tranquillity.
To QUIET, kwī'-ēt. v. a. To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still.
QUIETER, kwī'-ē-tūr. f. The person or thing that quiets.
QUIETISM, kwī'-ēt-īzm. f. Tranquillity of mind.
QUIETLY, kwī'-ēt-lŷ. ad. Calmly; peaceably, at rest.
QUIETNESS, kwī'-ēt-nīs. f. Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.
QUIETSOME, kwī'-ēt-sūm. a. Calm, still, undisturbed.
QUIETUDE, kwī'-ē tshōd. f. Rest, repose.
QUILL, kwīl'. f. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.
QUILLET, kwīl'-līt. f. Subtilty, nicety.
QUILT, kwīlt'. f. A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.
To QUILT, kwīlt'. v. a. To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

QUI-

QUI

- QUINARY**, kwí'-nér-ý. a. Consisting of five.
- QUINCE**, kwíns'e. f. The tree; the fruit.
- QUINCUNCIAL**, kwín-kún'-shél. a. Having the form of a quincunx.
- QUINCUNX**, kwín'-kúnks. f. Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.
- QUINQUANGULAR**, kwínk-kwáng'-gú-lér. a. Having five corners.
- QUINQUENNIAL**, kwínk-kwén'-nyél. a. Lasting five years, happening once in five years.
- QUINSY**, kwín'-zy. f. A tumid inflammation in the throat.
- QUINT**, kínt'. f. A set of five; sequence of five.
- QUINTAIN**, kwín'-tín. f. A post with a turning top.
- QUINTAL**, kwín'-tél. f. A hundred pound weight.
- QUINTESSENCE**, kwín'-tís-séns. f. A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.
- QUINTESSENTIAL**, kwín-tís-sén'-shál. a. Consisting of quintessence, containing the quintessence.
- QUINTIN**, kwín'-tín. f. An upright post for the exercise of tilting.
- QUINTUPLE**, kwín'-tshúpl. f. Five-fold.
- To QUIP**, kwíp'. v. a. To rally with bitter sarcasms.
- QUIP**, kwíp'. f. A sharp jest, a taunt, a sarcasm.
- QUIRE**, kwí're. f. A body of singers; a chorus; the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.
- To QUIRE**, kwí're. v. n. To sing in concert.
- QUIRISTER**, kwér'-rís-túr. f. Chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

QUO

- QUIRK**, kwérk'. f. Quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; subtilty, nicety, artful distinction: loose light tune.
- QUIT**, kwít'. a. Free, clear, discharged.
- To QUIT**, kwít. v. a. To discharge an obligation, to make even; to set free; to carry through, to discharge, to perform; to clear himself of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.
- QUITCHGRASS**, kwítsh'-grás. f. Dog grass.
- QUITE**, kwíte. ad. Completely, perfectly.
- QUITRENT**, kwít'-rént. f. Small rent reserved.
- QUITS**, kwíts'. interj. An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.
- QUITTANCE**, kwít'-téns. f. Discharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompence, repayment.
- To QUITTANCE**, kwít'-téns. v. a. To repay, to recompence.
- QUITTERBONE**, kwít'-túr-bóne. f. A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse.
- QUIVER**, kwív'-vúr. f. A case for arrows.
- To QUIVER**, kwív'-vúr. v. n. To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver, to shudder.
- QUIVERED**, kwív'-vúrd. a. Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.
- QUODLIBET**, kwód'-lý-bét. f. A nice point, a subtilty.
- QUOIF**, kwoi'f. f. Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a serjeant at law. See **CORF**.
- To QUOIF**, kwoi'f. v. a. To cap, to dress with a head-dress.
- QUOIFFURE**, kwoi'f-fúr. f. Head-dress.
- QUOIL**. See **CORL**.
- QUOIT**, kwoi't. f. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point;

Q U O

the discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English Quoit, but improperly.

To QUOIT, kwoi't. v. n. To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

To QUOIT, kwoi't. v. a. To throw.

QUONDAM, kwon' dūm. a. Having been formerly. Properly a Latin word.

QUORUM, kō'-rūm. f. A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

QUOTA, kō'-tā. f. A share, a proportion as assigned to each.

QUOTATION, kō-tā'-shūn. f. The act of quoting, citation; passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

Q U O

To QUOTE, kō'te. v. a. To cite an author, to adduce the words of another.

QUOTER, kō't-ūr. f. Citer, he that quotes.

QUOTH, kō'th. verb imperf. Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says he, or said he.

QUOTIDIAN, kō-tīdzh'-ēn. a. Daily, happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kō-tīdzh'-ēn. f. A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kō'-shēnt. f. In arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other.

R.

R A B

TO RABATE, rā-bā'te. v. n. In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RABBET, rāb'-bīt. v. a. To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

RABBET, rāb'-bīt. f. A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, rāb'-bý. } f. A doctor
RABBIN, rāb'-bīn. } among the Jews.

RABBINICAL, rāb-bīn'-ý-kēl. a. Relating to the Rabbies.

RABBIT, rāb'-bīt. f. A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RABBITWARREN, rāb'-bīt-wōr-rīn. f. A park or burrow for rabbits.

RABBLE, rāb'l. f. A tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, rāb'l-mēnt. f.

R A C

Croud, tumultuous assembly of mean people.

RABID, rāb'-bīd. a. Fierce, furious, mad.

RACE, rā'se. f. A family ascending; family descending; a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; Race of ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a particular strength or taste of wine; contest in running; course on the feet; progress, course.

RACEHORSE, rā'se-hōrse. f. Horse bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rā-sē-mā'-shūn. f. Cluster like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, rā-sē-mīf'-ēr-ūs. a. Bearing clusters.

RACER, rā'se-ūr. f. Runner, one that contends in speed.

RACINESS, rā'-fý-nīs. f. The quality of being racy.

RACK, rāk'. f. An engine to torture; torture, extreme pain; a dis-

taff,

R A D

staff, commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; instruments to lay a spit on in roasting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor.

To RACK, rák'. v. n. To stream as clouds before the wind.

To RACK, rák'. v. a. To torment by the rack; to torment, to harass; to screw, to force to performance; to stretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

RACK-RENT, rák'-rént. f. Rent raised to the uttermost.

RACK-RENTER, rák'-rént-úr. f. One who pays the uttermost rent.

RACKET, rák'-kit. f. An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk, in burlesque language; the instrument with which players strike the ball.

RACKOON, rák-kó'n. f. A New England animal like a badger.

RACY, rá'-fý. a. Strong, flavorful, tasting of the soil.

RADDOCK, rád'-dúk. f. A bird.

RADIANCE, rá'-dzhéns. } f.

RADIANCY, rá'-dzhén-fý. } Sparkling lustre, glitter.

RADIANT, rá'-dzhént. a. Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.

To RADIATE, rá'-dzháte. v. n. To emit rays, to shine.

RADIATION, rá'-dzhá'-shún. f. Beamy lustre, emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

RADICAL, rád'-dý-kél. a. Primitive, original.

RADICALITY, rád'-dý-kál'-ít-ý. f. Origination.

RADICALLY, rád'-dý-kél-ý. ad. Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, rád'-dý-kél-nís. f. The state of being radical.

To RADICATE, rád'-dý-káte. v. a. To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, rád-ý-ká'-shún. f. The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, rád'-dikl. f. That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, rád'-dísh. f. A root which

R A G

is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-gardens.

RADIUS, rá'-dzhús. f. The semi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFFLE, ráf'l. v. n. To cast dice for a prize.

RAFFLE, ráf'l. f. A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, ráft'. f. A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

RAFTER, ráf'-túr. f. The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, ráf'-túrd. a. Built with rafters.

RAG, rág'. f. A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn out clothes.

RAGAMUFFIN, rág-á-muf'-fín. f. A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, rá'dzh. f. Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

To RAGE, rá'dzh. v. n. To be in fury, to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity.

RAGEFUL, rá'dzh-fúl. a. Furious, violent.

RAGGED, rág'-gíd. a. Rent into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; rugged, not smooth.

RAGGEDNESS, rág'-gíd-nís. f. State of being dressed in tatters.

RAGINGLY, rá'dzh-íng-lý. ad. With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, rág'-mán. f. One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, rá-gó'. f. Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAGSTONE, rág'-stóne. f. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, rág'-wúrt. f. A plant.

RAIL,

R A I

- RAIL**, rá'le. *f.* A cross beam fixed in the ends of two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams by which any thing is inclosed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.
- To RAIL**, rá'le. *v. n.* To inclose with rails; to range in a line.
- To RAIL**, rá'le. *v. a.* To use insolent and reproachful language.
- RAILER**, rá'le-úr. *f.* One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.
- RAILLÉRY**, rá'l'-lér-ý. *f.* Slight satire, satirical merriment.
- RAIMENT**, rá'-mément. *f.* Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.
- To RAIN**, rá'ne. *v. n.* To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It Rains, the water falls from the clouds.
- To RAIN**, rá'ne. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.
- RAIN**, rá'ne. *f.* The moisture that falls from the clouds.
- RAINBOW**, rá'ne-bô. *f.* The iris, the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.
- RAINDEER**, rá'ne-dér. *f.* A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snows.
- RAININESS**, rá'ne-ý-nis. *f.* The state of being showery.
- RAINY**, rá'ne-ý. *a.* Showery, wet.
- To RAISE**, rá'ze. *v. a.* To lift, to heave; to set upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a state more great or illustrious; to increase in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to stir up; to rouse, to stir up; to give beginning to, as he Raised the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion, to begin; to set up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy; to give rise to; To Raise paste, to form paste into pies without a dish.
- RAISER**, rá'ze-úr. *f.* He that raises.

R A M

- RAISIN**, rá'zn. *f.* A dried grape.
- RAKE**, rá'ke. *f.* An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow.
- To RAKE**, rá'ke. *v. a.* To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.
- To RAKE**, rá'ke. *v. n.* To search, to grope; to pass with violence; to lead an irregular life.
- RAKER**, rá'ke-úr. *f.* One that rakes.
- RAKEHELL**, rá'ke-hél. *f.* A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fellow.
- RAKEHELLY**, rá'ke-hél-ý. *a.* Wild, dissolute.
- RAKISH**, rá'ke-lsh. *a.* Loose, lewd, dissolute.
- To RALLY**, rá'l'-lý. *v. a.* To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.
- To RALLY**, rá'l'-lý. *v. n.* To come again into order; to exercise satirical merriment.
- RAM**, rám'. *f.* A male sheep; an instrument with an iron head to batter walls.
- To RAM**, rám'. *v. a.* To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.
- To RAMBLE**, rám'bl. *v. n.* To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.
- RAMBLE**, rám'bl. *f.* Wandering irregular excursion.
- RAMBLER**, rám'-blúr. *f.* Rover, wanderer.
- RAMBOOZE**, rám-bô'z. *f.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.
- RAMIFICATION**, rám-mý-fý-ká-shún. *f.* Division or separation into branches, the act of branching out.
- To RAMIFY**, rám'-mý-fý. *v. a.* To separate into branches.
- To RAMIFY**, rám'-mý-fý. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.
- RAMMER**, rám'-múr. *f.* An instrument

R A N

ment with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, rām'-mīsh. a. Strong scented.

RAMOUS, rā'-mūs. a. Branchy, consisting of branches.

To RAMP, rāmp'. v. n. To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, rāmp'. f. Leap, spring.

RAMPALLIAN, rām-pāl'-lyén. f. A mean wretch. Not in use.

RAMPANCY, rām'-pén-sý. f. Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, rāmp'-ént. a. Exuberant, overgrowing restraint; in heraldry, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, rām'-pért. } f. The plat-

RAMPYR, rām'-pýr. } form of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

RAN, rán'. Preterite of RUN.

To RANCH, réntsh'. v. a. To sprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, rán'-síd. a. Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, rán'-síd-nīs. } f.

RANCIDITY, rán'-síd'-it-ý. } Strong scent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rānk'-úr-ús. a. Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, rānk'-úr. f. Inveterate malignity, steadfast implacability.

RANDOM, rán'-dùm. f. Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, rán'-dùm. a. Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, ráng'. Preterite of RING.

To RANGE, rá'ndzh. v. a. To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To RANGE, rá'ndzh. v. n. To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rá'ndzh. f. A rank, any thing placed in a line; a class, an order; excursion, wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive.

RANGER, rá'ndzh-úr. f. One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats

R A P

the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

RANK, rānk'. a. High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality; rampant, high grown; gross, coarse.

RANK, rānk'. f. Line of men placed a-breast; a row; range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as he is a man of Rank.

To RANK, rānk'. v. a. To place a-breast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

To RANK, rānk'. v. n. To be ranged, to be placed.

To RANKLE, rānk'l. v. n. To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rānk'-lý. ad. Coarsely, grossly.

RANKNESS, rānk'-nīs. f. Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

RANNY, rán'-ny. f. The shrew-mouse.

To RANSACK, rán'-sāk. v. a. To plunder, to pillage; to search narrowly.

RANSOME, rán'-súm. f. Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

To RANSOME, rán'-súm. v. a. To redeem from captivity or punishment.

RANSOMELESS, rán'-súm-līs. a. Free from ransome.

To RANT, ránt'. v. a. To rave in violent or high sounding language.

RANT, ránt'. f. High sounding language.

RANTER, ránt'-úr. f. A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, ránt'-ý-pôle. a. Wild, roving, rakish.

RANULA, rán'-nú-lá. f. A soft swelling, possessing those salivals under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rá-núnk'-ú-lús. f. Crowfoot.

To RAP, rāp'. v. n. To strike with a quick smart blow.

To RAP, rāp'. v. a. To affect with rapture,

R A R

rapture, to strike with extasy, to hurry out of himself; to snatch away.

RAP, rāp'. f. A quick smart blow; a counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rā-pā'-shūs. a. Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rā-pā'-shūs-lý. ad. By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rā-pā'-shūs-nís. f. The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rā-pās'-sít-ý. f. Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, rá'pe. f. Violent defloration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RAPID, rāp'-íd. a. Quick, swift.

RAPIDITY, rā-píd'-ít-ý. f. Velocity, swiftness.

RAPIDLY, rāp'-íd-lý. ad. Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, rāp'-íd-nís. f. Celerity, swiftness.

RAPIER, rá'-pyér. f. A small sword used only in thrusting.

RAPIER-FISH, rá'-pyér-físh. f. The sword-fish.

RAPINE, rāp'-ín. f. The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, rāp'-púr. f. One who strikes.

RAPPORT, rāp-pó'rt. f. Relation, reference.

RAPTURE, rāp'-tshúr. f. Ecstasy, transport, violence of any pleasing passion; rapidity, haste.

RAPTURED, rāp'-tshúrd. a. Ravished, transported.

RAPTUROUS, rāp'-tshúr-ús. a. Ecstatick, transporting.

RARE, rá're. a. Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered; thin, subtle, not dense; raw, not fully subdued by the fire.

RAREESHOW, rá'-rý-shó. f. A show carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, rār-rē-fāk'-shún. f. Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFIABLE, rār-rē-fí'-ébl. a. Admitting rarefaction.

R A T

To RAREFY, rār'-rē-fý. v. a. To make thin, contrary to condense.

To RAREFY, rār'-rē-fý. v. n. To become thin.

RARELY, rá're-lý. ad. Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, rá're-nís. f. Uncommonness, value arising from scarcity.

RARITY, rá'-rít-ý. f. Uncommonness, infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity; thinness, subtlety, the contrary to density.

RASCAL, rās'-kál. f. A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

RASCALLION, rās-kál'-lyún. f. One of the lowest people.

RASCALITY, rās-kál'-ít-ý. f. The low mean people.

RASCALLY, rās'-kál-ý. a. Mean, worthless.

To RASE, rá'se. v. a. To skim, to strike on the surface; to overthrow, to destroy, to root up; to blot out by rasure, to erase.

RASH, rásh'. a. Hasty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, rásh'. f. An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, rásh'-úr. f. A thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, rásh'-lý. ad. Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

RASHNESS, rásh'-nís. f. Foolish contempt of danger.

RASP, rāsp'. f. A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, a raspberry.

To RASP, rāsp'. v. a. To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, rāsp'. f. A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.

RASPATORY, rāsp'-à-túr-ý. f. A surgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY, rās'-bér-ý. f. A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, rās'-bér-rý-búsh. f. A species of bramble.

RASURE, rá'-shúr. f. The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

RAT, rát'. f. An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships;

R A T

ships; To smell a Rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion.
RATABLE, rá'te-ébl. a. Set at a certain value.
RATABLY, rá'te-éb-lý. ad. Proportionably.
RATAFIA, rát-á-fé'-á. f. A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.
RATAN, rát-tán'. f. An Indian cane.
RATE, rá'te. f. Price fixed on any thing; allowance settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax imposed by the parish.
To RATE, rá'te. v. a. To value at a certain price; to chide hastily and vehemently.
RATH, rá'th. a. Early, coming before the time.
RATHER, ráth'-úr. ad. More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly; especially; To have Rather, to desire in preference; a bad expression, it should be Will Rather.
RATIFICATION, rát-tý-fý-ká'-shún. f. The act of ratifying, confirmation.
RATIFIER, rát'-tý-fí-úr. f. The person or thing that ratifies.
To RATIFY, rát'-tý-fý. v. a. To confirm, to settle.
RATIO, rá'-shó. f. Proportion.
To RATIOCINATE, rá-shó'-fý-náte. v. a. To reason, to argue.
RATIOCINATION, rá-shó'-fý-ná'-shún. f. The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.
RATIONAL, rásh'-ún-él. a. Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious, as a Rational man.
RATIONALIST, rásh'-ún-él-íst. f. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.
RATIONALITY, rá-shó-nál'-ít-ý. f.

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R A V

The power of reasoning; reasonableness.
RATIONALLY, rásh'-ún-él-ý. ad. Reasonably, with reason.
RATIONALNESS, rásh'-ún-él-nís. f. The state of being rational.
RATSBANE, ráts'-báne. f. Poison for rats; arsenick.
RATTEEN, rát-té'n. f. A kind of stuff.
To RATTLE, rát'l. v. n. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions; to speak eagerly and noisily.
To RATTLE, rát'l. v. a. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise, to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail at with clamour.
RATTLE, rát'l. f. A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant.
RATTLEHEADED, rát'l-héd-íd. a. Giddy, not steady.
RATTLESKULL, rát'l-skúl. f. A noisy empty fellow.
RATTLESNAKE, rát'l-snáke. f. A kind of serpent.
RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, rát'l-snáke-ró't. f. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.
RATTOON, rát-tó'n. f. A West Indian fox.
RATTRAP, rát'-tráp. f. A trap to catch rats.
To RAVAGE, ráv'-vídzh. v. a. To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.
RAVAGE, ráv'-vídzh. f. Spoil, ruin, waste.
RAVAGER, ráv'-vídzh-úr. f. Plunderer, spoiler.
RAUCITY, rá'-sít-ý. f. Hoarseness, loud rough noise.
To RAVE, rá've. v. n. To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.
To RAVEL, ráv'l. v. a. To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to

F f

unweave,

unweave, to unknit, as to Ravel out a twist.

To RAVEL, ráv'l. v. n. To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, to busy himself with intricacies.

RAVELIN, ráv'-lín. f. In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, ráv'n. f. A large black fowl.

To RAVEN, ráv'n. v. a. To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

RAVENOUS, ráv'n-ús. a. Furiously voracious, hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, ráv'n-ús-lý. ad. With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, ráv'n-ús-nís. f. Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, ráv'-ín. f. Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.

RAVINGLY, rá've-íng-lý. ad. With frenzy, with distraction.

To RAVISH, ráv'-ísh. v. a. To constuprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.

RAVISHER, ráv'-ísh-úr. f. He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

RAVISHMENT, ráv'-ísh-mént. f. Violation, forcible constupration; transport, rapture, pleasing violence on the mind.

RAW, rá. a. Not subdued by the fire; not covered with the skin; fore; immature, unripe; unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chill.

RAWBONED, rá'-bônd. a. Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

RAWHEAD, rá'-héd. f. The name of a spectre.

RAWLY, rá'-lý. ad. In a raw manner; unskilfully, newly.

RAWNESS, rá'-nís. f. State of being raw; unskilfulness.

RAY, rá. f. A beam of light; any lustre corporeal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.

To RAY, rá. v. a. To streak, to mark in long lines. Not used.

RAZE, rá'se. f. A root of ginger.

To RAZE, rá'se. v. a. To overthrow, to ruin, to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rá'-zúr. f. A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

RAZORABLE, rá'-zúr-ébl. a. Fit to be shaved.

RAZORFISH, rá'-zúr-físh. f. A fish.

RAZURE, rá'-shúr. f. Act of erasing.

REACCESS, ré'-ák-sés". f. Visit renewed.

To REACH, ré'tsh. v. a. To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing distant; to fetch from some place distant and give; to bring forward from a distant place; to hold out, to stretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to spread abroad.

To REACH, ré'tsh. v. n. To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, ré'tsh. f. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful scheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain some distant advantage; extent.

To REACT, ré'-ákt". v. a. To return the impulse or impression.

REACTION, ré'-ák"-shún. f. The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: Action and Reaction are equal.

To READ, ré'd. v. a. pret. READ, part. pass. READ. To peruse any thing written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation; to know fully.

To READ, ré'd. v. n. To perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READ,

R E A

R E A

READ, rēd'. particip. a. Skilful by reading.
READING, rēd-ing. f. Study in books, perusal of books; a lecture, a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.
READEPTION, rē'-ād-ēp''-shūn. f. Recovery, act of regaining.
READER, rēd-ūr. f. One that peruses any thing written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.
READERSHIP, rēd-ūr-shīp. f. The office of reading prayers.
READILY, rēd'-dī-lī. ad. Expeditely, with little hinderance or delay.
READINESS, rēd'-dī-nīs. f. Expediteness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hinderance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.
READMISSION, rē'-ād-mīsh''-ūn. f. The act of admitting again.
TO READMIT, rē'-ād-mīt''. v. a. To let in again.
TO READORN, rē'-ād-ār'n. v. a. To decorate again, to deck a-new.
READY, rēd'-y. a. Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpose, not to seek; prepared, accommodated to any design; willing, eager; being at the point, not distant, near; being at hand, next to hand; facil, easy, opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expedite, not embarrassed; To make Ready, to make preparations.
READY, rēd'-y. ad. Readily, so as not to need delay.
READY, rēd'-y. f. Ready money. A low word.
REAFFIRMANCE, rē'-āf-fēr''-mēns. f. Second confirmation.
REAL, rē'-ēl. a. Not fictitious, not imaginary, true, genuine; in law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.
REALITY, rē'-āl-lī-tī. f. Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.
TO REALIZE, rē'-ā-līze. v. a. To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, rē'-ēl-y. ad. With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.
REALM, rēlm'. f. A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.
REALTY, rē'-āl-tī. f. Loyalty. Little used.
REAM, rē'm. f. A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.
TO REANIMATE, rē'-ān''-nī-māte. v. a. To revive, to restore to life.
TO REANNEX, rē'-ān-nēks''. v. a. To annex again.
TO REAP, rē'p. v. a. To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.
TO REAP, rē'p. v. n. To harvest.
REAPER, rē'p-ūr. f. One that cuts corn at harvest.
REAPINGHOOK, rē'p-ing-hōk. f. A hook used to cut corn in harvest.
REAR, rē'r. f. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.
REAR, rē'r. a. Raw, half roasted, half sodden.
TO REAR, rē'r. v. a. To raise up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to instruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouse, to stir up.
REAR ADMIRAL, rē'r-ād'-mī-rūl. f. The admiral of the third or last division of a royal fleet.
REARWARD, rē'r-wērd. f. The last troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part.
REARMOUSE, rē'r-mous. f. The leatherwinged bat.
TO REASCEND, rē'-āf-sēnd''. v. n. To climb again.
TO REASCEND, rē'-āf-sēnd''. v. a. To mount again.
REASON, rē'zn. f. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; cause, ground or principle; cause efficient; final cause; argument, ground of persuasion, motive; clearness of faculties; right, justice; reasonable claim, just practice; rationale, just account;

account; moderation, moderate demands.

To REASON, *rě'zn.* v. n. To argue rationally, to deduce consequences justly from premises; to debate, to discourse, to raise disquisitions, to make enquiries.

To REASON, *rě'zn.* v. a. To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, *rě'zn-ěbl.* a. Having the faculty of reason; acting, speaking or thinking rationally; just, rational, agreeable to reason; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, *rě'zn-ěbl-nis.* f. The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, *rě'zn-ěb-lý.* ad. Agreeably to reason; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, *rě'zn-úr.* f. One who reasons, an arguer.

REASONING, *rě'zn-ing.* f. Argument.

REASONLESS, *rě'zn-lis.* a. Void of reason.

To REASSEMBLE, *rě'-áf-sěm"bl.* v. a. To collect anew.

To REASSERT, *rě'-af-sěrt".* v. a. To assert anew.

To REASSUME, *rě'-áf-shě"m.* v. a. To resume, to take again.

To REASSURE, *rě'-áf-shě"r.* v. a. To free from fear, to restore from terror.

To REAVE, *rě'v.* v. a. To take away by stealth or violence.

To REBAPTIZE, *rě'-báp-tí"ze.* v. a. To baptize again.

REBAPTIZATION, *rě'-báp-tý-zá"-shún.* f. Renewal of baptism.

To REBATE, *rě-bá'te.* v. n. To blunt, to beat to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness.

REBECK, *rě'-bék.* f. A three stringed fiddle.

REBEL, *rěb'-il.* f. One who opposes lawful authority.

To REBEL, *rě-běl'.* v. n. To rise in opposition against lawful authority.

REBELLER, *rě-běl'-lúr.* f. One that rebels.

REBELLION, *rě-běl'-lyún.* f. Insurrection against lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, *rě-běl'-lyús.* a. Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, *rě-běl'-lyús-lý.* ad. In opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, *rě-běl'-lyús-nis.* f. The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW, *rě'-běl"-lő.* v. n. To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

To REBOUND, *rě-bound'.* v. n. To spring back, to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, *rě-bound'.* v. a. To reverberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, *rě-bound'.* f. The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted, refutation.

REBUFF, *rě-bűf'.* f. Repercussion, quick and sudden resistance.

To REBUFF, *rě-bűf'.* v. a. To beat back, to oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUILD, *rě'-bild".* v. a. To re-edify, to restore from demolition, to repair.

REBUILT, *rě-bűlt'.* pret. and part. pass. of To REBUILD.

REBUKABLE, *rě-bűk-ěbl.* a. Worthy of reprehension.

To REBUKE, *rě-bűk.* v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

REBUKE, *rě-bűk.* f. Reprehension, chiding expression, objurgation; in low language it signifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, *rě-bűk-úr.* f. A chider, a reprover.

REBUS, *rě'-bűs.* f. A word represented by a picture; a kind of riddle.

To REBUT, *rě-bűt'.* v. n. To retire back.

REBUTTER, *rě-bűt'-túr.* f. An answer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL, *rě-ká'l.* v. a. To call back, to call again, to revoke.

RECALL, *rě-ká'l.* f. Revocation, act or power of calling back.

To RECANT, *rě-kánt'.* v. a. To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once said or done.

RECANTATION, rĕk-kán-tǎ'-shùn. f. Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECANTER, rĕ-kánt'-úr. f. One who recants.

To RECAPITULATE, rĕ'-kǎ-pít'-tshû-lǎte. v. a. To repeat again distinctly, to detail again.

RECAPITULATION, rĕ'-kǎ-pít'-tshû-lǎ"-shùn. f. Detail repeated, distinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, rĕ'-kǎ-pít'-tshû-lǎ-túr-ý. a. Repeating again.

To RECARRY, rĕ'-kár-ry. v. a. To carry back.

To RECEDE, rĕ-sĕ'd. v. n. To fall back, to retreat; to desist.

RECEIPT, rĕ-sĕ't. f. The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admission; prescription of ingredients for any composition.

RECEIVABLE, rĕ-sĕ'v-ēbl. a. Capable of being received.

To RECEIVE, rĕ-sĕ'v. v. a. To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to entertain as a guest.

RECEIVEDNESS, rĕ-sĕ'vd-nis. f. General allowance.

RECEIVER, rĕ-sĕ'v-úr. f. One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the blessed sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals; the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

To RECELEBRATE, rĕ'-fĕl"-lĕ-brǎte. v. a. To celebrate anew.

RECENCY, rĕ'-fĕn-sý. f. Newness, new state.

RECENSION, rĕ'-fĕn'-shùn. f. Enumeration, review.

RECENT, rĕ'-fĕnt. a. New, not of long existence; late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.

RECENTLY, rĕ'-fĕnt-ly. ad. Newly, freshly.

RECENTNESS, rĕ'-fĕnt-nis. f. Newness, freshness.

RECEPTACLE, rĕs'-sĕp-tĕkl. f. A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTIBILITY, rĕ'-sĕp-tý-bíl"-it-ý. f. Possibility of receiving.

RECEPTARY, rĕs'-sĕp-tĕr-ý. f. Thing received.

RECEPTION, rĕ'-sĕp'-shùn. f. The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of any thing communicated; readmission; the act of containing; treatment at first coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, rĕ'-sĕp'-tív. a. Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, rĕs'-sĕp-túr-ý. a. Generally or popularly admitted.

RECESS, rĕ'-fĕs'. f. Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance; secret part.

RECESSION, rĕ'-fĕsh'-ùn. f. The act of retreating.

To RECHANGE, rĕ'-tshǎ"ndzh. v. a. To change again.

To RECHARGE, rĕ'-tshǎ"rdzh. v. a. To accuse in return; to attack anew; among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost their game.

RECIDIVATION, rĕ'-síd-ý-vǎ"-shùn. f. Backsliding, falling again.

RECIPE, rĕs'-sý-pĕ. f. A medical prescription.

RECIPIENT, rĕ'-fýp'-yĕnt. f. The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

RECIPROCAL, rĕ'-síp'-prǒ-kĕl. a. Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECI-

RECIPROCALLY, rě-síp'-prō-kěl-ý. ad. Mutually, interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, rě-síp'-prō-kěl-nis. f. Mutual return, alternateness.

To RECIPROCATE, rě-síp'-prō-kâte. v.n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, rě'-síp-prō-kâ"-shùn. f. Alternation, action interchanged.

RECISION, rě'-sizh'-ùn. f. The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, rě-si'te-ěl. f. Repetition, rehearsal; enumeration.

RECITATION, rěf-fý-tă'-shùn. f. Repetition, rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, rěf-fý-tă-tě'v. } f.

RECITATIVO, rěf-fý-tă-tě'v-ō. } f.

A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

To RECITE, rě-si'te. v.a. To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

To RECK, rěk'. v.n. To care, to heed. Not in use.

To RECK, rěk'. v.a. To heed, to care for. Out of use.

RECKLESS, rěk'-lis. a. Careless, heedless, mindless.

RECKLESSNESS, rěk'-lěf-nis. f. Carelessness, negligence.

To RECKON, rěk'n. v.a. To number, to count; to esteem, to account.

To RECKON, rěk'n. v.n. To compute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stress or dependance upon.

RECKONER, rěk'-nūr. f. One who computes, one who calculates cost.

RECKONING, rěk'-ning. f. Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; account taken; esteem, account, estimation.

To RECLAIM, rě-klă'me. v.a. To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.

To RECLINE, rě-klí'ne. v.a. To lean back, to lean sidewise.

To RECLINE, rě-klí'ne. v.n. To rest, to repose, to lean.

RECLINE, rě-klí'ne. a. In a leaning posture.

To RECLOSE, rě'-klō''ze. v.a. To close again.

To RECLUDE, rě-klú'd. v.a. To open.

RECLUSE, rě-klú's. f. One shut up, one retired from the world.

RECLUSE, rě-klú's. a. Shut up, retired.

RECOAGULATION, rě'-kō-ăg-gú-lă''-shùn. f. Second coagulation.

RECOGNISANCE, rě-kōn'-ny'-zěns. f. Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

To RECOGNISE, rě-kōg-ní'ze. v.a. To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to reexamine.

RECOGNISEE, rě'-kōn-ny'-zě'. f. He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, rě-kōn-ny'-zór'. f. He who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNITION, rě'-kōg-nish''-ùn. f. Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgment.

RECOIL, rě-koi'l. f. A rebound, the rebound of a gun after the discharge.

To RECOIL, rě-koi'l. v.n. To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail, to shrink.

To RECOIN, rě'-koi'n. v.a. To coin over again.

RECOINAGE, rě'-koi'n-idzh. f. The act of coining anew.

To RECOLLECT, rěk-kól-lěkt'. v.a. To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.

RECOLLECTION, rěk-kól-lěk'-shùn. f. Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

To RECOMFORT, rě'-kúm''-fúrt. v.a. To comfort or console again; to give new strength.

To RECOMMENCE, rě'-kōm-měns''. v.a. To begin anew.

REC

To RECOMMEND, rēk-kūm-mēnd'.
v. a. To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers.

RECOMMENDABLE, rēk-kūm-mēnd'-ēbl. a. Worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDATION, rēk-kūm-mēn-dā'-shūn. f. The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

RECOMMENDATORY, rēk-kūm-mēn'-dē-tūr-y. a. That which recommends to another.

RECOMMENDER, rēk-kūm-mēnd'-ūr. f. One who recommends.

To RECOMMIT, rē'-kūm-mīt'. v. a. To commit anew.

RECOMMITMENT, rē'-kūm-mīt'-mēt. f. A commitment renewed.

To RECOMPACT, rē'-kūm-pākt'. v. a. To join anew.

To RECOMPENSE, rēk'-kūm-pēnse. v. a. To repay, to requite; to compensate, to make up by something equivalent.

RECOMPENSE, rēk'-kūm-pēnse. f. Equivalent, compensation.

RECOMPILEMENT, rē'-kūm-pī'le-mēt. f. New compilement.

To RECOMPOSE, rē'-kūm-pō'ze. v. a. To settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

RECOMPOSITION, rē'-kōm-pō-zīsh'-ūn. f. Composition renewed.

To RECONCILE, rēk-kūn-sī'le. v. a. To compose differences, to obviate seeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing consistent; to restore to favour.

RECONCILEABLE, rēk-kūn-sī'le-ēbl. a. Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

RECONCILEABLENESS, rēk-kūn-sī'le-ēbl-nīs. f. Consistence, possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, rēk-kūn-sī'le-mēt. f. Reconciliation, renewal of kindness, favour restored; friendship renewed.

RECONCILER, rēk-kūn-sī'le-ūr. f.

REC

One who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions seemingly contradictory.

RECONCILIATION, rēk-kūn-sī-lyā'-shūn. f. Renewal of friendship; agreement of things seeming opposite.

To RECONDENSE, rē'-kōn-dēns'. v. a. To condense anew.

RECONDITE, rē'-kōn-dī'te. a. Secret, profound, abstruse.

To RECONDUCT, rē'-kōn-dūkt'. v. a. To conduct again.

To RECONJOIN, rē'-kōn-dzhoi'n. v. a. To join anew.

To RECONNOITRE, rēk-kūn-noi'tr. v. a. To take a view of; to observe the strength or position of a fleet or army.

To RECONQUER, rē'-kōnk'-ūr. v. a. To conquer again.

To RECONSECRATE, rē'-kōn'-sēkrāte. v. a. To consecrate anew.

To RECONVENE, rē'-kōn-vē'ne. v. a. To assemble anew.

To RECONVEY, rē'-kōn-vē'. v. a. To convey again.

To RECORD, rē-kā'rd. v. a. To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

RECORD, rē-kā'rd. f. Register, authentick memorial.

RECORDATION, rē-kōr-dā'-shūn. f. Remembrance.

RECORDER, rē-kā'rd-ūr. f. One whose business is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind instrument.

To RECOVER, rē-kūv'-ūr. v. a. To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

To RECOVER, rē-kūv'-ūr. v. n. To grow well from a disease.

RECOVERABLE, rē-kūv'-ūr-ēbl. a. Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained.

RECOVERY, rē-kūv'-ūr-y. f. Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To

To RECOUNT, rě-kount'. v. a. To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.
RECOUNTMENT, rě-kount'-ment. f. Relation, recital.
RECOURSE, rě-kõ'rs. f. Application as for help or protection; access.
RECREANT, rěk'-krě-ant. a. Cowardly, mean spirited; apostate, false.
To RECREATE, rěk'-krě-ate. v. a. To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.
RECREATION, rěk-krě-ā'-shùn. f. Relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.
RECREATIVE, rěk'-krě-ā-tiv. a. Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting.
RECREATIVENESS, rěk'-krě-ā-tiv-nis. f. The quality of being recreative.
RECREMENT, rěk'-krě-měnt. f. Dross, spume, superfluous or useless parts.
RECREMENTAL, rěk-krě-měnt'-tāl. }
RECREMENTITIOUS, rěk-krě-měnt-tish'-ús. } a.
Drossy.
To RECRIMINATE, rě'-krím"-in-ate. v. n. To return one accusation with another.
RECRIMINATION, rě'-krím-in-ā'-shùn. f. Return of one accusation with another.
RECRIMINATOR, rě-krím'-in-ā-túr. f. He that returns one charge with another.
RECRUDESCENT, rě'-krõ-děs"-sěnt. a. Growing painful or violent again.
To RECRUIT, rě-krõ't. v. a. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.
To RECRUIT, rě-krõ't. v. n. To raise new soldiers.
RECRUIT, rě-krõ't. f. Supply of any thing wasted; new soldiers.
RECTANGLE, rěk-tang'-gl. f. A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rěk-tang'-gũ-lěr. a. Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.
RECTANGULARLY, rěk-tang'-gũ-lěr-ly. ad. With right angles.
RECTIFIABLE, rěk'-tý-fĩ-ěbl. a. Capable to be set right.
RECTIFICATION, rěk-tý-fý-kā'-shùn. f. The act of setting right what is wrong; in chymistry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.
RECTIFIER, rěk'-tý-fý-úr. f. One that rectifies; an instrument to determine the variation of the compass.
To RECTIFY, rěk'-tý-fý. v. a. To make right, to reform, to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
RECTILINEAR, rěk-tý-lýn'-yěr. }
RECTILINEOUS, rěk-tý-lýn'-yús. } a.
Consisting of right lines.
RECTITUDE, rěk'-tý-tshód. f. Straitness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.
RECTOR, rěk'-túr. f. Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unimpropriated parish.
RECTORSHIP, rěk'-túr-shíp. f. The rank or office of rector.
RECTORY, rěk'-túr-ý. f. A Rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof.
RECUBATION, rěk-kũ-bā'-shùn. f. The act of lying or leaning.
RECUMBENCY, rě-kũm'-běnt-fý. f. The posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.
RECUMBENT, rě-kũm'-běnt. a. Lying, leaning.
To RECUR, rě-kúr'. v. n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to, to take refuge in.

RECUR.

RED

RED

RECURRENCE, rê-kûr'-rêns. } f.
RECURRENCE, rê-kûr'-rên-sy. }
 Return.
RECURRENT, rê-kûr'-rênt. a. Re-
 turning from time to time.
RECURSION, rê-kûr'-shûn. f. Re-
 turn.
RECURVATION, rê'-kûr-vâ'- } f.
 shûn. }
RECURVITY, rê kûr'-vîr-ý. }
 Flexure backwards.
RECURVOUS, rê-kûr'-vûs. a. Bent
 backward.
RECUSANT, rêk'-kû-zênt. f. One
 that refuses any terms of commu-
 nion or society.
To RECUSE, rê-kû'z. v. n. To re-
 fuse. A juridical word.
RED, rêd'. a. Of the colour of
 blood, one of the primitive co-
 lours.
REDBREAST, rêd'-brêst. f. A small
 bird, so named from the colour of
 its breast, called also a Robin.
REDCOAT, rêd'-kôte. f. A name of
 contempt for a soldier.
To REDDEN, rêd'n. v. a. To make
 red.
To REDDEN, rêd'n. v. n. To grow
 red.
REDDISHNESS, rêd'-dîsh-nîs. f.
 Tendency to redness.
REDDITION, rêd-dîsh'-ûn. f. Re-
 stitution.
REDDITIVE, rêd'-dît-îv. a. An-
 swering to an interrogative.
REDDLE, rêd'l. f. A sort of mineral
 of the metal kind.
REDE, rêd. f. Counsel, advice. Out
 of use.
To REDEEM, rê-dê'm. v. a. To ran-
 som, to relieve from any thing by
 paying a price; to rescue, to reco-
 ver; to make amends for; to pay
 an atonement; to save the world
 from the curse of sin.
REDEEMABLE, rê-dê'm-êbl. a. Ca-
 pable of redemption.
REDEEMABLENESS, rê-dê'm-êbl-
 nîs. f. The state of being redeem-
 able.
REDEEMER, rê-dê'm-ûr. f. One
 who ransoms or redeems; the Sa-
 viour of the world.

VOL. II.

To REDELIVER, rê'-dê-îiv"-ûr. v. a.
 To deliver back.
REDELIVERY, rê'-dê-îiv"-êr-ý. f.
 The act of delivering back.
To REDÉMAND, rê'-dê-mâ"nd. v. a.
 To demand back.
REDEMPTION, rê-dê'm'-shûn. f.
 Ransom, release; purchase of God's
 favour by the death of Christ.
REDEMPFORÝ, rê-dê'm'-tûr-ý. a.
 Paid for ransom.
REDHOT, rêd'-hôt'. a. Heated to
 redness.
REDINTEGRATE, rê-dîn'-tê-grâte.
 a. Restored, renewed, made new.
REDINTEGRATION, rê-dîn-tê-
 grâ'-shûn. f. Renovation, restora-
 tion; Redintegration, chymists call
 the restoring any mixed body or
 matter, whose form has been de-
 stroyed, to its former nature and
 constitution.
REDLEAD, rêd'-lêd'. f. Minium.
REDNESS, rêd'-nîs. f. The quality
 of being red.
REDOLENCE, rêd'-ô-lêns. } f.
REDOLENCY, rêd'-ô-lên-sy. }
 Sweet scent.
REDOLENT, rêd'-ô-lênt. a. Sweet
 of scent.
To REDOUBLE, rê-dûb'l. v. a. To
 repeat often; to increase by addi-
 tion of the same quantity over and
 over.
To REDOUBLE, rê-dûb'l. v. n. To
 become twice as much.
REDOUBT, rê-dout'. f. The out-
 work of a fortification, a fortress.
REDOUBTABLE, rê-dout'-êbl. a.
 Formidable, terrible to foes.
REDOUBTED, rê-dout'-îd. a. Dread,
 awful, formidable.
To REDOUND, rê-dou'nd. v. n. To
 be sent back by reaction; to conduce
 in the consequence.
To REDRESS, rê-drês'. v. a. To set
 right; to amend; to relieve, to re-
 medy, to ease.
REDRESS, rê-drês'. f. Reformation,
 amendment; relief, remedy; one
 who gives relief.
REDRESSIVE, rê-drês'-sîv. a. Suc-
 couring, affording remedy.
REDSHANK, rêd'-shânk. f. A bird.

G g

RED-

REDSTREAK, rēd'-strēk. f. An apple, cyder fruit; cyder pressed from the redstreak.

To REDUCE, rē-dū's. v. a. To bring back, Obsolete; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meanness; to subdue; to subject to a rule, to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT, rē-dū's-mēnt. f. The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing.

REDUCER, rē-dū'-fūr. f. One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rē-dū'-sibl. a. Possible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rē-dū'-sibl-nīs. f. Quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, rē-dūk'-shūn. f. The act of reducing; in arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rē-dūk'-tīv. a. Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rē-dūk'-tīv-lī. ad. By reduction, by consequence.

REDUNDANCE, rē-dūn'-dēns. } f.

REDUNDANCY, rē-dūn'-dēn-sī. } Superfluity, superabundance.

REDUNDANT, rē-dūn'-cēnt. a. Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are useful.

REDUNDANTLY, rē-dūn'-dēnt-lī. ad. Superfluously, superabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, rē-dzhō'-plī-kāte. v. a. To double.

REDUPLICATION, rē-dzhō'-plī-kā'-shūn. f. The act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, rē-dzhō'-plī-kā-tīv. a. Double.

REDWING, rēd'-wīng. f. A bird.

To REECHO, rē'ēk'-kō. v. n. To echo back.

REECHY, rē'tsh-ī. a. Smoky, footy, tanned.

REED, rē'd. f. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.

To RE-EDIFY, rē'-ēd"-ī-fī. v. a. To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rē'd-līs. a. Being without reeds.

REEDY, rē'd-ī. a. Abounding with reeds.

REEK, rē'k. f. Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To REEK, rē'k. v. n. To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.

REEKY, rē'k-ī. a. Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rē'l. f. A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

To REEL, rē'l. v. a. To gather yarn off the spindle.

To REEL, rē'l. v. n. To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.

To REELECT, rē'-ē-lēkt". v. a. To elect again.

REELECTION, rē'-ē-lēk"-shūn. f. Repeated election.

To RE-EMBARK, rē'-ēm-bā'rk. v. a. To go on board a ship a second time.

To RE-EMBARK, rē'-ēm-bā'rk. v. n. To put on board a ship a second time.

To RE-ENACT, rē'-īn-ākt". v. n. To enact anew.

To RE-ENFORCE, rē'-īn-fō"rs. v. a. To strengthen with new assistance.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rē'-īn-fō"rs-mēnt. f. Fresh assistance.

To RE-ENJOY, rē'-īn-dzhoy". v. a. To enjoy anew or a second time.

To RE-ENTER, rē'-ēn"-tūr. v. a. To enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHrone, rē'-īn-thrō"ne. v. a. To replace in a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, rē'-ēn"-trēns. f. The act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, rē'r-mous. f. A bat.

To RE-ESTABLISH, rē'-ēf-tāb"-līsh. v. a. To establish anew.

RE-ESTABLISHER, rē'-ēf-tāb"-līsh-ūr. f. One that re-establishes.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rē'-ēf-tāb"-līsh-mēnt. f. The act of re-establishing, the state of being re-established, restoration.

REEVE, rē'v. f. A steward. Out of use.

RE-

RE-EXAMINATION, rê-égz-àm-in-â"-shûn. f. A renewed examination.

To RE-EXAMINE, rê-égz-àm"-în. v. a. To examine anew.

To REFECT, rê-fékt'. v. a. To refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, rê-fék'-shûn. f. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, rêf'-ék-tûr-ý. f. Room of refreshment, eating room.

To REFEL, rê-fél'. v. a. To refute, to repress.

To REFER, rê-fér'. v. a. To dismiss for information or judgment; to betake for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a class.

To REFER, rê-fér'. v. n. To respect, to have relation.

REFEREE, rêf-ér-ê'. f. One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rêf'-fêr-éns. f. Relation, respect, allusion to; dismissal to another tribunal.

REFERENDARY, rêf-ér-ên'-dêr-rý. f. One to whose decision any thing is referred.

To REFERMENT, rê-fêr-mênt". v. a. To ferment anew.

REFERRIBLE, rê-fêr'-ribl. a. Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFINE, rê-fî'ne. v. a. To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.

To REFINE, rê-fî'ne. v. n. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rê-fî'nd-ly. ad. With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rê-fîne-mênt. f. The act of purifying by clearing any thing from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rê-fî'ne-ûr. f. Purifier, one who clears from dross or excrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilities.

To REFIT, rê-flt'. v. a. To repair, to restore after damage.

To REFLECT, rê-flékt'. v. a. To throw back.

To REFLECT, rê-flékt'. v. n. To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rê-flék'-tênt. a. Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rê-flék'-shûn. f. The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the past; the action of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; censure.

REFLECTIVE, rê-flék'-tîv. a. Throwing back images; considering things past, considering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rê-flék'-tûr. f. Considerer.

REFLEX, rê'-fléks. a. Directed backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, rê-fléks-ý-bîl'-it-ý. f. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rê-fléks'-ibl. a. Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rê-fléks'-îv. a. Having respect to something past.

REFLEXIVELY, rê-fléks'-îv-ly. ad. In a backward direction.

REFLORESCENCE, rê-flô-rê's-sêns. f. The act of beginning to blossom again.

To REFLOURISH, rê-flûr"-rîsh. v. a. To flourish anew.

To REFLOW, rê'-flô'. v. n. To flow back.

REFLUENT, rêf'-flû-ênt. a. Running back.

REFLUX, rê'-flûx. f. Backward course of water.

To REFORM, rê-fâ'rm. v. a. To change from worse to better.

To REFORM, rê-fâ'rm. v. n. To grow better.

REFORM, rê-fâ'rm. f. Reformation.

REFORMATION, rêf-fôr-mâ'-shûn. f. Change from worse to better; the change of religion from the corruptions

ruptions of popery to its primitive state.

REFORMER, rě-fā'rm-ūr. f. One who makes a change for the better, an amender; one of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

To REFRACT, rě-frākt'. v. a. To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTION, rě-frāk'-shùn. f. The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRACTIVE, rě-frāk'-tív. a. Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, rě-frāk'-túr-ý-nís. f. Sullen obstinacy.

REFRACTORY, rě-frāk'-túr-ý. a. Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, rěf'-frā-gābl. a. Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, rě-frā'n. v. a. To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rě-frā'n. v. n. To forbear, to abstain, to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rě-frān-dhzy-bíl'-ít-ý. f. Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rě-frān'-dzhíbl. a. Turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, rě-frě-nā'-shùn. f. The act of restraining.

To REFRESH, rě-frěsh'. v. a. To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, rě-frěsh'-ūr. f. That which refreshes.

REFRESHMENT, rě-frěsh'-mént. f. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT, rě-frídzh'-ér-ént. a. Cooling, mitigating heat.

To REFRIGERATE, rě-frídzh'-ér-áte. v. a. To cool.

REFRIGERATION, rě-frídzh'-ér-ā'-shùn. f. The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rě-frídzh'-ér-ā-tív. f. } a.

REFRIGERATORY, rě-frídzh'-ér-ā-túr-ý. f. } a.

Cooling, having the power to cool, REFRIGERATORY, rě-frídzh'-ér-ā-túr-ý. f. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, rěft'. part. pret. of REAVE. Deprived, taken away. Preterite of REAVE. Took away.

REFUGE, rěf'-fúdz. f. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, that which gives shelter or protection, resource; expedient in distress.

To REFUGE, rěf'-fúdz. v. a. To shelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rěf'-fú-dzhě'. f. One who flies to shelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rě-fúl'-dzhěns. f. Splendor, brightness.

REFULGENT, rě-fúl'-dzhěnt. a. Bright, glittering, splendid.

To REFUND, rě-fúnd'. v. n. To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.

REFUSAL, rě-fú'-zél. f. The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

To REFUSE, rě-fú'z. v. a. To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.

To REFUSE, rě-fú'z. v. n. Not to accept.

REFUSE, rěf'-fúz. f. That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFUSER, rě-fú'z-ūr. f. He who refuses.

REFUTAL, rě-fú'-tél. f. Refutation.

REFUTATION, rěf'-fú-tā'-shùn. f. The act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous.

To REFUTE, rě-fú'te. v. a. To prove false or erroneous.

To

R E G

To REGAIN, rě-gâ'ne. v. a. To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rě'-gél. a. Royal, kingly.

To REGALE, rě-gâ'le. v. a. To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALEMENT, rě-gâ'le-měnt. f. Refreshment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rě-gâ'-lyâ. f. Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY, rě-gâl'-it-ý. f. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.

To REGARD, rě-gâ'rd. v. a. To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe, to remark; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, rě-gâ'rd. f. Attention as to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation, reference; look, aspect directed to another.

REGARDABLE, rě-gâ'rd-ěbl. a. Observable; worthy of notice.

REGARDER, rě-gâ'rd-úr. f. One that regards.

REGARDFUL, rě-gâ'rd-fúl. a. Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, rě-gâ'rd-fúl-ý. ad. Attentively, heedfully; respectfully.

REGARDLESS, rě-gâ'rd-lís. a. Heedless, negligent, inattentive.

REGARDLESSLY, rě-gâ'rd-lěf-lý. ad. Without heed.

REGARDLESNESS, rě-gâ'rd-lěf-nís. f. Heedlessness, negligence, inattention.

REGENCY, rě'-dzhěn-sý. f. Authority, government; vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent; those to whom vicarious regality is entrusted.

To REGENERATE, rě'-dzhěn"-ěr-âte. v. a. To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life.

REGENERATE, rě'-dzhěn"-ěr-ět. a. Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Christian life.

REGENERATION, rě'-dzhěn-ěr-â"-shún. f. New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

REGENERATENESS, rě'-dzhěn"-ěr-

R E G

ět-nís. f. The state of being regenerate.

REGENT, rě'-dzhěnt. a. Governing, ruling; exercising vicarious authority.

REGENT, rě'-dzhěnt. f. Governor, ruler; one invested with vicarious royalty.

REGENTSHIP, rě'-dzhěnt-shíp. f. Power of governing; deputed authority.

To REGERMINATE, rě'-dzhěr'-mí-nât. v. n. To spring again, to bud again.

REGERMINATION, rě'-dzhěr'-mín-â"-shún. f. The act of sprouting again.

REGIBLE, rědzh'-íbl. a. Governable.

REGICIDE, rědzh'-ý-síde. f. Murderer of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, rědzh'-ý-měn. f. That care in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.

REGIMENT, rědzh'-ý-měnt. f. Established government, polity; rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, rědzh'-ý-měnt'-él. a. Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGION, rě'-dzhún. f. Tract of land, country, tract of space; part of the body, within; place.

REGISTER, rědzh'-ís-túr. f. An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.

To REGISTER, rědzh'-ís-túr. v. a. To record, to preserve by authentic accounts.

REGISTRY, rědzh'-ís-trý. f. The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

REGNANT, rěg'-nânt. a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

To REGORGE, rě'-gâ"rdzh. v. a. To vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back.

To REGRAFT, rě'-grâft". v. a. To graft again.

To

To **REGRANT**, rê'-grâ''nt. v. a. To grant back.

To **REGRATE**, rê'-grâ'te. v. a. To offend, to shock; not used: to engross, to forestall.

REGRATER, rê'-grâ'te-ûr. f. Fore-staller, engrosser.

To **REGREET**, rê'-grê''t. v. a. To resalute, to greet a second time.

REGREET, rê'-grê''t. f. Return or exchange of salutation.

REGRESS, rê'-grés. f. Passage back, power of passing back.

REGRESSION, rê'-grêsh''-ûn. f. The act of returning or going back.

REGRET, rê'-grê't. f. Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.

To **REGRET**, rê'-grê't. v. a. To repent, to grieve at.

REGUERDON, rê'-gwêr'-dûn. f. Reward, recompence. Obsolete.

REGULAR, rêg'-û-lêr. a. Agreeable to rule, consistent with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or initiated according to established forms.

REGULAR, rêg'-û-lêr. f. In the Romish church, all persons are said to be Regulars, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, rêg'-û-lâr'-ît-ÿ. f. Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.

REGULARLY, rêg'-û-lêr-lÿ. ad. In a manner concordant to rule.

To **REGULATE**, rêg'-û-lâte. v. a. To adjust by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, rêg'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rêg'-û-lâ-tûr. f. One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS, rêg'-gû-lûs. f. In chemistry. The most weighty and pure part of any metallick or mineral substance.

To **REGURGITATE**, rê'-gûr''-dzhy-tâte. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

REGURGITATION, rê'-gûr-dzhy-tâ''-shûn. f. Resorption, the act of swallowing back.

To **REHEAR**, rê''-hê'r. v. a. To hear again.

REHEARSAL, rê'-hêrs'-êl. f. Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

To **REHEARSE**, rê'-hêrs'. v. a. To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previously to publick exhibition.

To **REJECT**, rê'-dzhêkt'. v. a. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.

REJECTION, rê'-dzhêk'-shûn. f. The act of casting off or throwing aside.

To **REIGN**, rê'ne. v. n. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, rê'ne. f. Royal authority, sovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

To **REIMBODY**, rê'-îm-bôd'-ÿ. v. n. To embody again.

To **REIMBURSE**, rê'-îm-bûrs''. v. a. To repay, to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, rê'-îm-bûrs''-mênt. f. Reparation or repayment.

To **REIMPREGNATE**, rê'-îm-prêg''-nâte. v. a. To impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, rê'-îm-prêsh''-ûn. f. A second or repeated impression.

REIN, rê'ne. f. The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used as an instrument of government, or for government; To give the Reins, to give license.

To **REIN**, rê'ne. v. a. To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to controul.

REINS, rê'nz. f. The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

To **REINSERT**, rê'-în-fêrt''. v. a. To insert a second time.

To

To REINSPIRE, rě'-in-spí're. v. a. To inspire anew.
 To REINSTAL, rě'-in-flā'l. v. a. To seat again; to put again in possession.
 To REINSTATE, rě'-in-flā'te. v. a. To put again in possession.
 To REINTEGRATE, rě'-in"-tē-grāte. v. a. To renew with regard to any state or quality.
 To REINVEST, rě'-in-vest". v. a. To invest anew.
 To REJOICE, rě-dzhoi's. v. n. To be glad, to joy, to exult.
 To REJOICE, rě-dzhoi's. v. a. To exhilarate, to gladden.
 REJOICER, rě-dzhoi's-ūr. f. One that rejoices.
 To REJOIN, rě-dzhoi'n. v. a. To join again; to meet one again.
 To REJOIN, rě-dzhoi'n. v. n. To answer to an answer.
 REJOINER, rě-dzhoi'n-dūr. f. Reply to an answer; reply, answer.
 To REITERATE, rě'-it"-tēr-āte. v. a. To repeat again and again.
 REITERATION, rě'-it-tēr-ā"-shùn. f. Repetition.
 To REJUDGE, rě"-jūdzh'. v. a. To re-examine; to review, to recal to a new trial.
 To REKINDLE, rě-kin'dl. v. a. To set on fire again.
 To RELAPSE, rě-lāps'. v. n. To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.
 RELAPSE, rě-lāps'. f. Fall into vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness.
 To RELATE, rě-lā'te. v. a. To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.
 To RELATE, rě-lā'te. v. n. To have reference, to have respect to.
 RELATER, rě-lā'te-ūr. f. Teller, narrator.
 RELATION, rě-lā'-shùn. f. Manner of belonging to any person or thing; respect, reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; person related by birth or marriage, kinsman, kinswoman; narrative, account.
 RELATIVE, rěl'-ā-tīv. a. Having

relation, respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else.
 RELATIVE, rěl'-ā-tīv. f. Relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else.
 RELATIVELY, rěl'-ā-tīv-ly. ad. As it respects something else, not absolutely.
 RELATIVENESS, rěl'-ā-tīv-nis. f. The state of having relation.
 To RELAX, rě-lāks'. v. a. To slacken, to make less tense; to remit, to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease, to divert; to open, to loose.
 To RELAX, rě-lāks'. v. n. To be mild, to be remiss, to be not rigorous.
 RELAXATION, rě-lāks-ā'-shùn. f. Diminution of tension, the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.
 RELAY, rě-lā'. f. Horses on the road to relieve others.
 To RELEASE, rě-lě's. v. a. To set free from confinement or servitude; to set free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to slacken.
 RELEASE, rě-lě's. f. Dismissal from confinement, servitude, or pain, relaxation of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.
 To RELEGATE, rěl'-ē-gāte. v. a. To banish, to exile.
 RELEGATION, rěl'-ē-gā'-shùn. f. Exile, judicial banishment.
 To RELENT, rě-lěnt'. v. n. To soften, to grow less rigid or hard; to grow moist; to soften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compassion.
 To RELENT, rě-lěnt'. v. a. To slacken, to remit; to soften, to mollify.
 RELENTLESS, rě-lěnt'-lis. a. Unpitying, unmoved by kindness or tenderness.
 RELEVANT, rěl'-ē-věnt. a. Relieving.
 RELEVATION, rěl'-ē-vā'-shùn. f. A raising or lifting up.

RELIANCE, rē-lī'ēns. f. Trust, dependance, confidence.

RELICK, rēl'-ik. f. That which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deserted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

RELICT, rēl'-ikt. f. A widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

RELIEF, rē-lē'f. f. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal, the seeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; dismissal of a sentinel from his post; legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIEVABLE, rē-lē'v-ēbl. a. Capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, rē-lē'v. v. a. To support, to assist; to ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post; to right by law.

RELIEVER, rē-lē'v-ūr. f. One that relieves.

RELIEVO, rē-lē'v-ō. f. The prominence of a figure or picture.

To RELIGHT, rē-lī'te. v. a. To light anew.

RELIGION, rē-līdzh'-ūn. f. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.

RELIGIONIST, rē-līdzh'-ō-nīst. f. A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS, rē-līdzh'-ūs. a. Pious, disposed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict.

RELIGIOUSLY, rē-līdzh'-ūs-lý. ad. Piously, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the

rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rē-līdzh'-ūs-nīs. f. The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, rē-līnk'-wīsh. v. a. To forsake, to abandon; to quit, to release, to give up.

RELINQUISHMENT, rē-līnk'-wīsh-mēt. f. The act of forsaking.

RELISH, rēl'-īsh. f. Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate, it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; taste, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight in any thing; sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste.

To RELISH, rēl'-īsh. v. a. To give a taste to any thing; to taste, to have a liking.

To RELISH, rēl'-īsh. v. n. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

RELISHABLE, rēl'-īsh-ēbl. a. Having a relish.

To RELIVE, rē'-līv". v. n. To revive, to live anew.

To RELOVE, rē'-lūv". v. a. To love in return.

RELUCENT, rē-lū'-sēt. a. Shining, transparent.

RELUCTANCE, rē-lūk'-tēns. } f.

RELUCTANCY, rē-lūk'-tēn-sý. } Unwillingness, repugnance.

RELUCTANT, rē-lūk'-tēt. a. Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

RELUCTATION, rē-lūk'-tā'-shūn. f. Repugnance, resistance.

To RELUME, rē'-lū'me. v. a. To light anew, to rekindle.

To RELUMINE, rē'-lū'm-īn. v. a. To light anew.

To RELY, rē-lý'. v. n. To lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to depend upon.

To REMAIN, rē-mā'ne. v. n. To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not comprised.

REMAIN, rē-mā'ne. f. Relick, that which is left, generally used in the plural; the body left by the soul.

REMAINDER, rē-mā'ne-dūr. f. What

R E M

What is left; the body when the soul is departed, remains.
To REMAKE, rê-mă'ke. v. a. To make anew.
To REMAND, rê-mă'nd. v. a. To send back, to call back.
REMANENT, rê-mă-nënt. f. The part remaining.
REMARK, rê-mă'rk. f. Observation, note, notice taken.
To REMARK, rê-mă'rk. v. a. To note, to observe; to distinguish, to point out, to mark.
REMARKABLE, rê-mă'rk-èbl. a. Observable, worthy of note.
REMARKABLENESS, rê-mă'rk-èbl-nis. f. Observableness, worthiness of observation.
REMARKABLY, rê-mă'rk-èb-lý. ad. Observably, in a manner worthy of observation.
REMARKER, rê-mă'rk-úr. f. Observer, one that remarks.
REMEDIAL, rê-mě'-dyèbl. a. Capable of remedy.
REMEDIAL, rê-mě'-dyèt. a. Medicinal, affording a remedy.
REMEDILESS, rê-mě'-dý-lis. a. Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureless.
REMEDY, rê-mě'-dý. f. A medicine by which any illness is cured; cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.
To REMEDY, rê-mě'-dý. v. a. To cure, to heal; to repair or remove mischief.
To REMEMBER, rê-měm'-búr. v. a. To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.
REMEMBERER, rê-měm'-bér-úr. f. One who remembers.
REMEMBRANCE, rê-měm'-bréns. f. Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preserved; memorial; a token by which anyone is kept in the memory.
REMEMBRANCER, rê-měm'-brén-súr. f. One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

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R E M

To REMIGRATE, rê-mî-grâte. v. n. To remove back again.
REMIGRATION, rê-mî-gră''-shùn. f. Removal back again.
To REMIND, rê-mî'nd. v. a. To put in mind; to force to remember.
REMINISCENCE, rê-mî-nis'-séns. f. Recollection, recovery of ideas.
REMINISCENTIAL, rê-mî-nis'-fén'-shél. a. Relating to reminiscence.
REMISS, rê-mis'. a. Slack, slothful; not intense.
REMISSIBLE, rê-mis'-sibl. a. Admitting forgiveness.
REMISSION, rê-mîsh'-ùn. f. Abatement, relaxation; cessation of intenseness; in physick, Remission is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; release; forgiveness, pardon.
REMISSLY, rê-mis'-lý. ad. Carelessly, negligently; slackly.
REMISSNESS, rê-mis'-nis. f. Carelessness, negligence.
To REMIT, rê-mít'. v. a. To relax; to forgive a punishment; to pardon a fault; to resign; to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a distant place.
To REMIT, rê-mít'. v. n. To slacken, to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager; in physick, to grow by intervals less violent.
REMITMENT, rê-mít'-mënt. f. The act of remitting to custody.
REMITTANCE, rê-mít'-téns. f. The act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.
REMITTER, rê-mít'-túr. f. In common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seised of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.
REMNANT, rê-m'-nënt. f. Residue, that which is left.
REMNANT, rê-m'-nënt. a. Remaining, yet left.
REMOLTEN, rê-mó'ltén. part. Melted again.

H h

RE-

R E M

REMONSTRANCE, rê-môns'-trêns. f. Show, discovery, Not used; strong representation.
To REMONSTRATE, rê-môns'-trâte. v. n. To make a strong representation, to show reasons.
REMORA, rê-mô'-râ. f. A let or obstacle; a fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water.
REMORSE, rê-mâ'rs. f. Pain of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.
REMORSEFUL, rê-mâ'rs-fûl. a. Tender, compassionate. Not used.
REMORSELESS, rê-mâ'rs-lîs. a. Unpitying, cruel, savage.
REMOTE, rê-mô'te. a. Distant; removed far off; foreign.
REMOTELY, rê-mô'te-ly. ad. At a distance.
REMOTENESS, rê-mô'te-nîs. f. State of being remote.
REMOTION, rê-mô'-shûn. f. The act of removing, the state of being removed to distance.
REMOVABLE, rê-mô'v-êbl. a. Such as may be removed.
REMOVAL, rê-mô'v-êl. f. The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismissal from a post; the state of being removed.
To REMOVE, rê-mô'v. v. a. To put from its place, to take or put away; to place at a distance.
To REMOVE, rê-mô'v. v. n. To change place; to go from one place to another.
REMOVE, rê-mô'v. f. Change of place; translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.
REMOVED, rê-mô'vd. particip. a. Remote, separate from others.
REMOVEDNESS, rê-mô'v-êd-nîs. f. The state of being removed, remoteness.
REMOVER, rê-mô'v-ûr. f. One that removes.
To REMOUNT, rê-mou'nt. v. n. To mount again.

R E N

REMUNERABLE, rê-mû'-nêr-êbl. a. Rewardable.
To REMUNERATE, rê-mû'-nêr-âte. v. a. To reward, to requite.
REMUNERATION, rê'-mû-nêr-â'-shûn. f. Reward, requital.
REMUNERATIVE, rê-mû'-nêr-â-tiv. a. Exercised in giving rewards.
To REMURMUR, rê'-mûr''-mûr. v. a. To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
To REMURMUR, rê'-mûr''-mûr. v. n. To murmur back, to echo a low hoarse sound.
RENARD, rê'n'-nêrd. f. The name of a fox.
RENASCENT, rê'-nâs''-sênt. a. Produced again, rising again into being.
RENASCIBLE, rê'-nâs''-sibl. a. Possible to be produced again.
To RENAVIGATE, rê'-nâv''-vÿ-gâte. v. a. To sail again.
RENCOUNTER, rân-kou'n-tûr. f. Clash, collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.
To RENCOUNTER, rân-kou'n-tûr. v. n. To clash, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.
To REND, rênd'. v. a. pret. and pass. **RENT**. To tear with violence, to lacerate.
RENDER, rênd'-ûr. f. One that rends, a tearer.
To RENDER, rên'-dûr. v. a. To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest with qualities, to make; to translate; to surrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be used.
RENDER, rên'-dûr. f. Surrender. Not used.
RENDEZVOUS, rôn'-dê-vô. f. Assembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for assembly.
To RENDEZVOUS, rôn'-dê-vô. v. n. To meet at a place appointed.
RENDITION, rên-dîsh'-ûn. f. Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RE-

RENEGADE, rén'-nê-gâde. } f.
 RENEGADO, rén-nê-gâ'-dô }
 One that apostatizes from the faith,
 an apostate; one who deserts to the
 enemy, a revolter.
 To RENEGE, rê-nê'g. v. a. To dis-
 own.
 To RENEW, rê-nû'. v. a. To re-
 store the former state; to repeat, to
 put again in act; to begin again; in
 theology, to make anew, to trans-
 form to new life.
 RENEWABLE, rê-nû'-èbl. a. Ca-
 pable of being renewed.
 RENEWAL, rê-nû'-él. f. The act
 of renewing, renovation.
 RENITENCY, rê-nî'-tên-sý. f. That
 resistance in solid bodies, when they
 press upon, or are impelled one
 against another.
 RENITENT, rê-nî'-tênt. a. Act-
 ing against any impulse by elastick
 power.
 RENNET, rén'-nit. f. The ingre-
 dient with which milk is coagulated
 in order to make cheese; a kind of
 apple.
 To RENOVATE, rén'-nô-vâte. v. a.
 To renew, to restore to the first
 state.
 RENOVATION, rén'-nô-vâ'-shùn. f.
 Renewal, the act of renewing.
 To RENOUNCE, rê-nou'nse. v. a.
 To disown, to abnegate.
 RENOUNCEMENT, rê-nou'nse-
 mént. f. Act of renouncing, re-
 nunciation.
 RENOWN, rê-now'n. f. Fame, ce-
 lebrity, praise widely spread.
 To RENOWN, rê-now'n. v. a. To
 make famous.
 RENOWNED, rê-now'nd. particip.
 a. Famous, celebrated, eminent.
 RENT, rént'. f. A break, a laceration.
 To RENT, rént'. v. a. To tear, to
 lacerate.
 RENT, rént'. f. Revenue, annual
 payment; money paid for any thing
 held of another.
 To RENT, rént'. v. a. To hold
 by paying rent; to set to a te-
 nant.
 RENTABLE, rént'-èbl. a. That may
 be rented.

RENTAL, rént'-él. f. Schedule or
 account of rents.
 RENTCHARGE, rént'-tshârje. f.
 A charge or incumbrance on an
 estate recoverable in the same man-
 ner as rent.
 RENTER, rént'-úr. f. He that holds
 by paying rent.
 RENUNCIATION, rê'-nûn-shâ'-
 shùn. f. The act of renouncing.
 To REORDAIN, rê'-ôr-dâ'ne. v. a.
 To ordain again, on supposition of
 some defect in the commission of mi-
 nistry.
 REORDINATION, rê'-ôr-dý-nâ'-
 shùn. f. Repetition of ordination.
 To REPACIFY, rê'-pâs'-sý-fý. v. a.
 To pacify again.
 REPAID, rê-pâ'd. part. of REPAY.
 To REPAIR, rê-pâ're. v. a. To re-
 store after injury or dilapidation; to
 amend any injury by an equivalent;
 to fill up anew, by something put
 in the place of what is lost.
 REPAIR, rê-pâ're. f. Reparation,
 supply of loss, restoration after dila-
 pidation.
 To REPAIR, rê-pâ're. v. n. To go,
 to betake himself.
 REPAIR, rê-pâ're. f. Resort, abode;
 act of betaking himself any whi-
 ther.
 REPAIRER, rê pâ're-úr. f. Amend-
 er, restorer.
 REPARABLE, rép'-pêr-èbl. a. Ca-
 pable of being amended, retrieved.
 REPARABLY, rép'-pêr-èb-ly. ad.
 In a manner capable of remedy by
 restoration, amendment, or supply.
 REPARATION, rép'-pâ-râ'-shùn. f.
 The act of repairing; supply of what
 is wasted; recompence for any in-
 jury, amends.
 REPARATIVE, rê-pâr'-rà-tív. f.
 Whatever makes amends.
 REPARTEE, rép'-pâr-tê'. f. Smart
 reply.
 REPARTITION, rê'-pâr-tîsh'-ùn. f.
 The act of dividing a gain into
 shares, the regulation of a case in
 such a manner that no one may be
 over-burdened.
 To REPASS, rê'-pâs'. v. a. To pass
 again, to pass back.

To REPASS, rê-pàs". v. n. To go back in a road.
 REPAST, rê-pàst'. f. A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.
 To REPAST, rê-pàst'. v. a. To feed, to feast.
 REPASTURE, rê-pàs'-tshûr. f. Entertainment.
 To REPAY, rê-pâ', v. a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requite either good or ill.
 REPAYMENT, rê-pâ'-ment. f. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.
 To REPEAL, rê-pê'l. v. a. To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.
 REPEAL, rê-pê'l. f. Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.
 REPEAT, rê-pê't. f. A repetition, the mark in musick for a repetition.
 To REPEAT, rê-pê't. v. a. To use again, to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.
 REPEATEDLY, rê-pê't-ld-ly. ad. Over and over, more than once.
 REPEATER, rê-pê't-ûr. f. One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.
 To REPEL, rê-pê'l. v. a. To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.
 To REPEL, rê-pê'l. v. n. To act with force contrary to force impressed; in physick, to Repel in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.
 REPELLENT, rê-pê'l-lênt. f. An application that has a repelling power.
 REPELLER, rê-pê'l-lûr. f. One that repels.
 To REPENT, rê-pênt'. v. n. To think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.
 To REPENT, rê-pênt'. v. a. To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
 REPENTANCE, rê-pênt'-êns. f.

Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.
 REPENTANT, rê-pênt'-ênt. a. Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.
 To REPEOPLE, rê-pê"pl. v. a. To stock with people anew.
 To REPERCUSS, rê-pêr-kûs". v. a. To beat back, to drive back.
 REPERCUSSION, rê-pêr-kûsh"-ûn. f. The act of driving back, rebound.
 REPERCUSSIVE, rê-pêr-kûs"-siv. a. Having the power of driving back, or causing rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.
 REPERTITIOUS, rê-pêr-tîsh'-ûs. a. Found, gained by finding.
 REPERTORY, rê-pêr-tûr-ÿ. f. A treasury, a magazine.
 REPETITION, rê-pê-tîsh'-ûn. f. Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.
 To REPINE, rê-pî'ne. v. n. To fret, to vex himself, to be discontented.
 REPINER, rê-pî'ne-ûr. f. One that frets or murmurs.
 To REPLACE, rê-plâ'se. v. a. To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.
 To REPLAIT, rê-plâ'te. v. a. To fold one part often over another.
 To REPLANT, rê-plânt". v. a. To plant anew.
 REPLANTATION, rê-plân-tâ"-shûn. f. The act of planting again.
 To REPLEAD, rê-plê'd. v. n. To plead to any thing a second time.
 To REPLENISH, rê-plên'-nîsh. v. a. To stock, to fill; to finish, to consummate, to complete.
 To REPLENISH, rê-plên'-nîsh. v. n. To be stocked.
 REplete, rê-plê't. a. Full, completely filled.
 REPLETION, rê-plê'-shûn. f. The state of being overfull.
 REPLEVIABLE, rê-plêv'-vÿ-êbl. a. What may be replevined.

R E P

To REPLEVIN, *rê-plév'-vîn.* } **v. a.**
To REPLEVY, *rê-plév'-vÿ.* }
 To take back or set at liberty
 any thing seized upon security
 given.
REPLICATION, *rê-plÿ-kâ'-shûn.*
f. Rebound, repercussion; reply,
 answer.
To REPLY, *rê-plÿ'.* **v. n.** To answer,
 to make a return to an answer.
REPLY, *rê-plÿ'.* *f.* Answer, return
 to an answer.
REPLYER, *rê-plÿ'-ûr.* *f.* He that
 makes a return to an answer.
To REPOLISH, *rê-pôl''-lîsh.* **v. a.**
 To polish again.
To REPORT, *rê-pôrt.* **v. a.** To noife
 by popular rumour; to give repute;
 to give an account of.
REPORT, *rê-pôrt.* *f.* Rumour, po-
 pular fame; repute, publick cha-
 racter; account given by lawyers of
 cases; sound, repercussion.
REPORTER, *rê-pôrt-ûr.* *f.* Relater,
 one that gives an account.
REPORTINGLY, *rê-pôrt-ing-lÿ.*
ad. By common fame.
REPOSAL, *rê-pô'-zêl.* *f.* The act of
 reposing.
To REPOSE, *rê-pô'ze.* **v. a.** To lay
 to rest; to place as in confidence or
 trust.
To REPOSE, *rê-pô'ze.* **v. n.** To
 sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confi-
 dence.
REPOSE, *rê-pô'ze.* *f.* Sleep, rest,
 quiet; cause of rest.
REPOSEDNESS, *rê-pô'zd-nîs.* *f.*
 State of being at rest.
To REPOSITE, *rê-pôz'-zît.* **v. a.** To
 lay up, to lodge as in a place of
 safety.
REPOSITION, *rê'-pô-zîsh''-ûn.* *f.*
 The act of replacing.
REPOSITORY, *rê-pôz'-ît-tûr-ÿ.* *f.*
 A place where any thing is safely
 laid up.
To REPOSSESS, *rê'-pûz-zês''.* **v. a.**
 To possess again.
To REPREHEND, *rêp-prê-hênd'.*
v. a. To reprove, to chide; to
 blame, to censure.
REPREHENDER, *rêp-prê-hênd'-ûr.*
f. Blamer, censurer.

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REPREHENSIBLE, *rêp-prê-hên'-*
sibl. a. Blameable, censurable.
REPREHENSIBLENESS, *rêp-prê-*
hên'-sibl-nîs. f. Blameableness.
REPREHENSIBLY, *rêp-prê-hên'-*
sib-lÿ. ad. Blameably.
REPREHENSION, *rêp-prê-hên'-*
shûn. f. Reproof, open blame.
REPREHENSIVE, *rêp-prê-hên'-siv.*
a. Given to reproof.
To REPRESENT, *rêp-prê-zênt'.* **v. a.**
 To exhibit, as if the thing exhibit-
 ed were present; to describe, to
 show in any particular character; to
 fill the place of another by a vi-
 carious character; to exhibit, to
 show.
REPRESENTATION, *rêp-prê-zên-*
tâ'-shûn. f. Image, likeness; act of
 supporting a vicarious character;
 respectful declaration.
REPRESENTATIVE, *rêp-prê-zênt'-*
â-tiv. a. Exhibiting a similitude;
 bearing the character or power of
 another.
REPRESENTATIVE, *rêp-prê-zênt'-*
â-tiv. f. One exhibiting the like-
 ness of another; one exercising the
 vicarious power given by another;
 that by which any thing is shown.
REPRESENTER, *rêp-prê-zênt'-ûr.*
f. One who shows or exhibits; one
 who bears a vicarious character.
REPRESENTMENT, *rêp-prê-zênt'-*
mênt. f. Image or idea proposed,
 as exhibiting the likeness of some-
 thing.
To REPRESS, *rê-prês'.* **v. a.** To
 crush, to put down, to subdue.
REPRESSION, *rê-prêsh'-ûn. f.* Act
 of repressing.
REPRESSIVE, *rê-prês'-siv. a.* Hav-
 ing power to repress, acting to re-
 press.
To REPRIEVE, *rê-prê'v.* **v. a.** To
 respite after sentence of death, to
 give a respite.
REPRIEVE, *rê-prê'v. f.* Respite after
 sentence of death; respite.
To REPRIMAND, *rêp-prÿ-mâ'nd.*
v. a. To chide, to reprove.
REPRIMAND, *rêp'-prÿ-mâ'nd. f.*
 Reproof, reprehension.
To REPRINT, *rê'-prînt''.* **v. a.** To
 renew

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renew the impression of any thing;
to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, rě prĭ'-zěl. f. Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, rě-prĭ'ze. f. The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, rě-prŏ'tsh. v. a. To censure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, rě-prŏ'tsh. f. Censure, infamy, shame.

REPROACHABLE, rě-prŏ'tsh-ēbl. a. Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, rě-prŏ'tsh-fŭl. a. Scurrilous, opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, rě-prŏ'tsh-fŭl-ŷ. ad. Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously; shamefully, infamously.

REPROBATE, rěp'-prŏ-bāte. a. Lost to virtue, lost to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rěp'-prŏ-bāte. f. A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

To REPROBATE, rěp'-prŏ-bāte. v. a. To disallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rěp'-prŏ-bāte-nis. f. The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, rěp-prŏ-bā'-shŭn. f. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; a condemnatory sentence.

To REPRODUCE, rě'-prŏ-dŭ'se. v. a. To produce again, to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, rě'-prŏ-dŭk"-shŭn. f. The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, rě-prŏ'f. f. Blame to the face, reprehension.

REPROVABLE, rě-prŏ'v-ēbl. a. Blameable, worthy of reprehension.

To REPROVE, rě-prŏ'v. v. a. To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.

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REPROVER, rě-prŏ'v-ŭr. f. A reprehender, one that reproves.

To REPRUNE, rě'-prŏ'n. v. a. To prune a second time.

REPTILE, rěp'-tĭl. a. Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, rěp'-tĭl. f. An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, rě-pŭb'-lĭ-kĕn. a. Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, rě-pŭb'-lĭ-kĕn. f. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

REPUBLICK, rě-pŭb'-lĭk. f. Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUDIABLE, rě-pŭ'-dzhēbl. a. Fit to be rejected, or divorced.

To REPUDIATE, rě-pŭ'-dzhēt. v. a. To divorce, to reject, to put away.

REPUDIATION, rě pŭ'-dzhā'-shŭn. f. Divorce, rejection.

REPUGNANCE, rě-pŭg'-nĕns. } f.

REPUGNANCY, rě-pŭg'-nĕn-ŷ. } f.

Inconsistency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness, struggle of opposite passion.

REPUGNANT, rě-pŭg'-nĕnt. a. Disobedient; reluctant; contrary, opposite.

REPUGNANTLY, rě-pŭg'-nĕnt-lŷ. ad. Contradictorily, reluctantly.

To REPULLULATE, rě-pŭl'-lŭ-lāte. v. n. To bud again.

REPULSE, rě-pŭls'e. f. The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

To REPULSE, rě-pŭls'e. v. a. To beat back, to drive off.

REPULSION, rě-pŭl'-shŭn. f. The act or power of driving off from itself.

REPULSIVE, rě-pŭl'-sĭv. a. Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPURCHASE, rě'-pŭr"-tshĕs. v. a. To buy again.

REPUTABLE, rěp'-pŭ-tēbl. a. Honourable, not infamous.

REPUTABLY, rěp'-pŭ-tēb-lŷ. ad. Without discredit.

REPU-

REPUTATION, rēp-ū-tā'-shūn. f. Credit, honour, character of good.
To REPUTE, rē-pū't. v. a. To hold, to account, to think.
REPUTE, rē-pū't. f. Character, reputation; established opinion.
REPUTELESS, rē-pū't-lis. a. Disreputable, disgraceful.
REQUEST, rē-kwē't. f. Petition, entreaty; repute, credit.
To REQUEST, rē-kwē't. v. a. To act, to solicit, to entreat.
REQUESTER, rē-kwē't-ūr. f. Petitioner, soliciter.
To REQUICKEN, rē'-kwik''n. v. a. To reanimate.
REQUIEM, rē'-kwý-ēm. f. A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or rest; rest, quiet, peace.
REQUIRABLE, rē-kwí'r-ēbl. a. Fit to be required.
To REQUIRE, rē-kwí're. v. a. To demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need.
REQUISITE, rēk'-wiz-ít. a. Necessary, needful, required by the nature of things.
REQUISITE, rēk'-wiz-ít. f. Any thing necessary.
REQUISITELY, rēk'-wiz-ít-lý. ad. Necessarily, in a requisite manner.
REQUISITENESS, rēk'-wiz-ít-nis. f. Necessity, the state of being requisite.
REQUITAL, rē-kwí't-él. f. Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompense.
To REQUITE, rē-kwí'te. v. a. To repay, to retaliate good or ill, to recompense.
REReward, rē'r-wārd. f. The rear or last troop.
To RESAIL, rē'-sā''le. v. a. To sail back.
RESALE, rē-sā'le. f. Sale at second hand.
To RESALUTE, rē'-fā-lū''t. v. a. To salute or greet anew.
To RESCIND, rē-sind'. v. a. To cut off, to abrogate a law.
RESCISSION, rē-sish'-ūn. f. The act of cutting off, abrogation.
RESCISSORY, rés'-sif-sūr-ý. a. Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRIBE, rē'-skri''be. v. a. To write back; to write over again.
RESCRIPT, rē'-skript. f. Edict of an emperor.
To RESCUE, rés'-kū. v. a. To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.
RESCUE, rés'-kū. f. Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.
RESCUER, rés'-kū-ūr. f. One that rescues.
RESEARCH, rē-fértsh'. f. Enquiry, search.
To RESEARCH, rē-fértsh'. v. a. To examine, to enquire.
To RESEAT, rē'-fē''t. v. a. To seat again.
To RESEIZE, rē'-sē''z. v. a. To seize again.
RESEIZER, rē'-fē''z-ūr. f. One that seizes again.
RESEIZURE, rē'-fē''zh-ūr. f. Repeated seizure, seizure a second time.
RESEMBLANCE, rē-zēm'-blēns. f. Likeness, similitude, representation.
To RESEMBLE, rē-zēm'bl. v. a. To compare, to represent as like something else; to be like, to have likeness to.
To RESEND, rē'-fēnd''. v. a. To send back, to send again.
To RESENT, rē-zēnt'. v. a. To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.
RESENTER, rē-zēnt'-ūr. f. One who feels injuries deeply.
RESENTFUL, rē-zēnt'-fūl. a. Easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.
RESENTINGLY, rē-zēnt'-ing-lý. ad. With deep sense, with strong perception, with anger.
RESENTMENT, rē-zēnt'-mēnt. f. Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury.
RESERVATION, réz-ēr-vā'-shūn. f. Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up.
RESERVATORY, rē-zér'-vā-tūr-ý. f. Place

f. Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.
 To RESERVE, rê-zêrv'. v. a. To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain; to lay up to a future time.
 RESERVE, rê-zêrv'. f. Something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour.
 RESERVED, rê-zêrvd'. a. Modest, not loosely free; sullen, not open, not frank.
 RESERVEDLY, rê-zêrvd'-ly. ad. With reserve; coldly.
 RESERVEDNESS, rê-zêrvd'-nis. f. Closeness, want of openness.
 RESERVER, rê-zêr'-vûr. f. One that reserves.
 RESERVOIR, rêf-êr-vwâ'r. f. Place where any thing is kept in store.
 To RESETTLE, rê-fêt'l. v. a. To settle again.
 RESETTLEMENT, rê-fêt'l-mênt. f. The act of settling again; the state of settling again.
 RESIANCE, rê-sî'-âns. f. Residence, abode, dwelling.
 RESIANT, rê-sî'-ânt. a. Resident, present in a place.
 To RESIDE, rê-sî'de. v. n. To live, to dwell, to be present; to subside.
 RESIDENCE, rês'-y-dêns. f. Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.
 RESIDENT, rês'-y-dênt. a. Dwelling or having abode in any place.
 RESIDENT, rês'-y-dênt. f. An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.
 RESIDENTIARY, rêf-y-dên'-shêr-y. f. One who is installed to the privileges and profits of a residence.
 RESIDENTIARY, rêf-y-dên'-shêr-y. a. Holding residence.
 RESIDUAL, rê-sîd'-û-êl. }
 RESIDUARY, rê-sîd'-û-êr-y. } a. Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.
 RESIDUE, rês'-sý-dû. f. The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rê-zî'ne. v. a. To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.
 RESIGNATION, rês-sîg-nâ'-shûn. f. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.
 RESIGNER, rê-zî'n-ûr. f. One that resigns.
 RESIGNMENT, rê-zî'n-mênt. f. Act of resigning.
 RESILIENCE, rê-sýl'-yêns. }
 RESILIENCY, rê-sýl'-yên-sý. } f. The act of starting or leaping back.
 RESILIENT, rê-sýl'-yênt. a. Starting or springing back.
 RESIN, rêz'-în. f. The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum.
 RESINOUS, rêz'-în-ûs. a. Containing resin, consisting of resin.
 RESINOUSNESS, rêz'-în-ûs-nis. f. The quality of being resinous.
 RESIPISCENCE, rêf-y-pis'-sêns. f. Wisdom after the fact, repentance.
 To RESIST, rê-zîst'. v. a. To oppose, to act against; not to admit impression.
 RESISTANCE, rê-zîst'-êns. f. The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.
 RESISTIBILITY, rê-zîst-y-blî'-lî-y. f. Quality of resisting.
 RESISTIBLE, rê-zîst'-lîl. a. That may be resisted.
 RESISTLESS, rê-zîst'-lîs. a. Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.
 RESOLVABLE, rê-zâ'l-vêbl. a. That may be analysed or separated; capable of solution or of being made less obscure.
 RESOLUBLE, rê-sôl'-ûbl. a. That may be melted or dissolved.
 To RESOLVE, rê-zâ'lv. v. a. To inform; to solve, to clear; to settle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to dissolve; to analyse.

To RESOLVE, rê-zâ'lv. v. n. To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt, to be dissolved.
 RESOLVE, rê-zâ'lv. f. Resolution, fixed determination.
 RESOLVEDLY, rê-zâ'lv-îd-lý. ad. With firmness and constancy.
 RESOLVEDNESS, rê-zâ'lv-îd-nîs. f. Resolution, constancy, firmness.
 RESOLVENT, rê-sâ'l-vént. f. That which has the power of causing solution.
 RESOLVER, rê-zâ'lv-ûr. f. One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.
 RESOLUTE, rêz'-ô-lût. a. Determined, constant, firm.
 RESOLUTELY, rêz'-ô-lût-lý. ad. Determinately, steadily.
 RESOLUTENESS, rêz'-ô-lût-nîs. f. Determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.
 RESOLUTION, rêz'-ô-lû'-shûn. f. Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating any thing into constituent parts; dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.
 RESOLUTIVE, rê-sôl'-û-tîv. a. Having the power to dissolve.
 RESONANCE, rês'-sô-nâns. f. Sound, resound.
 RESONANT, rês'-sô-nânt. a. Resounding.
 To RESORT, rê-zâ'rt. v. n. To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.
 RESORT, rê'-zâ'rt. f. Frequency, assembly; concourse; movement, active power, spring.
 To RESOUND, rê-zou'nd. v. a. To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds.
 To RESOUND, rê-zou'nd. v. n. To be echoed back.
 RESOURCE, rê-sô'rs. f. Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient.
 To RESOW, rê'-sô". v. a. To sow anew.

To RESPEAK, rê'-spê"k. v. n. To answer.
 To RESPECT, rêf-pêkt'. v. a. To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a lower degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.
 RESPECT, rêf-pêkt'. f. Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kindness; goodwill; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.
 RESPECTER, rêf-pêkt'-ûr. f. One that has a partial regard.
 RESPECTFUL, rêf-pêkt'-fûl. a. Ceremonious, full of outward civility.
 RESPECTFULLY, rêf-pêkt'-fûl-lý. ad. With some degree of reverence.
 RESPECTIVE, rêf-pêk'-tîv. a. Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.
 RESPECTIVELY, rêf-pêk'-tîv-lý. ad. Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely.
 RESPERSION, rê-spér'-shûn. f. The act of sprinkling.
 RESPIRATION, rêf-pý-râ'-shûn. f. The act of breathing; relief from toil.
 To RESPIRE, rêf-pî're. v. n. To breathe; to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.
 RESPITE, rês'-pît. f. Reprieve, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.
 To RESPITE, rês'-pît. v. a. To relieve by a pause; to suspend, to delay.
 RESPLENDENCE, rê-splén'-dêns. }
 RESPLENDENCY, rê-splén'-dên-lý. } f.
 Lustre, splendor.
 RESPLENDENT, rê-splén'-dênt. a. Bright, having a beautiful lustre.
 RESPLENDENTLY, rê-splén'-dênt-lý. ad. With lustre, brightly, splendidly.
 To RESPOND, rê-spônd'. v. n. To answer; to correspond, to suit. Little used.

RESPONDENT, rē-spōnd'-ēnt. f. An answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, rē-spōns'. f. An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

RESPONSIBLE, rē-spōns'-ibl. a. Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, rē-spōns'-ibl-nīs. f. State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, rē-spōn'-shūn. f. The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, rē-spōns'-iv. a. Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.

RESPONSORY, rē-spōn'-sūr-y. a. Containing answer.

REST, rēst'. f. Sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of death; stillness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that on which any thing leans or rests; place of repose; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rēst'. f. Others, those not included in any proposition.

To REST, rēst'. v.n. To sleep, to slumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce; to lean, to be supported; to be left, to remain.

To REST, rēst'. v.a. To lay to rest; to place as on a support.

RESTAGNANT, rē-stāg'-nānt. a. Remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTAGNATE, rē-stāg'-nāte. v.n. To stand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, rē'-stāg-nā'-shūn. f. The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rēs'-tō-rā'-shūn. f. The act of recovering to the former state.

To RESTEM, rē-flēm'. v.a. To force back against the current.

RESTFUL, rēst'-fūl. a. Quiet, being at rest.

RESTHARROW, rēst-hār'-rō. f. A plant.

RESTIFF, rē'-tīf. a. Unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, stubborn; being at rest, being less in motion.

RESTIFFNESS, rēs'-tīf-nīs. f. Obstinate reluctance.

RESTINCTION, rēs'-tīnk'-shūn. f. The act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, rēs'-tīt'-tshō'-shūn. f. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of recovering its former state or posture.

RESTLESS, rēst'-līs. a. Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; unconstant, unsettled; not still, in continual motion.

RESTLESSLY, rēst'-Hē-lī. ad. Without rest, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rēst'-lēf-nīs. f. Want of sleep; want of rest, unquietness; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, rēs'-tō'r-ēbl. a. What may be restored.

RESTORATION, rēs'-tō-rā'-shūn. f. The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, rēs'-tō'-rā-tīv. a. That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, rēs'-tō'-rā-tīv. f. A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, rēs'-tō're. v.a. To give back what has been lost or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, rēs'-tō'r-ūr. f. One that restores.

To RESTRAIN, rēs'-trā'ne. v.a. To withhold, to keep in; to repress, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rēs'-trā'n-ēbl. a. Capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rēs'-trā'n-ēd-lī. ad. With restraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, rēs'-trā'n-ūr. f. One that restrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, rêf-trâ'nt. f. Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, restriction; repression, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, rêf-trikt'. v. a. To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, rêf-trik'-shùn. f. Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rêf-trik'-tív. a. Expressing limitation; styptick, astringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rêf-trik'-tív-lý. ad. With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, rê-stríndzh'. v. a. To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, rê-stríndzh'-ént. f. That which hath the power of restraining.

RESTY, rés'-tý. a. Obstinate in standing still.

To RESUBLIME, rê'-súb-lí'me. v. a. To sublime another time.

To RESULT, rê-zúlt'. v. n. To fly back; to rise as a consequence, to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT, rê-zúlt'. f. Resilience, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.

RESUMABLE, rê-zhóm'-ébl. a. What may be taken back.

To RESUME, rê-zhóm'. v. a. To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as to Resume a discourse.

RESUMPTION, rê-zúmp'-shùn. f. The act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rê-zúmp'-tív. a. Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rê'-shó-pí-nâ'-shùn. f. The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, rê'-súr-vê'. v. a. To review, to survey again.

RESURRECTION, rêz-úr-rék'-shùn. f. Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, rê'-sús"-sý-tâte. v. a. To stir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rê'-sús-sý-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of stirring up anew, the act of reviving or state of being revived.

To RETAIL, rê-tâ'le. v. a. To divide into small parcels; to sell in small quantities; to sell at second hand; to sell in broken parts.

RETAIL, rê-tâ'le. f. Sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, rê-tâ'l-úr. f. One who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, rê-tâ'n. v. a. To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, rê-tâ'n-úr. f. An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

To RETAKE, rê'-tâ'ke. v. a. To take again.

To RETALIATE, rê-tâl'-yâte. v. a. To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, rê'-tâl-yâ'-shùn. f. Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, rê-tâ'rd. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, rê-tâ'rd. v. n. To stay back.

RETARDATION, rê'-târ-dâ'-shùn. f. Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, rê-tâ'rd-úr. f. Hinderer, obstructer.

To RETCH, rêtsh'. v. n. To force up something from the stomach.

RETCHLESS, rêtsh'-lis. a. Careless. Not used.

RETECTION, rê-ték'-shùn. f. The act of discovering to the view.

RETENTION, rê-tén'-shùn. f. The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

RETENTIVE, rê-tén'-tív. a. Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, rê-tén'-tív-nis. f. Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rêt'-tý-séns. f. Concealment by silence.

RETICLE, rêt'-ikl. f. A small net.

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RETICULAR, rê-tik'-û-lâr. a. Having the form of a small net.
 RETICULATED, rê-tik'-û-lâ-tîd. a. Made of network.
 RETIFORM, rê-tý-fârm. a. Having the form of a net.
 RETINUE, rê-tîn'-nû. f. A number attending upon a principal person, a train.
 To RETIRE, rê-tî're. v. n. To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick station; to go off from company.
 To RETIRE, rê-tî're. v. a. To withdraw, to take away.
 RETIRE, rê-tî're. f. Retreat; retirement. Not in use.
 RETIRED, rê-tî'rd. part. a. Secret, private.
 RETIREDNESS, rê-tî'rd-nîs. f. Solitude, privacy, secrecy.
 RETIREMENT, rê-tî're-mênt. f. Private abode, secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.
 RETOLD, rê-tô'ld. part. pass. of RETELL. Related or told again.
 To RETORT, rê-tôrt'. v. a. To throw back; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to curve back.
 RETORT, rê-tôrt'. f. A censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.
 RETORTER, rê-tôrt'-ûr. f. One that retorts.
 RETORTION, rê-tôrt'-shûn. f. The act of retorting.
 To RETOSS, rê-tôs". v. a. To toss back.
 To RETOUCH, rê-tútsh". v. a. To improve by new touches.
 To RETRACE, rê-trâ"se. v. a. To trace back.
 To RETRACT, rê-trâkt'. v. a. To recall, to recant.
 RETRACTATION, rê-trâk-tâ"-shûn. f. Recantation, change of opinion.
 RETRACTION, rê-trâk'-shûn. f. Act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of

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change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.
 RETREAT, rê-trê't. f. Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superior force.
 To RETREAT, rê-trê't. v. n. To go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to retire from a superior enemy; to go out of the former place.
 RETREATED, rê-trê't-îd. part. adj. Retired, gone to privacy.
 To RETRENCH, rê-trêntsh'. v. a. To cut off, to pare away; to confine.
 To RETRENCH, rê-trêntsh'. v. n. To live with less magnificence or elegance.
 RETRENCHMENT, rê-trêntsh'-mênt. f. The act of lopping away.
 To RETRIBUTE, rê-trý-bût. v. a. To pay back, to make repayment of.
 RETRIBUTION, rê-trý-bû"-shûn. f. Repayment, return accommodated to the action.
 RETRIBUTIVE, rê-trîb'-û-tîv. }
 RETRIBUTORY, rê-trîb'-û-tîr-y. } a. Repaying, making repayment.
 RETRIEVABLE, rê-trê'v-êbl. a. That may be retrieved.
 To RETRIEVE, rê-trê'v. v. a. To recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.
 To RETROCEDE, rê-trô-sê'd. v. n. To go backwards.
 RETROCESSION, rê-trô-sêsh"-ûn. f. The act of going back.
 RETROGRADATION, rê-trô-grâ-dâ"-shûn. f. The act of going backward.
 RETROGRADE, rê-trô-grâde. a. Going backwards; contrary, opposite.
 RETROGRESSION, rê-trô-grêsh"-ûn. f. The act of going backwards.
 RETROSPECT, rê-trô-spêkt. f. Look thrown upon things behind or things past.
 RETROSPECTION, rê-trô-spêk"-shûn. f. Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rě'-trǒ-spěk"-tív. a. Looking backwards.

To RETUND, rě-túnd'. v. a. To blunt, to turn.

To RETURN, rě-túr'n'. v. n. To come to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to make answer; to revisit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, rě-túr'n'. v. a. To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, rě túrn'. f. Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of restoring or giving back, restitution; relapse.

RETURNABLE, rě-túr'n'-ěbl. a. Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

TURNER, rě-túr'n'-úr. f. One who pays or remits money.

REVE, rě'v. f. The bailiff of a franchise or manor.

To REVEAL, rě-vě'l. v. a. To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rě-vě'l-úr. f. Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

To REVEL, rěv'íl. v. n. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rěv'íl. f. A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

To REVEL, rě-vě'l. v. a. To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rěv'íl-rout. f. A mob, an unlawful assembly.

REVELATION, rěv-ě-lá'-shún. f. Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rěv'íl-úr. f. One who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVELRY, rěv-ěl-rý. f. Loose jollity, festive mirth.

To REVENGE, rě-věndzh'. v. a. To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak

one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rě-věndzh'. f. Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rě-věndzh'-fúl. a. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rě-věndzh'-fúl-ý. ad. Vindictively.

REVENGER, rě-věndzh'-úr. f. One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rě-věndzh'-mément. f. Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rě-věndzh'-íng-lý. ad. With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rěv'-én-ű or rě-vě'n'-ű. f. Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

To REVERB, rě-věrb'. v. a. To strike against, to reverberate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, rě-vě'r'-běr-ánt. a. Resounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, rě-vě'r'-běr-áte. v. a. To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, rě-vě'r'-běr-áte. v. n. To be driven back, to bound back; to resound.

REVERBERATION, rě-vě'r'-běr-á"-shún. f. The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rě-vě'r'-běr-á-túr'-ý. a. Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, rě-vě'r. v. a. To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rěv'-ěr-ěns. f. Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rěv'-ěr-ěns. v. a. To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, rěv'-ěr-ěn-súr. f. One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rěv'-ěr-ěnd. a. Venerable, deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rěv'-ěr-ěnt. a. Humble, expressing

expressing submission, testifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rê-êr-ên'-shêl. a. Expressing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rê-êr-ên'-shêl-y. ad. With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rê-êr-ên'-lî. ad. Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rê-vêr-ûr. f. One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rê-vêrs'-êl. f. Change of sentence.

To REVERSE, rê-vêrs'e. v. a. To turn upside down; to overturn, to subvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the case of the other.

REVERSE, rê-vêrs'e. f. Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSIBLE, rê-vêrs'-ibl. a. Capable of being reversed.

REVERSION, rê-vêrsh'-ûn. f. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, rê-vêr'-shôn-êr-y. a. To be enjoyed in succession.

To REVERT, rê-vêrt'. v. a. To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To REVERT, rê-vêrt'. v. n. To return, to fall back.

REVERT, rê-vêrt'. f. Return, recurrence.

REVERTIBLE, rê-vêrt'-ibl. a. Returnable.

REVERY, rêv'-êr-y. f. Loose musing, irregular thought.

To REVEST, rê-vêst'. v. a. To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again in a possession or office.

REVESTIARY, rê-vêst'-tshêr-y. f. Place where dresses are repositied.

To REVICTUAL, rê'-vîk'tl. v. a. To stock with victuals again.

To REVIEW, rê-vû'. v. a. To see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to survey, to examine;

to overlook troops in performing their military exercises.

REVIEW, rê-vû'. f. Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.

To REVILE, rê-vî'le. v. a. To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

REVILE, rê-vî'le. f. Reproach, contumely, exprobaton. Not used.

REVILER, rê-vî'le-ûr. f. One who reviles.

REVILINGLY, rê-vî'le-îng-lî. ad. In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

REVISAL, rê-vî'z-êl. f. Review, re-examination.

To REVISE, rê-vî'ze. v. a. To review, to overlook.

REVISE, rê-vî'ze. f. Review, re-examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISER, rê vî'z-ûr. f. Examiner; superintendant.

REVISION, rê-vîzh'-ûn. f. Review.

To REVISIT, rê-vîz'-îr. v. a. To visit again.

REVIVAL, rê-vî'v-êl. f. Recall from a state of languour, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVIVE, rê-vî've. v. n. To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languour or obscurity.

To REVIVE, rê-vî've. v. a. To bring to life again; to raise from languour, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.

REVIVER, rê vî'v-ûr. f. That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, rê'-vîv"-î-fî-kâte. v. a. To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, rê'-vîv"-î-fî-kâ"-shûn. f. The act of recalling to life.

REVIVISCENCY, rê'-vî-vîs"-sên-sî. f. Renewal of life.

REUNION, rê-û'-nyûn. f. Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

To REUNITE, rê'-û-nî"te. v. a. To join

join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make those at variance one.

To REUNITE, rê'-û-nî''te. v. n. To cohere again.

REVOCABLE, rêv'-ô-kébl. a. That may be recalled; that may be repealed.

REVOCABLENESS, rêv'-ô-kébl-nîs. f. The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, rêv'-ô-kâte. v. a. To recall, to call back.

REVOCATION, rêv'-ô-kâ'-shûn. f. Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.

To REVOKE, rê-vô'ke. v. a. To repeal, to reverse; to draw back, to recall.

REVOKEMENT, rê-vô'ke-mént. f. Repeal, recall.

To REVOLT, rê-vôlt'. v. n. To fall off from one to another.

REVOLT, rê-vôlt'. f. Desertion, change of sides; a revolter, one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.

REVOLTED, rê-vôlt'-îd. part. adj. Having swerved from duty.

REVOLTER, rê-vôlt'-ûr. f. One who changes sides, a deserter.

To REVOLVE, rê-vâ'lv. v. n. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.

To REVOLVE, rê-vâ'lv. v. a. To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.

REVOLUTION, rêv-vô-lû'-shûn. f. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.

To REVOMIT, rê-vôm''-mît. v. a. To vomit, to vomit again.

REVULSION, rê-vûlsh'-ûn. f. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To REWARD, rê-wâ'rd. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.

REWARD, rê-wâ'rd. f. Recompense given for good; it is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE, rê-wâ'rd-ébl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARDER, rê-wâ'rd-ûr. f. One that rewards, one that recompenses.

To REWORD, rê'-wârd''. v. a. To repeat in the same words.

RHABARBARATE, râ-bâ'r-bâ-râte. a. Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb.

RHABDOMANCY, râb'-dô-mân-sÿ. f. Divination by a wand.

RHAPSODICAL, râp-sôd'-ÿ-kél. a. Composed after the manner of a rhapsody.

RHAPSODIST, râp'-sô dîst. f. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHAPSODY, râp'-sô-dÿ. f. Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.

RHETORICK, rê't-tô-rik. f. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory.

RHETORICAL, rê-tôr'-ÿ-kél. a. Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorical, figurative.

RHETORICALLY, rê-tôr'-ÿ-kél-ÿ. ad. Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.

To RHETORICATE, rê-tôr'-ÿ-kâte. v. n. To play the orator, to attack the passions.

RHETORICIAN, rê't-tô-rîsh'-en. f. One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

RHETORICIAN, rê't-tô-rîsh'-ên. a. Belonging to an orator, suiting a master of rhetorick.

RHEUM, rô'm. f. A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, rô-mât'-ik. a. Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

RHEUMATISM, rô'-mâ-tîzm. f. A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY,

RHEUMY, rō'-mý. a. Full of sharp moisture.

RHINOCEROS, rī-nōs'-sē-rōs. f. A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.

RHOMB, rōmb'. f. A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

RHOMBICK, rōm'-bīk. a. Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rōm'-boid. f. A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, rōm-boi'd-ēl. a. Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

RHUBARB, rō'-būrb. f. A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

RHYME, rī'me. f. An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry, a poem.

To RHYME, rī'me. v. n. To agree in sound; to make verses.

RHYMER, rī'm-ūr. } f. One who

RHYMSTER, rī'mf-tūr. } makes rhymes, a versifier.

RHYTHM, rīth'm. f. In musick. The proportion of the movements to each other; rhyme.

RHYTHMICAL, rīth'-mý-kēl. a. Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another.

RIB, rīb'. f. A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

RIBALD, rīb'-bēld. f. A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

RIBALDRY, rīb'-bēld-rý. f. Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rīb'-bīn. f. A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, rīb'd. a. Furnished with ribs; inclosed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rīb'-bīn. f. See **RIBAND**.

To RIBROAST, rīb'-rōst. v. n. To beat soundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rīb'-wūrt. f. A plant.

RICE, rī'se. f. One of the esculent grains.

RICH, rīth'. a. Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, rīth'-īz. f. Wealth, money or possession; splendid sumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, rīth'-lý. ad. Wealthily, splendidly; plentifully; abundantly.

RICHNESS, rīth'-nīs. f. Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rīk'. f. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rīk'-kīts. f. The Rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rīk'-īt-ý. a. Diseased with the rickets.

RID, rīd'. pret. of **RIDE**.

To RID, rīd'. v. a. To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to drive away, to destroy.

RIDDANCE, rīd'-dēns. f. Deliverance; disencumbrance, loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rīd'n. the participle of **RIDE**.

RIDDLE, rīd'l. f. An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.

To RIDDLE, rīd'l. v. a. To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.

To RIDDLE, rīd'l. v. n. To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

RIDDLINGLY, rīd'l-īng-lý. ad. In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE, rī'de. v. n. To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse; to be supported as ships on the water.

To RIDE, rī'de. v. a. To manage insolently at will.

RIDER, rī'd-ūr. f. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.

RIDGE,

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RIDGE, rĭdzh'. f. The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plow; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.

To **RIDGE**, rĭdzh'. v. a. To form a ridge.

RIDGIL, rĭdzh'-ĭl. } f. A ram

RIDGLING, rĭdzh'-lĭng. } half castrated.

RIDGY, rĭdzh'-y. a. Rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rĭd'-y-kul. f. Wit of that species that provokes laughter.

To **RIDICULE**, rĭd'-y-kul. v. a. To expose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rĭd-dĭk'-kũ-lũs. a. Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rĭd-dĭk'-kũ-lũs-lỹ. ad. In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rĭd-dĭk'-kũ-lũs-nĭs. f. The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rĭ'-dĭng. particip. a. Employed to travel on any occasion.

RIDING, rĭ'-dĭng. f. A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rĭ'-dĭng-kõt. f. A coat made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rĭ'-dĭng-hũd. f. A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIE, rĭ'. f. An esculent grain.

RIFE, rĭ'fe. a. Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

RIFELY, rĭ'fe-lỹ. ad. Prevalently, abundantly.

RIFENESS, rĭ'fe-nĭs. f. Prevalence, abundance.

To **RIFLE**, rĭf'l. v. a. To rob, to pilage, to plunder.

RIFLER, rĭf-lũr. f. Robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIET, rĭft'. f. A cleft, a breach, an opening.

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To **RIFT**, rĭft'. v. a. To cleave, to split.

To **RIFT**, rĭft'. v. n. To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.

To **RIG**, rĭg'. v. a. To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rĭg-à-dõ'n. f. A dance.

RIGATION, rĭ-gã'-shũn. f. The act of watering.

RIGGER, rĭg'-gũr. f. One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING, rĭg'-gĭng. f. The sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGGISH, rĭg'-gĭsh. a. Wanton, whorish.

To **RIGGLE**, rĭg'l. v. a. To move backward and forward.

RIGHT, rĭ'te. a. Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient; not left; strait, not crooked.

RIGHT, rĭ'te. interj. An expression of approbation.

RIGHT, rĭ'te. ad. Properly, justly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very, not used except in titles, as Right honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, rĭ'te. f. Justice, freedom from error; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the side not left; To Rights, in a direct line, straight; deliverance from error.

To **RIGHT**, rĭ'te. v. a. To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, rĭ'-tshũs. a. Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

RIGHTEOUSLY, rĭ'-tshũs-lỹ. ad. Honestly, virtuously.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rĭ'-tshũs-nĭs. f. Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.

RIGHTFUL, rĭ't-fũl. a. Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.

RIGHTFULLY, rĭ't-fũl-y. ad. According to right, according to justice.

RIGHT-HAND, rĭ't-hãnd. f. Not the left.

K k

RIGHT-

RIGHTFULNESS, rí't-fúl-nís. f. Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, rí't-lý. ad. According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly; exactly; straitly, directly.

RIGHTNESS, rí't-nís. f. Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; straitness.

RIGID, rídzh'-íd. a. Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.

RIGIDITY, rí-dzhíd'-ít-y. f. Stiffness; stiffness of appearance, want of easy or airy elegance.

RIGIDLY, rídzh'-íd-lý. ad. Stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS, rídzh'-íd-nís. f. Severity, inflexibility.

RIGOL, rí'-gól. f. A circle; in Shakespeare, a diadem. Not used.

RIGOUR, ríg'-gúr. f. Cold, stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of conduct; strictness, unabated exactness; hardness.

RIGOROUS, ríg'-gúr-ús. a. Severe, allowing no abatement.

RIGOROUSLY, ríg'-gúr-ús-lý. ad. Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.

RILL, ríl'. f. A small brook, a little streamlet.

To RILL, ríl'. v. n. To run in small streams.

RILLET, ríl'-lít. f. A small stream.

RIM, rím'. f. A border, a margin; that which encircles something else.

RIME, rí'me. f. Hoar frost, Not used; a hole, a chink.

To RIMPLE, rimp'l. v. a. To pucker, to contract into corrugations.

RIND, rí'nd. f. Bark, husk.

RING, ríng'. f. A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.

To RING, ríng'. v. a. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound; to encircle; to fit with rings; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

To RING, ríng'. v. n. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making musick with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, ríng'-bóne. f. A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, ríng'-dúv. f. A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, ríng'-úr. f. He who rings.

RINGLEADER, ríng'-léd-úr. f. The head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, ríng'-lít. f. A small ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, ríng'-strékt. a. Circularly streaked.

RINGTAIL, ríng'-táile. f. A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, ríng'-wúrm. f. A circular tetter.

To RINSE, ríns'e. v. a. To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

RINSER, ríns'-úr. f. One that washes or rinses, a washer.

RIOT, rí'-út. f. Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; To run Riot, to move or act without control or restraint.

To RIOT, rí'-út. v. n. To revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rí'-út-úr. f. One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

RIOTOUS, rí'-út-ús. a. Luxurious, wanton, licentiously festive; seditions, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, rí'-út-tús-lý. ad. Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditionously, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, rí'-út-tús-nís. f. The state of being riotous,

To RIP, rîp'. v. a. To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing sewn; to disclose; to bring to view.

RIPE, rî'pe. a. Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete, proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, rî'pe. v. n. To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

To RIPE, rî'pe. v. a. To mature, to make ripe. Not used.

RIPELY, rî'pe-ly. ad. Maturely, at the fit time.

To RIPEN, rîp'n. v. n. To grow ripe.

To RIPEN, rîp'n. v. a. To mature, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, rî'pe-nîs. f. The state of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rîp'-pûr. f. One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE, rîp'l. v. n. To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

To RISE, rî'ze. v. n. To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be roused, to be excited to action; to increase in price; to elevate the stile; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

RISE, rî'se. f. The act of rising; elevated place; appearance of the sun in the east; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of sound.

RISER, rî'-zûr. f. One that rises.

RISIBILITY, rî-sî-bîl'-îl-ý. f. The quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, rîs'-îbl. a. Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, rîsk'. f. Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

To RISK, rîsk'. v. a. To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, rîsk'-ûr. f. He who risks.

RITE, rî'te. f. Solemn act of religion, external observance.

RITUAL, rît'-tshû-él. a. Solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.

RITUAL, rît'-tshû-él. f. A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

RITUALIST, rît'-tshû-él-îst. f. One skilled in the ritual.

RIVAL, rî'-vél. f. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

RIVAL, rî'-vél. a. Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.

To RIVAL, rî'-vél. v. a. To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To RIVAL, rî'-vél. v. n. To be competitors.

RIVALITY, rî-vál'-îl-ý. } f. Com-
RIVALRY, rî'-vâl-ry. } petition, emulation.

RIVALSHIP, rî'-vâl-shîp. f. The state or character of a rival.

To RIVE, rî've. v. a. part. **RIVEN**. To split, to cleave, to divide by a blunt instrument.

To RIVEL, rîv'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, rîv'n. part of **RIVE**.

RIVER, rîv'-ûr. f. A land current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, rîv'-ûr-drâg'-ûn. f. A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, rîv'-ûr-gôd. f. Tutelary deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, rîv'-ûr-hôrs. f. Hippopotamus.

RIVET, rîv'-îl. f. A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, rîv'-îl. v. a. To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.

RIVULET, rîv'-û-lîl. f. A small river, a brook, a streamlet.

R O B

R O G

RIXDOLLAR, riks'-döl-lür. f. A German coin, worth four shillings and six-pence sterling.

ROACH, rô'tsh. f. A fish.

ROAD, rô'de. f. Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; in-road, incursion, Not used; journey.

To ROAM, rô'me. v. n. To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

To ROAM, rô'me. v. a. To range, to wander.

ROAMER, rô'm-ür. f. A rover, a Rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, rô'ne. a. Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.

To ROAR, rô're. v. n. To cry, as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.

ROAR, rô're. f. The cry of the lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

ROARY, rô'-ry. a. Dewy.

To ROAST, rô'st. v. a. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; To rule the Roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

ROB, rôb'. f. Inspissated juices.

To ROB, rôb'. v. a. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, rôb'-bür. f. A thief, one that robs by force or steals by secret means.

ROBBERY, rôb'-bür-ý. f. Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, rô'be. f. A gown of state, a dress of dignity.

To ROBE, rô'be. v. a. To dress pompously, to invest.

ROBIN, rôb'-bîn.

ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rôb'-bîn-réd''-brést. } f.
A bird so named from his red breast.

ROBUST, rô-büst'.

ROBUSTIOUS, rô-büst'-yüs. } a.
Strong, vigorous, boisterous, violent.

ROBUSTNESS, rô-büst'-nfs. f. Strength, vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, rôk'-ém-bôle. f. A sort of wild garlick.

ROCHE-ALUM, rô'tsh-ál-lùm. f. A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, rôk'. f. A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, A scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK, rôk'. v. a. To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.

To ROCK, rôk'. v. n. To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, rôk'-dô. f. A species of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, rôk'-rô-by. f. The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, rôk'-sált. f. Mineral salt.

ROCKER, rôk'-kür. f. One who rocks the cradle.

ROCKET, rôk'-kít. f. An artificial firework.

ROCKLESS, rôk'-lfs. a. Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, rôk'-rôze. f. A plant.

ROCKWORK, rôk'-würk. f. Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

ROCKY, rôk'-ky. a. Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.

ROD, rôd'. f. A long twig; any thing long and slender; an instrument for measuring; an instrument of correction made of twigs.

RODE, rô'de or rôd'. pret. of RIDE.

RODOMONTADE, rôd-ô-müntá'de. f. An empty noisy bluster or boast, a rant.

ROE, rô'. f. A species of deer; the female of the hart.

ROE, rô'. f. The eggs of fish.

ROGATION, rô-gá'-shùn. f. Litany, supplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, rô-gá'-shùn-wék. f. The week immediately preceding Whitsunday.

ROGUE,

ROGUE, rō'g. f. A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag.

To ROGUE, rō'g. v.n. To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, rō'g-ēr-ŷ. f. Knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rō'g-shīp. f. The qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, rō'g-īsh. a. Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.

ROGUISHLY, rō'g-īsh-lŷ. ad. Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, rō'g-īsh-nīs. f. The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUY, rō'g-ŷ. a. Knavish, wanton.

To ROIST, roi'ft. } v.n. To
To ROISTER, roi'f-tūr. } behave
turbulently, to act at discretion, to
be at free quarter, to bluster.

ROISTER, roi'f-tūr. f. A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL, rō'le. v.a. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.

To ROLL, rō'le. v.n. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuously; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuously.

ROLL, rō'le. f. The act of rolling, the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; writing rolled upon itself; a round body rolled along; publick writing; a register, a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, rō'l-lūr. f. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks; bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rō'l-līng-pīn. f. A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

ROLLYPOOLY, rō'l-ŷ-pō'l-ŷ. f. A sort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rōm'-mīdzh. f. A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for any thing.

ROMANCE, rō-māns'e. f. A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

To ROMANCE, rō-māns'e. v.n. To lie, to forge.

ROMANCER, rō-māns'-ūr. f. A liar, a forger of tales.

To ROMANIZE, rō'-mān-īze. v.a. To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

ROMANTICK, rō-mān'-tik. a. Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.

ROMISH, rō'm-īsh. a. Popish.

ROMP, rōmp'. f. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough rude play.

To ROMP, rōmp'. v.a. To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

RONDEAU, rōn'-dō. f. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

RONION, rōn'-nyūn. f. A fat bulky woman.

RONT, rōnt'. f. An animal stunted in the growth.

ROOD, rō'd. f. The fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure; the cross.

ROOF, rō'f. f. The cover of a house; the vault, the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

To

R O P

- To ROOF**, rō'f. v. a. To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house.
- ROOFY**, rō'f-ŷ. a. Having roofs.
- ROOK**, rō'k. f. A bird resembling a crow, it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at chess; a cheat, a trickish rapacious fellow.
- To ROOK**, rō'k. v. n. To rob, to cheat.
- ROOKERY**, rō'k-ŷr-ŷ. f. A nursery of rooks.
- ROOKY**, rō'k-ŷ. a. Inhabited by rooks.
- ROOM**, rō'm. f. Space, extent of place; space of place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another, stead; unobstructed opportunity; an apartment in a house.
- ROOMAGE**, rō'm-ŷdzh. f. Space, place.
- ROOMINESS**, rō'm-ŷ-nŷs. f. Space, quantity of extent.
- ROOMY**, rō'm-ŷ. a. Spacious, wide, large.
- ROOST**, rō'ft. f. That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.
- To ROOST**, rō'ft. v. n. To sleep as a bird; to lodge, In burlesque.
- ROOT**, rō't. f. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant of which the root is esculent; the original, the first cause; the first ancestor; fixed residence; impression, durable effect.
- To ROOT**, rō't. v. n. To fix the root, to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth.
- To ROOT**, rō't. v. a. To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to radicate, to extirpate; to destroy, to banish.
- ROOTED**, rō't-ŷd. a. Fixed, deep, radical.
- ROOTEDLY**, rō't-ŷd-lŷ. ad. Deeply, strongly.
- ROOTY**, rō't-ŷ. a. Full of roots.
- ROPE**, rō'pe. f. A cord, a string, a halter; any row of things depending, as a Rope of onions.
- To ROPE**, rō'pe. v. n. To draw out in a line as viscous matter.

R O S

- ROPEDANCER**, rō'pe-dāns-ŷr. f. An artist who dances on a rope.
- ROPINESS**, rō'-pŷ-nŷs. f. Viscosity, glutinousness.
- ROPEMAKER**, rō'pe-māke-ŷr. f. One who makes ropes to sell.
- ROPERY**, rō'pe-ŷr-ŷ. f. Rogue's tricks. Not used.
- ROPETRICK**, rō'pe-trŷk. f. Probably rogue's tricks, tricks that deserve the halter. An old cant word.
- ROPEWALK**, rō'pe-wāk. f. The place or walk where ropes are made.
- ROPY**, rō'-pŷ. a. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.
- ROQUELAURE**, rōk'-klō. f. A cloak for men.
- RORIFEROUS**, rō-rŷf'-fēr-ŷs. a. Producing dew.
- RORIFLUENT**, rō-rŷf'-flū-ēnt. a. Flowing with dew.
- ROSARY**, rō'-zēr-ŷ. f. A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers.
- ROSCID**, rōs'-sŷd. a. Dewy, abounding with dew.
- ROSE**, rō'ze. f. A flower; To speak under the Rose, to speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.
- ROSE**, rō'ze. pret. of RISE.
- ROSEATE**, rō'-zyēt. a. Rosy, full of roses; blooming, fragrant, as a rose.
- ROSEBUD**, rō'ze-būd. f. The bud of the rose, the flower of the rose just appearing.
- ROSED**, rō'zd. a. Crimsoned, flushed.
- ROSEMARY**, rō'ze-mēr-ŷ. f. A plant.
- ROSE-NOBLE**, rō'ze-nōbl. f. An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.
- ROSE-WATER**, rō'ze-wā'-tŷr. f. Water distilled from roses.
- ROSET**, rō'-zēt. f. A red colour for painters.
- ROSIN**, rōz'-zŷn. f. Inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.
- To ROSIN**, rōz'-zŷn. v. a. To rub with rosin.

ROSINY,

R O T

R O U

ROSINY, rōz'-zīn-ý. a. Resembling rosin.

ROSSEL, rōs'-sīl. f. Light land.

ROSTRATED, rōs'-trā-tīd. a. Adorned with beaks of ships.

ROSTRUM, rōs'-trūm. f. The beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks.

ROSY, rō'-zý. a. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To ROT, rōt'. v. n. To putrify, to lose the cohesion of its parts.

To ROT, rōt'. v. a. To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

ROT, rōt'. f. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

ROTARY, rō'-tēr-ý. a. Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rō'-tā-tīd. a. Whirled round.

ROTATION, rō'-tā'-shūn. f. The act of whirling round like a wheel; a revolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

ROTATOR, rō'-tā'-tūr. f. That which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, rō'te. f. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

To ROTE, rō'te. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

ROTGUT, rōt'-gūt. f. Bad beer.

ROTTEN, rōt'n. a. Putrid, carious; not trusty; not sound.

ROTTENNESS, rōt'n-nīs. f. State of being rotten, cariousness, putrefaction.

ROTUND, rō-tūnd'. a. Round, circular, spherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rō-tūnd'-ý-fō"-lyūs. a. Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, rō-tūnd'-it-ý. f. Roundness, circularity.

ROTUNDO, rō-tūnd'-ō. f. A building formed round both in the inside and outside, such as the Pantheon at Rome.

To ROVE, rō've. v. n. To ramble, to range, to wander.

To ROVE, rō've. v. a. To wander over.

ROVER, rō'v-ūr. f. A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconstant man; a robber, a pirate.

ROUGE, rō'zh. f. Red paint.

ROUGH, ruf'. a. Not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; harsh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harsh to the mind, severe; hard featured; not polished; rugged, disordered in appearance; stormy, boisterous.

To ROUGHCAST, ruf'-kāst. v. a. To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with asperities and inequalities; to plaister with rough mortar; to form any thing in its first rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, ruf'-kāst. f. A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaister.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, ruf'-drāft. f. A draught in its rudiments.

To ROUGHDRAW, ruf'-drā. v. a. To trace coarsely.

To ROUGHEN, ruf'n. v. a. To make rough.

To ROUGHHEW, ruf'-hū'. v. a. To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, ruf'-hū'n. particip. a. Rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

ROUGHLY, ruf'-ly. ad. With uneven surface, with asperities on the surface; harshly, uncivilly, rudely; severely, without tenderness; austere to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously; harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, ruf'-nīs. f. Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface; austereness to the taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the ear; ruggedness of temper, coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of delicacy; severity, violence of discipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpolished or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.

ROUGHT,

R O U

ROUGHT, rā't. old pret. of **REACH**.
Reached.

To ROUGHWORK, rūf'-wŭrk. v. a.
To work coarsely over without the
least nicety.

ROUNCEVAL, rou'n-sŷ-vēl. f. See
PEA.

ROUND, rou'nd. a. Cylindrical;
circular; spherical; not broken;
large, not inconsiderable; plain,
candid, open; quick, brisk; plain,
free without delicacy, almost rough.

ROUND, rou'nd. f. A circle, a
sphere, an orb; rundle, step of a
ladder; the time in which any thing
has passed through all hands, and
comes back to the first; a revolution,
a course ending at the point
where it began; a walk performed
by a guard or officer, to survey a
certain district.

ROUND, rou'nd. ad. Every way, on
all sides; in a revolution; circular-
ly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, rou'nd. prep. On every
side of; about, circularly about; all
over.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. a. To sur-
round, to encircle; to make spheri-
cal or circular; to raise to a relief;
to move about any thing; to mould
into smoothness.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. n. To grow
round in form; to whisper; to go
rounds.

ROUNABOUT, rou'nd-ā-bout. a.
Ample, circuitous; indirect, loose.

ROUNDEL, rou'n-dēl. } f. A

ROUNDELAY, rou'n-dē-lā. } kind
of ancient poetry; a round form or
figure.

ROUNDER, rou'nd-ŭr. f. Circum-
ference, inclosure. Not used.

ROUNDHEAD, rou'nd-hēd. f. A
puritan, so named from the practice
once prevalent among them of crop-
ping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rou'nd-hous. f.
The constable's prison, in which
disorderly persons found in the street
are confined.

ROUNDISH, rou'nd-īsh. a. Some-
what round, approaching to round-
ness.

R O Y

ROUNDLY, rou'nd-lŷ. ad. In a
round form, in a round manner;
openly, plainly, without reserve;
briskly, with speed; completely, to
the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

ROUNDNESS, rou'nd-nŷs. f. Circu-
larity, sphericity, cylindrical form;
smoothness; honesty, openness, vi-
gorous measures.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. a. To wake
from rest; to excite to thought or
action; to put into action; to drive
a beast from his laire.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. n. To awake
from slumber; to be excited to
thought or action.

ROUSE, rou'z. f. A dose of liquor
rather too large.

ROUSER, rou'z-ŭr. f. One who
rouses.

ROUT, rou't. f. A clamorous mul-
titude, a rabble, a tumultuous
croud; confusion of any army de-
feated or dispersed.

To ROUT, rou't. v. a. To dissipate
and put into confusion by defeat.

ROUTE, rō't. f. Road, way.

ROW, rō'. f. A rank or file, a num-
ber of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, rō'. v. n. To impel a ves-
sel in the water by oars.

To ROW, rō'. v. a. To drive or help
forward by oars.

ROWEL, row'-il. f. The point of a
spur turning on an axis; a seton, a
roll of hair or silk put into a wound
to hinder it from healing and pro-
voke a discharge.

To ROWEL, row'-il. v. a. To pierce
through the skin, and keep the wound
open by a rowel.

ROWER, rō'-ŭr. f. One that ma-
nages an oar.

ROWGALLEY, rō'-gāl-lŷ. f. A
small vessel managed with oars as
well as sails.

ROYAL, roy'-yēl. a. Kingly, be-
longing to a king, becoming a king,
regal; noble, illustrious.

ROYALIST, roy'-yēl-ist. f. Adherent
to a king.

To ROYALISE, roy'-yēl-ize. v. a.
To make royal.

ROYALLY, roy'-yēl-ŷ. ad. In a
kingly

kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.
ROYALTY, roy'-yél-tý. f. Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.
ROYNISH, roy'-nísh. a. Paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Not used.
To RUB, rúb'. v. a. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; To Rub down, to clean or curry a horse; To Rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to retouch.
To RUB, rúb'. v. n. To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.
RUB, rúb'. f. Collision, hindrance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.
RUB-STONE, rúb'-stóne. f. A stone to scour or sharpen.
RUBBER, rúb'-búr. f. One that rubs; the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.
RUBBAGE, rúb'-bídzh. } f. Ruins of
RUBBISH, rúb'-bísh. } building, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled mass; any thing vile and worthless.
RUBBLE, rúb'l. f. Rubbish, rubble-stones.
RUBBLE-STONE, rúb'l-stóne. f. Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.
RUBICUND, ró'-bý-kúnd. a. Inclined to redness.
RUBICUNDITY, ró'-bí-kún"-dí-tý. f. A disposition to redness.
RUBIED, ró'-býd. a. Red as a ruby.
RUBIFICK, ró'-bíf'-fík. a. Making red.
RUBIFORM, ró'-bý-fárm. a. Having the form of red.
To RUBIFY, ró'-bý-fý. v. a. To make red.
RUBIOUS, ró'-byús. a. Ruddy, red. Not used.
RUBRICATED, ró'-brý-ká-tíd. a. Smeared with red.

RUBRICK, ró'-brík. f. Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.
RUBY, ró'-bý. f. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.
RUBY, ró'-bý. a. Of a red colour.
RUCTATION, rúk-tá'-shún. f. A belching arising from wind and indigestion.
RUDDER, rúd'-dúr. f. The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed; any thing that guides or governs the course.
RUDDINESS, rúd'-dý-nís. f. The quality of approaching to redness.
RUDDLE, rúd'l. f. Red earth.
RUDDOCK, rúd'-dúk. f. A kind of bird.
RUDDY, rúd'-dý. a. Approaching to redness, full red; yellow.
RUDE, ró'd. a. Rough, coarse of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harsh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, shapeless; artless, inelegant; such as may be done with strength without art.
RUDELY, ró'd-lý. ad. In a rude manner; unskilfully; violently, boisterously.
RUDENESS, ró'd-nís. f. Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousness.
RUDESBY, ró'dz-bý. f. An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.
RUDIMENT, ró'-dý-mént. f. The first principles, the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning.
RUDIMENTAL, ró'-dý-mént'-él. a. Initial, relating to first principles.
To RUE, ró'. v. a. To grieve for, to regret, to lament.
RUE, ró'. f. An herb called Herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.
RUEFUL, ró'-fúl. a. Mournful, woful, sorrowful.

R U I

- RUEFULLY**, rō'-fūl-ŷ. ad. Mournfully, sorrowfully.
- RUEFULNESS**, rō'-fūl-nīs. f. Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.
- RUELLE**, rō-ēl'. f. A circle, an assembly at a private house.
- RUFF**, rūf'. f. A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a small river fish; a state of roughness.
- RUFFIAN**, rūf'-fyān. f. A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow, a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.
- RUFFIAN**, rūf'-fyān. a. Brutal, savagely boisterous.
- To RUFFLE**, rūf'l. v. a. To disorder, to put out of form, to make less smooth; to discompose, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.
- To RUFFLE**, rūf'l. v. n. To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter.
- RUFFLE**, rūf'l. f. Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult.
- RUFTERHOOD**, rūf'-tūr-hūd. f. In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.
- RUG**, rūg'. f. A coarse nappy woollen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.
- RUGGED**, rūg'-gīd. a. Rough, full of unevenness and asperity; savage of temper; stormy, rude, rough or harsh to the ear; surly; boisterous; rough, shaggy.
- RUGGEDLY**, rūg'-gīd-lŷ. ad. In a rugged manner.
- RUGGEDNESS**, rūg'-gīd-nīs. f. The state or quality of being rugged.
- RUGOSE**, rō-gō'se. a. Full of wrinkles.
- RUIN**, rō'-īn. f. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow; mischief, bane.
- To RUIN**, rō'-īn. v. a. To subvert, to demolish; to destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

R U M

- To RUIN**, rō'-īn. v. n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery. Little used.
- To RUINATE**, rō'-īn-āte. v. a. To subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.
- RUINATION**, rō'-īn-ā'-shūn. f. Subversion, demolition. Obsolete.
- RUINOUS**, rō'-īn-ūs. a. Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive.
- RUINOUSLY**, rō'-īn-ūs-lŷ. ad. In a ruinous manner.
- RULE**, rō'l. f. Government, sway, supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.
- To RULE**, rō'l. v. a. To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to settle as by rule.
- To RULE**, rō'l. v. n. To have power or command.
- RULER**, rō'l-ūr. f. Governor, one that has the supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.
- RUM**, rūm'. f. A country parson; a kind of spirits distilled from molasses.
- To RUMBLE**, rūm'bl. v. n. To make a harsh jarring continued noise.
- RUMBLER**, rūm'-blūr. f. The person or thing that rumbles.
- RUMBLING**, rūm'-bling. f. A hoarse low continued noise.
- RUMINANT**, rō'-mŷ-nēnt. a. Having the property of chewing the cud.
- To RUMINATE**, rō'-mŷ-nāte. v. n. To chew the cud; to muse, to think again and again.
- To RUMINATE**, rō'-mŷ-nāte. v. a. To chew over again; to muse on, to meditate over and over again.
- RUMINATION**, rō'-mŷ-nā'-shūn. f. The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.
- To RUMMAGE**, rūm'-mīdzh. v. a. To search, to plunder, to evacuate.
- To RUMMAGE**, rūm'-mīdzh. v. n. To search places.

RUM-

RUMMER, rùm'-múr. f. A glass, a drinking cup.
RUMOUR, rô'-múr. f. Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.
To RUMOUR, rô'-múr. v. a. To report abroad, to bruit.
RUMOURER, rô'-múr-úr. f. Reporter, spreader of news.
RUMP, rump'. f. The end of the backbone; the buttocks.
To RUMPLE, rump'l. v. a. To crush or contract into puckers or creases.
RUMPLE, rump'l. f. Pucker, rough plait.
To RUN, rún'. pret. **RAN**. v. n. To move swiftly, to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to rush violently; to take a course at sea; to contend in a race; to stream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt; to pass, to proceed; to have a legal course, to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, success, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to something wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to pass; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; to Run after, to search for, to endeavour at though out of the way; To Run away with, to hurry without consent; To Run in with, to close, to comply; To Run on, to be continued; To Run over, to be so full as to overflow; to be so much as to overflow; To Run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted.
To RUN, rún'. v. a. To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt, to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in

thought; to push; To Run down, to chase to weariness; to crush, to overbear; To Run over, to recount cursorily, to consider cursorily; To Run through, to pierce to the farther surface, to spend one's whole estate.
RUN, rún'. f. The act of running; course, motion; flow, cadence; course, process; way, will, uncontrolled course; long reception, continued success; modish clamour; At the long Run, in fine, in conclusion, at the end.
RUNAGATE, rún'-à-gâte. f. A fugitive, rebel, apostate.
RUNAWAY, rún'-à-wâ. f. One that flies from danger, a fugitive.
RUNDLE, rún'dl. f. A round, a step of a ladder; a peritrochium, something put round an axis.
RUNDLET, rún'-lít. f. A small barrel.
RUNG, rúng'. pret. and part. pass. of **RING**.
RUNNEL, rún'-nfl. f. A rivulet, a small brook. Not used.
RUNNER, rún'-núr. f. One that runs; a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprigg; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.
RUNET, rún'-nít. f. A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.
RUNNING, rún'-ning. f. The discharge of a wound.
RUNNION, rún'-nyún. f. A paltry scurvy wretch. Out of use.
RUNT, rúnt'. f. Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.
RUPTION, rúp'-shún. f. Breach, solution of continuity.
RUPTURE, rúp'-tshúr. f. The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility; bursteness; preternatural eruption of the gut.
To RUPTURE, rúp'-tshúr. v. a. To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.
RUPTUREWORT, rúp'-tshúr-wúrt. f. A plant.

R U S

RURAL, rō'-rēl. a. Country, existing in the country not in cities, suiting the country, resembling the country.

RURALITY, rō'-rāl'-īt-ŷ. } f. The
RURALNESS, rō'-rēl-nīs. } quality of being rural.

RUSH, rūsh'. f. A plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

RUSH-CANDLE, rūsh'-kân'dl. f. A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

To RUSH, rūsh'. v. n. To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, rūsh'. f. Violent course.

RUSHY, rūsh'-ŷ. a. Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, rūsk'. f. Hard bread for stores.

RUSSET, rūs'-sīt. a. Reddishly brown; Newton seems to use it for grey; coarse, homespun, rustick.

RUSSETING, rūs'-sīt-ing. f. A name given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour.

RUST, rūst'. f. The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, rūst'. v. n. To gather rust, to have the surface tarnished or corroded; to degenerate in idleness.

To RUST, rūst'. v. a. To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rūs'-tŷ-kēl. a. Rough, boisterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, rūs'-tŷ-kēl-ŷ. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, rūs'-tŷ-kēl-nīs. f. The quality of being rustical, rudeness.

To RUSTICATE, rūs'-tŷ-kâte. v. n. To reside in the country.

To RUSTICATE, rūs'-tŷ-kâte. v. a. To banish into the country.

R Y E

RUSTICATION, rūf-tŷ-kâ'-shūn. f. The state of dwelling in the country.

RUSTICITY, rūf-tŷs'-īt-ŷ. f. Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rūs'-tik. a. Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rūs'-tik. f. A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rūs'-tŷ-nīs. f. The state of being rusty.

To RUSTLE, rūs'l. v. n. To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTLING, rūs'-ling. f. A low continued rattle, a noise resembling that of silks, or stuffs rubbed together.

RUSTY, rūs'-tŷ. a. Covered with rust, infected with rust; impaired by inactivity.

To RUT, rūt'. v. n. To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT, rūt'. f. Copulation of deer; the track of a cart wheel.

RUTH, rō'th'. f. Pity, tenderness, sorrow for the misery of another.

RUTHFUL, rō'th-fūl. a. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, rō'th-fūl-ŷ. ad. Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, In irony.

RUTHLESS, rō'th-līs. a. Cruel, pitiless.

RUTHLESSNESS, rō'th-lēf-nīs. f. Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rō'th-lēf-lŷ. ad. Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTISH, rūt'-tŷsh. a. Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RYE, rŷ'. f. A coarse kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rŷ'-grās. f. A kind of strong grass.

S.

S A C

SABAOTH [Hebrew], fá-bá'-óth. f. Hosts, armies.

SABBATH, fáb'-béth. f. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

SABBATHBREAKER, fáb'-béth-brék-úr. f. Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

SABBATICAL, fáb-bát'-tý-kél. a. Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBATISM, fáb'-bá-tízm. f. Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE, fáb'-ín. f. A plant.

SABLE, fá'bl. f. Fur.

SABLE, fá'bl. a. Black.

SABRE, fá'br. f. A cymetar, a short sword with a convex edge, a faulchion.

SABULOSITY, fáb-ú-lós'-ít-ý. f. Grittiness, sandiness.

SABULOUS, fáb'-ú-lús. a. Gritty, sandy.

SACCADE, fák-ká'de. f. A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly.

SACCHARINE, fák'-ká-ríne. a. Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, fá-sér-dó'-tél. a. Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.

SACHEL, fásh'-íl. f. A small sack or bag.

SACK, fák'. f. A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

To SACK, fák'. v. a. To put in bags;

to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, fák'. f. Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, fák'-bút. f. A kind of pipe.

SACKCLOTH, fák'-klóth. f. Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, fák'-kúr. f. One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, fák'-fúl. f. A sack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, fák'-pós'-sít. f. A posset made of milk and sack.

SACRAMENT, fák'-krá-mént. f. An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, fák-krá-mént'-él. a. Constituting a sacrament, pertaining to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, fák-krá-mént'-él-ý. ad. After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRED, fá'-kríd. a. Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY, fá'-kríd-lý. ad. Inviolably, religiously.

SACREDNESS, fá'-kríd-nís. f. The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity.

SACRIFICK, fá-kríf'-fík. a. Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, fák'-krý-fý-kébl. a. Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, fák'-krý-fý-ká-túr. f. Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.

SACRI-

SACRIFICATORY, fák-krif"-fý-ká-túr'-ý. a. Offering sacrifice.
To SACRIFICE, fák'-krý-fíze. v. a. To offer to heaven, to immolate; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy, to kill; to devote with loss.
To SACRIFICE, fák'-krý-fíze. v. n. To make offerings, to offer sacrifice.
SACRIFICE, fák'-krý-fíze. f. The act of offering to heaven; the thing offered to heaven, or immolated; any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else; any thing destroyed.
SACRIFICER, fák'-krý-fíz-úr. f. One who offers sacrifice, one that immolates.
SACRIFICIAL, fák-krý-físh'-él. a. Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice.
SACRILEGE, fák'-krý-lídhz. f. The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven.
SACRILEGIOUS, fák-krý-lé'-dzhús. a. Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege.
SACRILEGIOUSLY, fák-krý-lé'-dzhús-lý. ad. With sacrilege.
SACRING, fák'-kríng. part. Consecrating.
SACRIST, fák'-kríst. } f. He
SACRISTAN, fák'-kríst-tén. } that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.
SACRISTY, fák'-kríst-tý. f. An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are repositied.
SAD, fád'. a. Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.
To SADDEN, fád'n. v. a. To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.
SADDLE, fád'l. f. The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.
To SADDLE, fád'l. v. a. To cover with a saddle; to load, to burden.

SADDLEBACKED, fád'l-bákt. a. Horses, Saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.
SADDLEMAKER, fád'l-mák-úr. } f.
SADDLER, fád'-lúr. } One whose trade is to make saddles.
SADLY, fád'-lý. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably.
SADNESS, fád'-nís. f. Sorrowfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look.
SAFE, fáf'e. a. Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, repositied out of the power of doing harm.
SAFE, fáf'e. f. A buttery, a pantry.
SAFECONDUCT, fáf'e-kón'-dúkt. f. Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pass, warrant to pass.
SAFEGUARD, fáf'e-gárd. f. Defence, protection, security; convoy, guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass.
SAFELY, fáf'e-lý. ad. In a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.
SAFENESS, fáf'e-nís. f. Exemption from danger.
SAFETY, fáf'e-tý. f. Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.
SAFFRON, fáf'-frún. f. A plant.
SAFFRON, fáf'-frún. a. Yellow, having the colour of saffron.
To SAG, fág'. v. n. To hang heavy. Not in use.
SAGACIOUS, fág'-shús. a. Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.
SAGACIOUSLY, fág'-shús-lý. ad. With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.
SAGACIOUSNESS, fág'-shús-nís. f. The quality of being sagacious.
SAGACITY, fág'-sít-ý. f. Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.
SAGE, fád'zh. f. A plant.
SAGE, fád'zh. a. Wise, grave, prudent.

SAGE,

SAGE, fā'dzh. f. A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.
SAGELY, fā'dzh-lý. ad. Wisely, prudently.
SAGENESS, fā'dzh-nís. f. Gravity, prudence.
SAGITTAL, fā-dzhít-tél. a. Belonging to an arrow; in anatomy, a future so called from its resemblance to an arrow.
SAGITTARY, fādzh'-ít-tér-ý. f. A centaur, an animal half man half horse armed with a bow and quiver.
SAGO, fā'-gò. f. A kind of eatable grain.
SAICK, fā'-ík. f. A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.
SAID, fēd'. pret. and part. pass. of **SAY**. Aforesaid; declared, shewed.
SAIL, fā'le. f. The expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel on the water; wings; a ship, a vessel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships; To strike sail, to lower the sail; a proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.
To SAIL, fā'le. v. n. To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.
To SAIL, fā'le. v. a. To pass by means of sails; to fly through.
SAILER, } fā'-lúr. } f. A seaman,
SAILOR, } one who practices or understands navigation.
SAILYARD, fā'le-yárd. f. The pole on which the sail is extended.
SAINFOIN, fén'-foin. f. A kind of herb.
SAINT, fā'nt. f. A person eminent for piety and virtue.
To SAINT, fā'nt. v. a. To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a publick decree, to canonize.
To SAINT, fā'nt. v. n. To act with a shew of piety.
SAINTED, fā'nt-íd. a. Holy, pious, virtuous.
SAINTLIKE, fā'nt-líke. a. Suiting a saint, becoming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, fā'nt-lý. a. Like a saint, becoming a saint.
SAINTSHIP, fā'nt-shíp. f. The character or qualities of a saint.
SAKE, fā'ke. f. Final cause, end, purpose; account, regard to any person or thing.
SAKERET, fák'-ér-ít. f. The male of a faker-hawk.
SAL, fál'. f. Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.
SALACIOUS, fā-lā'-shūs. a. Lustful, lecherous.
SALACIOUSLY, fā-lā'-shúf-lý. ad. Lecherously, lustfully.
SALACITY, fā-lás'-sít-ý. f. Lust, lechery.
SALAD, fál'-lád. f. Food of raw herbs.
SALAMANDER, fál'-á-mán-dúr. f. An animal supposed to live in the fire.
SALAMANDRINE, fál-lá-mán'-dríne. a. Resembling a salamander.
SALARY, fál'-lá-rý. f. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.
SALE, fā'le. f. The act of selling; vent, power of selling, market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal, price.
SALEABLE, fā'le-ébl. a. Vendible, fit for sale, marketable.
SALEABLENESS, fā'le-ébl-nís. f. The state of being saleable.
SALEABLY, fā'le-éb-lý. ad. In a saleable manner.
SALEBROUS, fál'-ě-brús. a. Rough, uneven, rugged.
SALESMAN, fál'z-mán. f. One who sells clothes ready made.
SALEWORK, fā'le-würk. f. Work for sale, work carelessly done.
SALIENT, fál'-yánt. a. Leaping; bearing the point outward in fortification; depicted as a lion or other beast in a leaping posture in coats armorial.
SALIENT, fál'-lyént. a. Leaping, bounding; beating, panting; springing or shooting with a quick motion.
SALINE, fā-lí'ne. } a. Confis-
SALINOUS, fā-lí'-nús. } ing of salt,
constituting salt.

SALIVA,

SALIVA, fā-lī'-vā. f. Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

SALIVAL, fā-lī'-vél. } a. Re-

SALIVARY, fāl'-lī'-vēr-ý. } lating to spittle.

To SALIVATE, fāl'-lī'-vāte. v. a. To purge by the salival glands.

SALIVATION, fāl'-lī'-vā'-shùn. f. A method of cure much practised in venereal cases.

SALIVOUS, fā-lī'-vūs. a. Consisting of spittle, having the nature of spittle.

SALLET, fāl'-līt. } f. Cor-

SALLETING, fāl'-līt-ing. } rupted from SALAD.

SALLIANCE, fāl'-lyèns. f. The act of issuing forth, sally.

SALLOW, fāl'-lý. f. A tree of the genus of willow.

SALLOW, fāl'-lō. a. Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, fāl'-lō-nīs. f. Yellowness, sickly paleness.

SALLY, fāl'-lý. f. Eruption, issue from a place besieged, quick egress; range, excursion; flight, volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolick.

SALLYPORT, fāl'-lý-pōrt. f. Gate at which sallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, fāl-mūn-gūn'-dý. f. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, fām'-mūn. f. The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish.

SALMONTROUT, fām'-mūn-trout'. f. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon, a samlet.

SALSIFY, fāl'-fý-fý. f. An herb. The goatsbeard.

SALSOACID, fāl-sō-ās'-sīd. a. Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

SALSUGINOUS, fāl-shō'-dzhīn-ūs. a. Salty, somewhat salt.

SALT, fā'lt. f. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste, smack; wit, merri-ment.

SALT, fā'lt. a. Having the taste of salt, as Salt fish; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous, falacious.

To SALT, fā'lt. v. a. To season with salt.

SALT-PAN, fā'lt-pān. } f. Pit where

SALT-PIT, fā'lt-pīt. } salt is got.

SALTATION, fāl-tā'-shùn. f. The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

SALTCAT, fā'lt-kāt. f. A lump of salt.

SALTCELLAR, fā'lt-sēl-lūr. f. Vessel of salt set on the table.

SALTER, fā'lt-ūr. f. One who salts; one who sells salt.

SALTERN, fā'lt-ēr. f. A salt-work.

SALTISH, fā'lt-īsh. a. Somewhat salt.

SALTLESS, fā'lt-līs. a. Insipid, not tasting of salt.

SALTLY, fā'lt-lý. ad. With taste of salt, in a salt manner.

SALTNESS, fā'lt-nīs. f. Taste of salt.

SALTPETRE, fā'lt-pē'-tūr. f. Nitre.

SALVABILITY, fāl-vā-bīl'-līt-ý. f. Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

SALVABLE, fāl'-vébl. a. Possible to be saved.

SALVAGE, fāl'-vīdzh. f. A recompence allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandize from a wreck.

SALVATION, fāl-vā'-shùn. f. Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

SALVATORY, fāl'-vā-tūr-ý. f. A place where any thing is preserved.

SALUBRIOUS, fā-lū'-bryūs. a. Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, fā-lū'-brý-tý. f. Wholesomeness, healthfulness.

SALVE, fālv'. f. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster; help, remedy.

To SALVE, fālv'. v. a. To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or save by a Salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

SALVER, fāl'-vūr. f. A plate on which any thing is presented.

SALVO,

SALVO, sál'-vô. f. An exception, a reservation, an excuse.
SALUTARINESS, sál' lû-tér-ý-nís. f. Wholfomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.
SALUTARY, sál'-lû-tér-ry. a. Wholsome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.
SALUTATION, sál-lû-tá'-shûn. f. The act or style of saluting, greeting.
To SALUTE, sá-lû'te. v. a. To greet, to hail; to kiss.
SALUTE, sá-lû'te. f. Salutation, greeting; a kiss.
SALUTER, sá-lû't-ûr. f. He who salutes.
SALUTIFEROUS, sál-lû-tíf'-fêr-ûs. a. Healthy, bringing health.
SAME, sá'me. a. Identical, being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.
SAMENESS, sá'me-nís. f. Identity.
SAMLET, sá'm'-lít. f. A little salmon.
SAMPHIRE, sá'm'-fýr. f. A plant preserved in pickle.
SAMPLE, sámp'l. f. A specimen, a part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole.
SAMPLER, sá'm'-plûr. f. A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.
SANABLE, sán'-nábl. a. Curable, susceptible of remedy, remediable.
SANATION, sá-ná'-shûn. f. The act of curing.
SANATIVE, sán'-ná-tív. a. Powerful to cure, healing.
SANATIVENESS, sán'-ná-tív-nís. f. Power to cure.
SANCTIFICATION, sánk-tíf-ý-ká'-shûn. f. The state of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, consecration.
SANCTIFIER, sánk'-tý-fí-ûr. f. He that sanctifies or makes holy.
To SANCTIFY, sánk'-tý-fý. v. a. To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, sánk-tý-mô'-nyûs. a. Saintly, having the appearance of sanctity.
SANCTIMONY, sánk'-tý-mûn-ý. f. Holiness, scrupulous austerity, appearance of holiness.
SANCTION, sánk'-shûn. f. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.
SANCTITUDE, sánk'-tý-tshûd. f. Holiness, goodness, saintliness.
SANCTITY, sánk'-tít-tý. f. Holiness, goodness, godliness; saint, holy being.
To SANCTUARISE, sánk'-tshû-á-ríze. v. n. To shelter by means of sacred privileges.
SANCTUARY, sánk'-tshû-êr-ý. f. A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.
SANCTUARY, sánk'-tshû-êr-ý. a. Belonging to an asylum, protected by the sacredness of the place.
SAND, sánd'. f. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder; barren country covered with sands.
To SAND, sánd'. v. a. To cover with sand.
SANDAL, sán'-dél. f. A loose shoe.
SANDBLIND, sánd'-blind. a. Having a defect of the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.
SANDBOX, sánd'-bôks. f. A plant.
SANDED, sán'-díd. a. Covered with sand, barren; marked with small spots, variegated with dusky specks.
SANDERS, sán'-dûrz. f. A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green.
SANDISH, sánd'-ish. a. Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.
SANDSTONE, sánd'-stône. f. Stone of a loose and friable kind.
SANDY, sánd'-ý. a. Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, unsolid.
SANE, sá'ne. a. Sound, healthy.
SANG, sâng'. The preterite of SING.

S A P

S A R

SANGUIFEROUS, fāng-gwif'-fēr-
ūs. a. Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, fāng-gwif-fy'-
kǎ'-shūn. f. The production of
blood, the conversion of the chyle
into blood.

SANGUIFIER, fāng'-gwý-fī-ūr. f.
Producer of blood.

To SANGUIFY, fāng'-gwý-fy. v. n.
To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, fāng'-gwý-nēr-y. a.
Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINARY, fāng'-gwý-nēr-y. f.
The name of a plant. The blood-
wort.

SANGUINE, fāng'-gwīn. a. Red,
having the colour of blood; abound-
ing with blood more than any other
humour, cheerful; warm, ardent,
confident.

SANGUINENESS, fāng'-gwīn-
nīs. } f.

SANGUINITY, fāng'-gwīn-
īt-y. }
Ardour, heat of expectation, confi-
dence.

SANGUINEOUS, fāng'-gwīn'-yūs. a.
Constituting blood; abounding with
blood.

SANHEDRIM, fān'-hē-drīm. f. The
chief council among the Jews, con-
sisting of seventy elders, over whom
the high priest presided.

SANICLE, fān'-īkl. f. A plant.

SANIES, fā'-nyēz. f. Thin matter,
serous excretion.

SANIOUS, fā'-nyūs. a. Running a
thin serous matter, not a well di-
gested pus.

SANITY, fān'-īt-y. f. Soundness of
mind.

SANK, fānk'. The preterite of SINK.

SANS, fā'nz. prep. Without.

SAP, fāp'. f. The vital juice of plants,
the juice that circulates in trees and
herbs.

To SAP, fāp'. v. a. To undermine,
to subvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, fāp'. v. n. To proceed by
mine, to proceed invisibly.

SAPPHIRE, fāf'-fyr. f. A precious
stone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, fāf'-fyr-īne. a. Made
of sapphire, resembling sapphire.

SAPID, fāp'-ld. a. Tasteful, palat-
able, making a powerful stimulation
upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, fā-pid'-īt-y. } f. Taste-
SAPIDNESS, fāp'-ld-nīs. } fulness,
power of stimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, fā'-pyēns. f. Wisdom,
sageness, knowledge.

SAPIENT, fā'-pyēnt. a. Wise, sage.

SAPLESS, fāp'-līs. a. Wanting
sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old,
husky.

SAPLING, fāp'-līng. f. A young
tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, fā-pō-nā'-
shūs. } a.

SAPONARY, fāp'-pō-nēr-y. }
Soapy, resembling soap, having the
qualities of soap.

SAPOR, fā'-pōr. f. Taste, power of
affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, fā-pō-rīf'-fīk. a.
Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPPINESS, fāp'-py-nīs. f. The
state or the quality of abounding in
sap, succulence, juiciness.

SAPPY, fāp'-py. a. Abounding
in sap, juicy, succulent; young,
weak.

SARABAND, fār'-rā-bānd. f. A Spa-
nish dance.

SARCASM, fār'-kāzm. f. A keen re-
proach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICALLY, fār-kās'-tý-
kél-y. ad. Tauntingly, severely.

SARCASTICAL, fār-kās'-tý-
kél. } a.

SARCASTICK, fār-kās'-tīk. }
Keen, taunting, severe.

SARCENET, fār'-nēt. f. Fine thin
woven silk.

SARCOCELE, fār-kō-sē'l. f. A fleshy
excrecence of the testicles.

SARCOMA, fār-kō'-mā. f. A fleshy
excrecence, or lump, growing in
any part of the body, especially the
nostrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS, fār-kōf'-fā-gūs.
a. Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGUS, fār-kōf'-fā-gūs. f.
A kind of stone which is remarkable
for consuming flesh; a tomb.

SARCOPHAGY, fār-kōf'-fā-dzhý. f.
The practice of eating flesh.

SAR-

SARCOTICK, sār-kōt'-tik. f. Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh, the same as incarnatives.

SARDEL, sār-dēl. } f. A sort of precious stone.

SARDINE, sār-dīne. }

SARDIUS, sār-dzhūs. }

SARDONYX, sār-dō'-niks. f. A precious stone.

SARSA, sār-sā. }

SARSAPARELLA, sār-sā-pā-rēl' lā. } f. Both a tree and a plant.

SARSE, sār'se. f. A sort of fine lawn sieve.

To SARSE, sār'se. v. a. To sift through a sarse.

SASH, sāsh'. f. A belt worn by way of distinction, a filken band worn by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

SASSAFRAS, sās'-sā-frās. f. A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, sāt'. The preterite of SITT.

SATAN, sāt'-tān. f. The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.

SATANICAL, sāt'-tān'-ny'-kēl. } a.

SATANICK, sāt'-tān'-nik. } Devilish, infernal.

SATCHEL, sātsh'-ll. f. A little bag used by schoolboys.

To SATE, sāt'te. v. a. To satiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural desires.

SATELLITE, sāt'-tēl līte. f. A small planet revolving round a larger.

SATELLITIOUS, sāt'-tēl-līsh'-ūs. a. Consisting of satellites.

To SATIATE, sāt'-shāte. v. a. To satisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify desire; to saturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, sāt'-shēt. a. Glutted, full to satiety.

SATIETY, sā-sī'-ē-ty. f. Fulness beyond desire or pleasure, more than enough, state of being palled.

SATIN, sāt'-tīn. f. A soft, close and shining silk.

SATINET, sāt'-tī-nēt'. f. A kind of slight satin.

SATIRE, sāt'-tēr. f. A poem in

which wickedness or folly are censured.

SATIRICAL, sāt'-tēr'-ry'-kēl. } a. Belonging to satire, employed in writing of invective; censorious, severe in language.

SATIRICK, sāt'-tēr'-rik. }

SATIRICALLY, sāt'-tēr'-ry'-kēl-ý. ad. With invective, with intention to censure or vilify.

SATIRICALNESS, sāt'-tēr'-ry'-kēl-nīs. f. The quality of being satirical.

SATIRIST, sāt'-tēr'-ist. f. One who writes satires.

To SATIRISE, sāt'-tēr'-ize. v. a. To censure as in a satire.

SATISFACTION, sāt'-tis-fāk'-shūn. f. The act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; gratification, that which pleases; amends, atonement for a crime, recompense for an injury.

SATISFACTIVE, sāt'-tis-fāk'-tīv. a. Giving satisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, sāt'-tis-fāk'-tūr-ril-ý. ad. In a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, sāt'-tis-fāk'-tūr-ry'-nīs. f. Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sāt'-tis-fāk'-tūr-ý. a. Giving satisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.

To SATISFY, sāt'-tis-fý. v. a. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the fill; to recompense, to pay to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, suspense; to convince.

To SATISFY, sāt'-tis-fý. v. n. To make payment.

SATURABLE, sāt'-tshū-rēbl. a. Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, sāt'-tshū-rēnt. a. Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE, sāt'-tshū-rāte. v. a. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, sāt'-tūr-dā. f. The last day of the week.

SATURITY, fã-tshò'-rít-ý. f. Fullness, the state of being saturated, repletion.

SATURN, fã'-tũrn. f. The remotest planet of the solar system; in chymistry, lead.

SATURNIAN, fã-tũr'-nyen. a. Happy, golden.

SATURNINE, fãt'-tũr-nĩne. a. Gloomy, melancholy, severe of temper.

SATYR, fã'-tẽr. f. A sylvan god.

SAVAGE, fãv'-vĩdzh. a. Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, fãv'-vĩdzh. f. A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, fãv'-vĩdzh-lý. ad. Barbarously, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, fãv'-vĩdzh-nĩs. f. Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.

SAVAGERY, fãv'-vĩdzh-rý. f. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

SAVANNA, fã-vãn'-nã. f. An open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, fã's. f. Something eaten with food to improve its taste; To serve one the same Sauce, a vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, fã's. v. a. To accompany meat with something of higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes; to intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

SAUCEBOX, fãf'-bòks. f. An impertinent or petulant fellow.

SAUCEPAN, fãf'-pãn. f. A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, fã'-fũr. f. A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY, fã'-fý-lý. ad. Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINESS, fã'-fý-nĩs. f. Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

SAUCY, fã'-fý. a. Pert, petulant, insolent.

To SAVE, fã've. v. a. To preserve from danger or destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death; not

to spend, to hinder from being spent; to reserve or lay by; to spare, to excuse; to salve.

To SAVE, fã've. v. n. To be cheap. **SAVE**, fã've. ad. Except, not including.

SAVEALL, fã've-ãl. f. A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVER, fãv'-ũr. f. Preserver, rescuer; one who escapes loss, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, fãv'-ĩn. f. A tree.

SAVING, fã'-vĩng. a. Frugal, parsimonious, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

SAVING, fã'-vĩng. ad. With exception in favour of.

SAVING, fã'-vĩng. f. Escape of expence, somewhat preserved from being spent, exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, fã'-vĩng-lý. ad. With parcimony.

SAVINGNESS, fã'-vĩng-nĩs. f. Parcimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR, fã'-vyũr. f. Redeemer, he that has saved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, fã'n-tũr. v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

SAVORY, fã'-vũr-ý. f. A plant.

SAVOUR, fã'-vũr. f. A scent, odour; taste, power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, fã'-vũr. v. n. To have any particular smell or taste; to be-token, to have an appearance or taste of something.

To SAVOUR, fã'-vũr. v. a. To like; to exhibit taste of.

SAVOURILY, fã'-vũr-ý-lý. ad. With gust, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, fã'-vũr-ý-nĩs. f. Taste pleasing and picquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURY, fã'-vũr-ý. a. Pleasing to the smell; picquant to the taste.

SAVOY, fã-voy'. f. A sort of cole-wort.

SAUSAGE, fãs'-sĩdzh. f. A roll or ball

ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very small, with salt and spice.

SAW, fá'. The preterite of SEE.

SAW, fá'. f. A dentated instrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.

To SAW, fá'. v.a. part. SAWED and SAWN. To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

SAWDUST, fá'-dúst. f. Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SAWFISH, fá'-físh. f. A sort of fish.

SAWPIT, fá'-pít. f. Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, fá'-wúrt. f. A plant.

SAW-WREST, fá'-rést. f. A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set the teeth of the saw.

SAWER, } fá'-yér. } f. One whose
SAWYER, } trade is to
saw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, fák'-fý-frádzh. f. A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, fák-síf-frá-gús. a. Dissolvent of the stone.

To SAY, fá'. v. a. pret. SAID. To speak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, fá'-íng. f. Expression, words, opinion sententiously delivered.

SAYS, féz'. Third person of To SAY.

SCAB, fáb'. f. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horses; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch.

SCABBARD, fáb'-bérđ. f. The sheath of a sword.

SCABBED, fáb'd. a. Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry, sorry.

SCABBEDNESS, fáb'-bíđ-nís. f. The state of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS, fáb'-bý-nís. f. The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, fáb'-bý. a. Diseased with scabs.

SCABIOUS, fá' byús. a. Itchy, leprous.

SCABROUS, fáb'-rús. a. Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

SCABWORT, fáb'-wúrt. f. A plant.

SCAD, fáđ'. f. A kind of fish.

SCAFFOLD, fááf'-fúld. f. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, fááf'-fúl-dídzh. f. Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, fááf'-fúl-díng. f. Building slightly erected.

SCALADE, fáá-lá'de. } f. A storm
SCALADO, fáá-lá'-dó. } given to a
place by raising ladders against the walls.

SCALARY, fáá'-lér-ý. a. Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, fáá'ld. v. a. To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, fáá'ld. f. Scurff on the head.

SCALD, fáá'ld. a. Paltry, sorry.

SCALDHEAD, fáá'ld-héd. f. A loathsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab.

SCALE, fáá'le. f. A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign Libra in the Zodiac; the small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular series rising like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; the series of harmonick or musical proportions; any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, fáá'le. v. a. To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare, to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

To SCALE, fáá'le. v. n. To peel off in thin particles.

SCALED, fáá'ld. a. Squamous, having scales like fishes.

SCA-

SCALENE, ská-lén. f. In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, ská'-lý-nis. f. The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skál. f. Leprosy, morbid baldness.

SCALLION, skál'-lyún. f. A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, skól'-lúp. f. A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

To SCALLOP, skól'-lúp. v. a. To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, skálp'. f. The scull, the cranium, the bone that incloses the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, skálp'. v. a. To deprive the scull of its integuments.

SCALPEL, skál'-píl. f. An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY, skál'-ý. a. Covered with scales.

To SCAMBLE, skám'bl. v. n. To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.

To SCAMBLE, skám'bl. v. a. To mingle, to maul.

SCAMBLER, skám'-blúr. f. A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCAMBLINGLY, skám'-bling-ly. ad. With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMONIATE, skám-mó'-nyét. a. Made with scammony.

SCAMMONY, skám'-mó-ny. f. The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatick plant.

To SCAMPER, skám'-púr. v. n. To fly with speed and trepidation.

To SCAN, skán'. v. a. To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

SCANDAL, skán'-dél. f. Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aspersions, opprobrious censure, infamy.

To SCANDAL, skán'-dél. v. a. To treat opprobriously, to charge falsely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, skán'-dál-lize.

v. a. To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, skán'-dál-lús. a. Giving publick offence; opprobrious, disgraceful; shameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, skán'-dál-lús-ly. ad. Censoriously, opprobriously; shamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, skán'-dál-lús-nis. f. The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANSION, skán'-shún. f. The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, skánt'. v. a. To limit, to straiten.

SCANT, skánt'. a. Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, skán'-tý-ly. ad. Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, skán'-tý-nis. f. Narrowness, want of space; want of amplitude or greatness.

SCANTLET, skánt'-lít. f. A small pattern, a small quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, skánt'-líng. f. A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity.

SCANTLY, skánt'-ly. ad. Scarcely; narrowly, penuriously.

SCANTNESS, skánt'-nis. f. Narrowness, meanness, smallness.

SCANTY, skán'-tý. a. Narrow, small, short of quantity sufficient; sparing, niggardly.

To SCAPE, ská'pe. v. a. To escape, to shun, to fly.

To SCAPE, ská'pe. v. n. To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, ská'pe. f. Escape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPULA, skáp'-ú-lá. f. The shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, skáp'-ú-lér-ý. a. Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, ská'r. f. A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To SCAR, ská'r. v. a. To mark as with a sore or wound.

S C A

SCARAB, škár'-áb. f. A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, škár'-á-mouth. f. A buffoon in motly drefs.

SCARCE, škérs'. a. Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, škérs'. } ad. Hardly,
SCARCELY, škérs'-lý. } scantly; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, škérs'-nís. } f. Small-
SCARCITY, škérs'-ít-ý. } nefs of quantity, not plenty, penury; rareness, infrequency, not commonness.

To SCARE, šká're. v. a. To frighten, to terrify, to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, šká're-krô. f. An image or clapper fet up to fright birds.

SCARF, šká'rf. f. Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or drefs.

To SCARF, šká'rf. v. a. To throw loosely on; to drefs in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, šká'rf-škín. f. The cuticle, the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, škár-ý-fý-ká'-shún. f. Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

SCARIFICATOR, škár'-ý-fý-ká-túr. f. One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER, škár'-ry'-fí-úr. f. He who scarifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, škár'-ry'-fý. v. a. To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glassés.

SCARLET, šká'r-lít. f. A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, šká'r-lít. a. Of the colour of scarlet.

SCARLETBEAN, šká'r-lít-bé'n. f. A plant.

SCARLETOAK, šká'r-lít-ô'k. f. The ilex, a species of oak.

SCARP, šká'rp. f. The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, šká'te. f. A kind of wooden shoe on which they slide,

S C E

To SCATE, šká'te. v. n. To slide on scates.

SCATE, šká'te. f. A fish of the species of thornback.

SCATEBROUS, škát'-tê-brús. a. Abounding with springs.

To SCATH, šká'th. v. a. To waste, to damage, to destroy.

SCATH, šká'th. f. Waste, damage, mischief.

SCATHFUL, šká'th-fúl. a. Mischievous, destructive.

To SCATTER, škát'-túr. v. a. To throw loosely about, to sprinkle; to dissipate, to disperse.

To SCATTER, škát'-túr. v. n. To be dissipated, to be dispersed.

SCATTERER, škát'-túr-úr. f. One that scatters.

SCATTERINGLY, škát'-tér-ing-lý. ad. Loosely, dispersedly.

SCAVENGER, škáv'-ín-dzhúr. f. A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENE, fě'n. f. The stage, the theatre of dramattick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENERY, fě'n-ér-ý. f. The appearances of place or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

SCENICK, fě'n'-ník. a. Dramattick, theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, fě'nô-gráf'-fý-kél. a. Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, fě'nô-gráf'-fý-kél-ý. ad. In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, fě'nôg'-gráf-fý. f. The art of perspective.

SCENT, fěnt'. f. The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, odour good or bad; chace followed by the smell.

To SCENT, fěnt'. v. a. To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume,

fume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.
SCENTLESS, sɛnt'-lɛs. a. Having no smell.
SCEPTRE, sɛp'-tɜr. f. The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.
SCEPTRED, sɛp'-tɜrd. a. Bearing a sceptre.
SCEPTICK, skɛp'-tik. f. See **SKEPTICK**.
SCHEDULE, sɛd'-dʒhɛl. f. A small scroll; a little inventory.
SCHEME, skɛ'm. f. A plan, a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a project, a contrivance, a design; a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.
SCHEMER, skɛ'm-ɜr. f. A projector, a contriver.
SCHISM, fɪz'm. f. A separation or division in the church.
SCHISMATICAL, fɪz-mæt'-tɪ-kɛl. a. Implying schism, practising schism.
SCHISMATICALLY, fɪz-mæt'-tɪ-kɛl-ɪ. ad. In a schismatical manner.
SCHISMATICK, fɪz'-mæt-tik. f. One who separates from the true church.
To SCHISMATIZE, fɪz'-mæt-tɪz. v. n. To commit the crime of schism, to make a breach in the communion of the church.
SCHOLAR, skɔl'-lɜr. f. One who learns of a master, a disciple; a man of letters, a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.
SCHOLARSHIP, skɔl'-lɜr-shɪp. f. Learning, literature, knowledge; literary education; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.
SCHOLASTICAL, skɔ-læs'-tɪ-kɛl. a. Belonging to a scholar or school.
SCHOLASTICALLY, skɔ-læs'-tɪ-kɛl-ɪ. ad. According to the niceties or method of the schools.
SCHOLASTICK, skɔ-læs'-tik. a. Pertaining to the school, practised in the schools; befitting the school, suitable to the school, pedantick.

SCHOLIAST, skɔ'-lyäst. f. A writer of explanatory notes.
SCHOLION, skɔ'-lyɔn. } f. A note,
SCHOLIUM, skɔ'-lyúm. } an explanatory observation.
SCHOOL, skɔ'l. f. A house of discipline and instruction; a place of literary education; a state of instruction; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.
To SCHOOL, skɔ'l. v. a. To instruct, to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.
SCHOOLBOY, skɔ'l-boy. f. A boy that is in his rudiments at school.
SCHOOLDAY, skɔ'l-dɛɪ. f. Age in which youth is kept at school.
SCHOOLFELLOW, skɔ'l-fɛl-lɔ. f. One bred at the same school.
SCHOOLHOUSE, skɔ'l-hɔus. f. House of discipline and instruction.
SCHOOLMAN, skɔ'l-mæn. f. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation; one skilled in the divinity of the school.
SCHOOLMASTER, skɔ'l-mæst-ɜr. f. One who presides and teaches in a school.
SCHOOLMISTRESS, skɔ'l-mɪs-trɪs. f. A woman who governs a school.
SCIATICA, si-æt'-tɪ-kæ. } f. The
SCIATICK, si-æt'-ik. } hip-gout.
SCIATICAL, si-æt'-tɪ-kæl. a. Afflicting the hip.
SCIENCE, si-ɛns. f. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.
SCIENTIAL, si-ɛn'-shɛl. a. Producing science.
SCIENTIFIC, si-ɛn-tɪf'-fɪ- }
 kɛl. } a.
SCIENTIFICK, si-ɛn-tɪf'-fik. }
 Producing demonstrative knowledge, producing certainty.
SCIENTIFICALLY, si-ɛn-tɪf'-fɪ-kɛl-ɪ. ad. In such a manner as to produce knowledge.
SCIMITAR, sim'-mɪ-tɜr. f. A short sword with a convex edge.
To SCINTILLATE, sɪn'-tɪl-læte. v. n. To sparkle, to emit sparks.
SCINTILLATION, sɪn-tɪl-læ'-shən. f. The

f. The act of sparkling, sparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, sî'-ô-lîst. f. One who knows things superficially.

SCIOLOUS, sî'-ô-lûs. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIOMACHY, skî-ôm'-mâ-ký. f. Battle with a shadow.

SCION, sî'-ûn. f. A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, sî-rê-fâ'-shâs. f. A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHUS, skêr'-rûs. f. An indurated gland.

SCIRRHOUS, skêr'-rûs. a. Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHOSITY, skêr-rôs'-sî-tý. f. An induration of the glands.

SCISSIBLE, sîs'-sîbl. a. Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSILE, sîs'-sîl. a. Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSION, sîzh'-ûn. f. The act of cutting.

SCISSOR, sîz'-zûr. f. A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, sîs'-shûr. f. A crack, a rent, a fissure.

SCITE, sî'te. f. Situation. See SITE. A more proper spelling.

SCLEROTICK, sklê-rôt'-îk. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To SCOFF, skôf'. v. n. To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF, skôf'. f. Contemptuous ridicule, expression of scorn, contumelious language.

SCOFFER, skôf'-fûr. f. Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, skôf'-fîng-lý. ad. In contempt, in ridicule.

To SCOLD, skô'ld. v. n. To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

SCOLD, skô'ld. f. A clamorous, rude, foulmouthed woman.

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SCOLLOP, skôl'-lûp. f. A pectinated shell-fish.

SCONCE, skôns'. f. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

To SCONCE, skôns'. v. a. To mulct, or fine.

SCOOP, skô'p. f. A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

To SCOOP, skô'p. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER, skô'p-ûr. f. One who scoops.

SCOPE, skô'pe. f. Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, skôr-bû'-tý-kêl. } a.

SCORBUTICK, skôr-bû'-tîk. }

Diseased with the scurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skôr-bû'-tý-kêl-y. ad. With tendency to the scurvy.

To SCORCH, skâ'rtsh. v. a. To burn superficially; to burn.

To SCORCH, skâ'rtsh. v. n. To be burnt superficially, to be dried up.

SCORDIUM, skâ'r-dzhûm. f. An herb.

SCORE, skô're. f. A notch or long incision; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of something past; debt imputed; reason, motive; sake, account, reason referred to some one; twenty; A song in Score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE, skô're. v. a. To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, skô'-ryâ. f. Dross, recrement.

SCORIOUS, skô'-ryûs. a. Drossy, recrementitious.

To SCORN, skâ'rn. v. a. To despise, to revile, to vilify.

To SCORN, skâ'rn. v. n. To scoff.

N n

SCORN,

SCORN, škâ'rn. f. Contempt, scoff, act of contumely.
 SCORNER, škâ'r-nûr. f. Contemner, despiser; scoffer, ridiculer.
 SCORNFUL, škâ'rn-fûl. a. Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.
 SCORNFULLY, škâ'rn-fûl-ý. ad. Contemptuously, insolently.
 SCORPION, škâ'r-pyûn. f. A reptile much resembling a small lobster with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiack; a scourge so called from its cruelty; a sea fish.
 SCOT, škôt'. f. Shot, payment; Scot and lot, parish payments.
 To SCOTCH, škôtsh'. v. a. To cut with shallow incisions.
 SCOTCH COLLOPS, škôtsh'-kôl'-lûps. f. Veal cut into small pieces.
 SCOTCH HOPPERS, škôtsh'-hòp-pûrz. f. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.
 SCOTFREE, škôt-fré'. a. Excused from paying, free from punishment.
 SCOTOMY, škôt'-tô-mý. f. A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.
 SCOUNDREL, škou'n-drîl. f. A mean rascal, a low petty villain.
 To SCOUR, škou'r. v. a. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.
 To SCOUR, škou'r. v. n. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.
 SCOURER, škou'r-ûr. f. One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.
 SCOURGE, škûrdzh'. f. A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.
 To SCOURGE, škûrdzh'. v. a. To lash with a whip, to whip; to pu-

nish, to chastise, to chasten; to castigate.
 SCOURGER, škûrdzh'-ûr. f. One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.
 SCOUT, škou't. f. One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.
 To SCOUT, škou't. v. n. To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.
 To SCOWL, škow'l. v. n. To frown, to pout, to look angry, sour, and sullen.
 SCOWL, škow'l. f. Look of sullenness or discontent, gloom.
 SCOWLINGLY, škow'l-ing-lý. ad. With a frowning and sullen look.
 To SCRABBLE, škráb'l. v. n. To paw with the hands.
 SCRAG, škrag'. f. Any thing thin or lean.
 SCRAGGED, škrag'-gîd. a. Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.
 SCRAGGEDNESS, škrag'-gêd-nîs. } f.
 SCRAGGINESS, škrag'-gý-nîs. } Leanness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness.
 SCRAGGY, škrag'-gý. a. Lean, thin; rough, rugged.
 To SCRAMBLE, škram'bl. v. n. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.
 SCRAMBLE, škram'bl. f. Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.
 SCRAMBLER, škram'-blûr. f. That scrambles; one that climbs by help of the hands.
 To SCRANCH, škrantsh'. v. a. To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.
 SCRANNEL, škran'-nîl. a. Grating by the sound.
 SCRAP, škrap'. f. A small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper.
 To SCRAPE, škrap'e. v. a. To deprive of the surface by the light action

tion of a sharp instrument; to take away by scraping, to erase; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence; To Scrape acquaintance, a low phrase, to curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE, *skrâ'pe*. v. n. To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle.

SCRAPE, *skrâ'pe*. f. Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.

SCRAPER, *skrâ'p-ûr*. f. Instrument with which any thing is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

To SCRATCH, *skrâtsh'*. v. a. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, *skrâtsh'*. f. An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

SCRATCHER, *skrâtsh'-ûr*. f. He that scratches.

SCRATCHES, *skrâtsh'-îz*. f. Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, *skrâtsh'-îng-lý*. ad. With the action of scratching.

SCRAW, *skrâ'*. f. Surface or scurf.

To SCRAWL, *skrâ'l*. v. a. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskilfully and inelegantly.

SCRAWL, *skrâ'l*. f. Unskilful and inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER, *skrâ'l-ûr*. f. A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, *skrâ'*. f. A bird called a sea-swallow.

To SCREAM, *skrê'k*. v. n. To make a shrill or hoarse noise.

To SCREAM, *skrê'm*. v. n. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

SCREAM, *skrê'm*. f. A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.

To SCREECH, *skrê'tsh*. v. n. To cry out as in terror or anguish; to cry as a night owl.

SCREECHOWL, *skrê'tsh-owl*. f. An owl that hoots in the night, and

whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death.

SCREEN, *skrê'n*. f. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment; any thing used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN, *skrê'n*. v. a. To shelter, to conceal, to hide; to sift, to riddle.

SCREW, *skrô'*. f. One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.

To SCREW, *skrô'*. v. a. To turn by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to force, to bring by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.

To SCRIBBLE, *skrib'l*. v. a. To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE, *skrib'l*. v. n. To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLE, *skrib'l*. f. Worthless writing.

SCRIBBLER, *skrib'-blûr*. f. A petty author, a writer without worth.

SCRIBE, *skri'be*. f. A writer; a public notary.

SCRIMER, *skri'-mûr*. f. A gladiator. Not in use.

SCRIP, *skrip'*. f. A small bag, a fatchel; a schedule, a small writing.

SCRIPPAGE, *skrip'-pidzh*. f. That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPTORY, *skrip'-tûr-ý*. a. Written, not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL, *skrip'-tshûr-êl*. a. Contained in the Bible, biblical.

SCRIPTURE, *skrip'-tshûr*. f. Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.

SCRIVENER, *skriv'-nûr*. f. One who draws contracts; one whose business it is to place money at interest.

SCROFULA, *skrôf'-û-lâ*. f. A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

SCROFULOUS, *skrôf'-û-lûs*. a. Diseased with the scrofula.

SCROLL, *skrô'l*. f. A writing wrapped up.

SCROYLE, *skroy'l*. f. A mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch.

To SCRUB, skrúb'. v. a. To rub hard with something coarse and rough.
SCRUB, skrúb'. f. A mean fellow; any thing mean or despicable.
SCRUBBED, skrúb'-bld. } a. Mean,
SCRUBBY, skrúb'-by. } vile, worthless, dirty, sorry.
SCRUFF, skrúf'. f. The same, I suppose, with **SCURF**.
SCRUPLE, skrô'pl. f. Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially, any small quantity.
To SCRUPLE, skrô'pl. v. n. To doubt, to hesitate.
SCRUPLER, skrô'p-lúr. f. A doubter, one who has scruples.
SCRUPULOSITY, skrô-pû-lôs'-ít-ý. f. Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience.
SCRUPULOUS, skrô'-pû-lús. a. Nicely doubtful, hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; given to objections, captious; cautious.
SCRUPULOUSLY, skrô'-pû-lús-lý. ad. Carefully, nicely, anxiously.
SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrô'-pû-lús-nis. f. The state of being scrupulous.
SCRUTABLE, skrô'-tébl. a. Discoverable by inquiry.
SCRUTATION, skrô-tâ'-shún. f. Search, examination, inquiry.
SCRUTATOR, skrô-tâ'-túr. f. Enquirer, searcher, examiner.
SCRUTINEER, skrô-tí-nê'r. f. One who makes a scrutiny, one who strictly examines into any thing.
SCRUTINOUS, skrô'-tín-ús. a. Captious, full of inquiries.
SCRUTINY, skrô'-tín-ý. f. Enquiry, search, examination.
To SCRUTINIZE, skrô'-tín-ize. v. a. To search, to examine.
SCRUTOIRE, skrô-tô're f. A case or drawers for writings.
To SCUD, skúd'. v. n. To fly, to run away with precipitation.
To SCUDDLE, skúd'l. v. n. To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.

SCUFFLE, skúf'l. f. A confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.
To SCUFFLE, skúf'l. v. n. To fight confusedly and tumultuously.
To SCULK, skúlk'. v. n. To lurk in hiding-places, to lie close.
SCULKER, skúlk'-úr. f. A lurker, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
SCULL, skúl'. f. The bone which incases and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a small boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a shoal of fish.
SCULLCAP, skúl'-káp. f. A head-piece.
SCULLER, skúl'-lúr. f. A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.
SCULLERY, skúl'-lér-ý. f. The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.
SCULLION, skúl'-lyún. f. The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.
SCULPTILE, skúlp'-tíl. a. Made by carving.
SCULPTOR, skúlp'-túr. f. A carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.
SCULPTURE, skúlp'-tshúr. f. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images; carved work; the act of engraving.
To SCULPTURE, skúlp'-tshúr. v. a. To cut, to engrave.
SCUM, skúm'. f. That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse, the recrement.
To SCUM, skúm'. v. a. To clear off the scum.
SCUMMER, skúm'-múr. f. A vessel with which liquor is scummed.
SCUPPER HOLES, skúp'-púr. f. In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.
SCURF, skúrf'. f. A kind of dry miliarial scab; soil or stain adherent; any thing sticking on the surface.
SCURFINESS, skúrf'-ý-nis. f. The state of being scurfy.

SCURFY,

S E A

SCURFY, skûrf'-y. a. Full of scurf; abounding with scurf.

SCURRIL, skûr'-ril. a. Low, mean, grossly opprobrious.

SCURRILITY, skûr'-ril'-it-y. f. Grossness of reproach; low abuse.

SCURRILOUS, skûr'-ril'-ûs. a. Grossly opprobrious, using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant.

SCURRILOUSLY, skûr'-ril'-ûs-lý. ad. With gross reproach, with low buffoonery.

SCURVILY, skûr'-vÿ-lý. ad. Vilely, basely, coarsely.

SCURVY, skûr'-vÿ. f. A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those who inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils.

SCURVY, skûr'-vÿ. a. Scabbed, diseased with the scurvy; vile, worthless, contemptible.

SCURVYGRASS, skûr'-vÿ-grás. f. The spoonwort.

SCUT, skûr'. f. The tail of those animals whose tails are very short.

SCUTCHEON, skútsh'-ûn. f. The shield represented in heraldry.

SCUTIFORM, skû'-tÿ-fârm. a. Shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE, skút'l. f. A wide shallow basket; a small grate; a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation.

To SCUTTLE, skút'l. v. n. To run with affected precipitation.

To SDEIGN, fdâ'ne. v. a. To disdain.

SEA, fê'. f. The ocean, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous; Half Seas over, half drunk.

SEABEAT, fê''-bê't. a. Dashed by the waves of the sea.

SEABOAT, fê''-bô't. f. Vessel capable to bear the sea.

SEABORN, fê''-bâ'rn. a. Born of the sea, produced by the sea.

SEABOY, fê''-boy'. f. Boy employed on shipboard.

SEABREACH, fê''-brê'tsh. f. Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

S E A

SEABREEZE, fê''-brê'z. f. Wind blowing from the sea.

SEABUILT, fê''-bilt'. a. Built for the sea.

SEAHOLLY, fê''-hól'-lý. f. A plant.

SEACALF, fê''-ká'f. f. The seal.

SEACAP, fê''-ká'p'. f. Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

SEACHART, fê''-tshá'rt. f. Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

SEACOAL, fê''-kô'l. f. Coal, so called, because brought to London by sea.

SEACOAST, fê''-kô'ft. f. Shore, edge of the sea.

SEACOMPASS, fê''-kûm'-pês. f. The card and needle of mariners.

SEACOW, fê''-kow'. f. The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

SEADOG, fê''-dôg'. f. Perhaps the shark.

SEAFARER, fê''-fâ'r-ûr. f. A traveller by sea, a mariner.

SEAFARING, fê''-fâ'r-ing. a. Travelling by sea.

SEAFENNEL, fê''-fên'-nîl. f. The same with **SAMPHIRE**, which see.

SEAFIGHT, fê''-fî'te. f. Battle of ships, battle on the sea.

SEAFISH, fê''-fîsh'. f. A fish that lives in the sea, the fish of the sea. In distinction from those which only breed in fresh water rivers.

SEAFOWL, fê''-fow'l. f. A bird that lives at sea.

SEAGIRT, fê''-gêrt'. a. Girded or encircled by the sea.

SEAGREEN, fê''-grê'n. a. Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.

SEAGULL, fê'-gûl. f. A sea bird.

SEAHEDGEHOG, fê''-hêdzh'-hòg. f. A kind of sea shell-fish.

SEAHOG, fê''-hòg'. f. The porpus.

SEAHORSE, fê''-hòrs'. f. The Seahorse is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part; the morse; by the Seahorse Dryden means the hippopotamus.

SEAMAID, fê''-mâ'de. f. Mermaid.

SEAMAN, fê'-mân. f. A sailor, a navigator,

SEA

vigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.
SEAMARK, fē'-mārk. f. Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.
SEAMEW, fē''-mū'. f. A fowl that frequents the sea.
SEAMONSTER, fē''-mōns'-tūr. f. A strange animal of the sea.
SEANYMPH, fē''-nīm'f'. f. Goddess of the sea.
SEAONION, fē''-ūn'-nyūn. f. An herb.
SEAOOSE, fē''-ō'z. f. The mud in the sea or shore.
SEAPIECE, fē'-pēs. f. A picture representing any thing at sea.
SEAPOOL, fē''-pō'l. f. A lake of salt water.
SEAPORT, fē'-pōrt. f. A harbour.
SEARISQUE, fē''-rīsk'. f. Hazard at sea.
SEAROBBER, fē''-rōb'-būr. f. One that robs at sea, a pirate.
SEAROCKET, fē''-rōk'-kīt. f. A plant.
SEAROOM, fē''-rō'm. f. Open sea, spacious main.
SEAROVER, fē''-rō'-vūr. f. A pirate.
SEASERPENT, fē''-fēr'-pēnt. f. Serpent generated in the water.
SEASERVICE, fē''-fēr'-vis. f. Naval war.
SEASHARK, fē''-shā'rk. f. A ravenous sea-fish.
SEASHELL, fē''-shēl'. f. Shells found on the shore.
SEASHORE, fē''-shō're. f. The coast of the sea.
SEASICK, fē'-sīk. a. Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.
SEASIDE, fē''-sī'de. f. The edge of the sea.
SEASURGEON, fē''-sūr'-dzhūn. f. A chirurgeon employed on ship-board.
SEATERM, fē''-tērm'. f. Word of art used by the seamen.
SEAWATER, fē''-wā'-tūr. f. The salt water of the sea.
SEAL, fē'l. f. The sea-calf.
SEAL, fē'l. f. A stamp engraved with

SEA

a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.
To SEAL, fē'l. v. a. To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm, to ratify, to settle; to shut, to close; to mark with a stamp.
To SEAL, fē'l. v. n. To fix a seal.
SEALER, fē'l-ūr. f. One that seals.
SEALINGWAX, fē'l-īng-wāks. f. Hard wax used to seal letters.
SEAM, fē'm. f. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the future where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard. In this last sense not used.
To SEAM, fē'm. v. a. To join together by future or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.
SEAMLESS, fē'm-līs. a. Having no seam.
SEAMSTRESS, fēms'-trīs. f. A woman whose trade is to sew.
SEAMY, fē'm-ŷ. a. Having a seam, shewing the seam.
SEAR, fē'r. a. Dry, not any longer green.
To SEAR, fē'r. v. a. To burn, to cauterize.
SEARCLOTH, fē'r-klāth. f. A plaster, a large plaster.
To SEARCE, fē'rse. v. a. To sift finely.
SEARCE, fē'rse. f. A sieve, a bolter.
SEARCER, fē'rf-ūr. f. He who searces.
To SEARCH, fērtsh'. v. a. To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a chirurgeon; To search out, to find by seeking.
To SEARCH, fērtsh'. v. n. To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find.
SEARCH, fērtsh'. f. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; inquiry, examination, act of seeking; quest, pursuit.
SEARCHER, fērtsh'-ūr. f. Examiner,

er, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

SEARWOOD, fē'r-wūd. f. Dry wood.

SEASON, fē'zn. f. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.

To SEASON, fē'zn. v. a. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge or taint; to fit for any use by time or habit, to mature.

To SEASON, fē'zn. v. n. To be mature, to grow fit for any purpose.

SEASONABLE, fē'zn-ēbl. a. Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABLENESS, fē'zn-ēbl-nls. f. Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, fē'zn-ēb-lý. ad. Properly with respect to time.

SEASONER, fē'z-nūr. f. He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING, fē'z-níng. f. That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

SEAT, fē't. f. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit; chair of state; tribunal; mansion, abode; situation, site.

To SEAT, fē't. v. a. To place on seats; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority, or place of distinction; to fix in any particular place or situation, to settle; to fix, to place firm.

SEAWARD, fē'-wērd. ad. Towards the sea.

SECANT, fē'-kánt. f. In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it.

To SECEDE, fē-fē'd. v. n. To withdraw from fellowship in any affairs.

SECEDER, fē-fē'd-ūr. f. One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECERN, fē-fērn'. v. a. To separate finer from grosser matter, to make the separation of substances in the body.

SECESSION, fē-fēsh'-ún. f. The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLUDE, fē-klūd'. v. a. To confine from, to shut up apart, to exclude.

SECLUSION, fē-klūd'-zhún. f. The act of secluding, the state of being secluded.

SECOND, fēk'-kúnd. a. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity; inferior.

SECOND-HAND, fēk'-kúnd-hánd. f. Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND, fēk'-kúnd. f. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who supports or maintains; the sixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, fēk'-kúnd. v. a. To support, to forward, to assist, to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECOND-SIGHT, fēk'-kúnd-sí'te. f. The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

SECONDARILY, fēk''-kún-dēr'-íl-ý. ad. In the second degree, in the second order.

SECONDARINESS, fēk''-kún-dēr'-ý-nls. f. The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, fēk'-kún-dēr-ý. a. Not primary, not of the first rate; acting by transmission or deputation.

SECONDARY, fēk'-kún-dēr-ý. f. A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDLY, fēk'-kúnd-lý. ad. In the second place.

SECONDRATE, fēk''-kúnd-rá'te. f. The second order in dignity or value;

- lue; it is sometimes used adjectively.
- SECRECY**, sĕ'-krĕ-sÿ. f. Privacy, state of being hidden; solitude, retirement; forbearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret, taciturnity inviolate, close silence.
- SECRET**, sĕ'-krĭt. a. Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unseen; faithful to a secret entrusted; privy, obscene.
- SECRET**, sĕ'-krĭt. f. Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown, something not yet discovered; privacy, secrecy. It is used in the plural for the privities.
- SECRETARYSHIP**, sĕk''-krĕ-tĕr'-rÿ-shĭp. f. The office of a secretary.
- SECRETARY**, sĕk'-krĕ-tĕr-ÿ. f. One entrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.
- To SECRETE**, sĕ'-krĕ't. v. a. To put aside, to hide; in the animal œconomy, to secern, to separate.
- SECRETION**, sĕ'-krĕ'-shĭn. f. That part of the animal œconomy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body; the fluid secreted.
- SECRETITIOUS**, sĕ'-krĕ-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. Parted by animal secretion.
- SECRETIST**, sĕ'-krĕ-tĭst. f. A dealer in secrets.
- SECRETLY**, sĕ'-krĭt-lÿ. ad. Privately, privily, not openly, not publickly.
- SECRETNESS**, sĕ'-krĕt-nĭs. f. State of being hidden; quality of keeping a secret.
- SECRETORY**, sĕk'-krĕ-tŭr-ÿ. a. Performing the office of secretion.
- SECT**, sĕkt'. f. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets.
- SECTARISM**, sĕk'-tă-rĭzm. f. Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.
- SECTARY**, sĕk'-tă-rÿ. f. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims; a follower, a pupil.
- SECTATOR**, sĕk-tă'-tŭr. f. A follower, an imitator, a disciple.

- SECTION**, sĕk'-shĭn. f. The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the rest; a small and distinct part of a writing or book.
- SECTOR**, sĕk'-tŏr. f. A mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.
- SECULAR**, sĕk'-kŭ-lĕr. a. Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world; in the church of Rome, not bound by monastick rules; happening or coming once in a century.
- SECULARITY**, sĕk-kŭ-lăr'-ĭt-ÿ. f. Worldliness, attention to the things of the present life.
- To SECULARIZE**, sĕk'-kŭ-lă-rĭze. v. a. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use; to make worldly.
- SECULARLY**, sĕk'-kŭ-lĕr-lÿ. ad. In a worldly manner.
- SECULARNESS**, sĕk'-kŭ-lĕr-nĭs. f. Worldliness.
- SECUNDINE**, sĕk'-kŭn-dĭne. f. The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.
- SECURE**, sĕ'-kŭ'r. a. Free from fear, easy, assured; careless, wanting caution; free from danger, safe.
- To SECURE**, sĕ'-kŭ'r. v. a. To make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe; to insure; to make fast.
- SECURELY**, sĕ'-kŭ'r-lÿ. ad. Without fear, without danger, safely.
- SECUREMENT**, sĕ'-kŭ'r-mĕnt. f. The cause of safety, protection, defence.
- SECURITY**, sĕ'-kŭ'r-ĭt-ÿ. f. Carelessness, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; safety, certainty.
- SEDAN**, sĕ-dăn'. f. A kind of portable coach, a chair.
- SEDATE**, sĕ-dă'te. a. Calm, unruffled, serene.
- SEDATELY**, sĕ-dă'te-lÿ. ad. Calmly, without disturbance.
- SEDATENESS**, sĕ-dă'te-nĭs. f. Calmness, tranquillity.
- SEDATIVE**, sĕd'-ă-tĭv. a. Composing, relieving.

SEDEN-

SEDENTARINESS, fěd''-děn-těr'-y-nis. f. The state of being sedentary, inactivity.

SEDENTARY, fěd'-děn-těr'-y. a. Passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

SEDGE, fědzh'. f. A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

SEDGY, fědzh'-y. a. Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, fěd'-y-měnt. f. That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

SEDITION, fě-dish'-ún. f. A tumult, an insurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIONOUS, fě-dish'-ús. a. Factious with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITIONOUSLY, fě-dish'-úf-lý. ad. Tumultuously, with factious turbulence.

SEDITIONOUSNESS, fě-dish'-úf-nis. f. Turbulence, disposition to sedition.

To SEDUCE, fě-dú'se. v. a. To draw aside from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to mislead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, fě-dú'se-měnt. f. Practice of seduction, art or means used in order to seduce.

SEDUCER, fě-dú'se-úr. f. One who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, fě-dú'se-íbl. a. Corruptible, capable of being drawn aside.

SEDUCTION, fě-dúk'-shún. f. The act of seducing, the act of drawing aside.

SEDUCTIVE, fě-dúk'-tív. a. Apt to seduce, apt to mislead.

SEDULITY, fě-dú'-lít-y. f. Diligent assiduity, laboriousness, industry, application.

SEDULOUS, fěd'-dú-lús. a. Assiduous, industrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, fěd'-dú-lúf-lý. ad. Assiduously, industriously, laboriously, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, fěd'-dú-lúf-nis. f. Assiduity, assiduousness, industry, diligence.

SEE, fě'. f. The seat of episcopal power, the diocese of a bishop.

To SEE, fě'. v. a. To perceive by the eye; to observe, to find; to discover, to descry; to converse with.

To SEE, fě'. v. n. To have the power of sight, to have by the eye perception of things distant; to discern without deception; to enquire, to distinguish; to be attentive; to scheme, to contrive.

SEE, fě'. interj. Lo, look.

SEED, fě'd. f. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring; race, generation.

To SEED, fě'd. v. n. To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

SEEDCAKE, fě'd-ká'ke. f. A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

SEEDLIP, fě'd-líp. } f. A vessel in
SEEDLOP, fě'd-lóp. } which the
sower carries his seed.

SEEDPEARL, fě'd-pěrl'. f. Small grains of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, fě'd-plót. f. The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

SEEDTIME, fě'd-tíme. f. The season of sowing.

SEEDLING, fě'd-líng. f. A young plant just risen from the seed.

SEEDSMAN, fě'dz-mán. f. The sower, he that scatters the seed.

SEEDY, fě'd-y. a. Abounding with seed.

SEEING, fě'-íng. f. Sight, vision.

SEEING, fě'-íng.

SEEING THAT, fě'-íng-thát. } ad.
Since, it being so that.

To SEEK, fě'k. v. a. pret. **SOUGHT**; part. pass. **SOUGHT**. To look for, to search for; to solicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by secret machinations.

To SEEK, fě'k. v. n. To make search, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; to endeavour after.

S E G

SEEKER, fē'k-ūr. f. One that seeks, an inquirer.

To SEEL, fē'l. v. a. To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled.

To SEEM, fē'm. v. n. To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth; It Seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; it is sometimes a slight affirmation; it appears to be.

SEEMER, fē'm-ūr. f. One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, fē'm-ing. f. Appearance, show, semblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, fē'm-ing-lý. ad. In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, fē'm-ing-nis. f. Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, fē'm-lý-nis. f. Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, fē'm-lý. a. Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, fē'm-lý. ad. In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, fē'n. a. Skilled, versed.

SEER, fē'r. f. One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

SEERWOOD, fē'r-wūd. f. Dry wood. See SEARWOOD.

SEESAW, fē'-sā. f. A reciprocating motion.

To SEESAW, fē'-sā. v. n. To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, fē'th. v. a. To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

To SEETH, fē'th. v. n. To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, fē'th-ūr. f. A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, fēg'-mēt. f. A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

To SEGREGATE, fēg'-grē-gāte. v. a. To set apart, to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, fēg'-grē-gā'-shùn. f. Separation from others.

S E L

SEIGNEURIAL, fēn-nū'-ryāl. a. Invested with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, fē'n-nyōr. f. A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, fē'n-nyō-rý. f. A lordship, a territory.

SEIGNORAGE, fē'n-nyō-rídzh. f. Authority, acknowledgment of power.

To SEIGNORISE, fē'n-nyō-ríze. v. a. To lord over.

To SEIZE, fē'z. v. a. To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.

To SEIZE, fē'z. v. n. To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

SEIZIN, fē'zn. f. The act of taking possession; the things possessed.

SEIZURE, fē'-zhúr. f. The act of seizing; the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, possession; catch.

SELDOM, fēl'-dúm. ad. Rarely, not often.

SELDOMNESS, fēl'-dúm-nis. f. Uncommonness, rareness.

To SELECT, fē-lékt'. v. a. To chuse in preference to others rejected.

SELECT, fē-lékt'. a. Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superior excellence.

SELECTION, fē-lék'-shùn. f. The act of culling or chusing, choice.

SELECTNESS, fē-lékt'-nis. f. The state of being select.

SELECTOR, fē-lék'-túr. f. He who selects.

SELENOGRAPHY, fē-lē-nōg'-gráf-y. f. A description of the moon.

SELF, fēlf'. pronoun. plur. SELVES. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as, I did not hurt Him, he hurt Himself, The people hiss Me, but I clap Myself; compounded with Him, a pronoun substantive, Self is in appearance an adjective;

jective; joined to My, Thy, Our, Your, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive; it is much used in composition.

SELFISH, fělf'-ish. a. Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

SELFISHNESS, fělf'-ish-nis. f. Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

SELFISHLY, fělf'-ish-ly. ad. With regard only to his own interest, without love of others.

SELSAME, fělf'-săme. a. Numerically the same.

To SELL, fěl'. v. a. To give for a price.

To SELL, fěl'. v. n. To have commerce or traffick with one.

SELLANDER, fěl'-lén-dúr. f. A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

SELLER, fěl'-lúr. f. The person that sells, vender.

SELVAGE, fěl'-vldzh. f. The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, fělv'z. The plural of SELF.

SEMBLABLE, fěm'-blěbl. a. Like, resembling.

SEMBLABLY, fěm'-blěb-ly. ad. With resemblance.

SEMBLANCE, fěm'-blěns. f. Likeness, similitude; appearance, show, figure.

SEMBLANT, fěm'-blěnt. a. Like, resembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

SEMBLATIVE, fěm'-blă-tiv. a. Resembling.

To SEMBLE, fěm'bl. v. n. To represent, to make a likeness.

SEMI, fěm'-mý. f. A word which, used in composition, signifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, fěm-mý-ăn'-nú-lér. a. Half round.

SEMIBRIEF, fěm'-mý-brěf. f. A note in musick relating to time.

SEMICIRCLE, fěm'-mý-fěrkl. f. A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, fěm-mý-fěrkl'd. } a.

SEMICIRCULAR, fěm-mý-fěr'-kú-lér. } a.

Half round.

SEMICOLON, fěm-mý-kô'-lôn. f. Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMIDIAMETER, fěm-mý-dî-âm'-it-úr. f. Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMIFLUID, fěm'-mý-flû"-ld. a. Imperfectly fluid.

SEMILUNAR, fěm'-mý-lû"-nér. } a.

SEMILUNARY, fěm'-mý-lû"-nér-ý. } a. Resembling in form a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, fěm"-mý-mét'l. f. Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINALITY, fěm-lń-ăl'-it-ý. f. The nature of seed; the power of being produced.

SEMINAL, fěm'-lń-ěl. a. Belonging to seed; contained in the seed, radical.

SEMINARY, fěm'-lń-ér-ý. f. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence any thing is brought; feminal state; original, first principles; breeding place, place of education from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

SEMINATION, fěm-lń-ă'-shún. f. The act of sowing.

SEMINIFICAL, fěm-lń-lf'-ý-kěl. } a.

SEMINIFICK, fěm-lń-lf'-lk. } a. Productive of seed.

SEMINIFICATION, fěm-lń-lf-ý-kă'-shún. f. The propagation from the seed or feminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, fěm-mý-ô-pă'-kús. a. Half dark.

SEMIORDINATE, fěm-mý-ă'-r-dý-nét. f. A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another.

SEMIPEDAL, fěm-mý-pě'-děl. a. Containing half a foot.

SEMPIELLUCID, fěm-mý-pěl-lû"-sid. a. Half clear, imperfectly transparent.

SEMIPEERSPICUOUS, fěm'-mý-pěr-spík"-

spik'-û-ûs. a. Half transparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMIQUADRATE, fêm-my'-kwâ'-drêt. }
SEMIQUARTILE, fêm-my'-kwâ'-r-tîle. } f.

In astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, fêm'-my'-kwâ'-vêr. f. In musick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, fêm-my'-kwîn'-tîle. f. In astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

SEMISEXTILE, fêm-my'-fêks'-tîle. f. A semisixth, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHERICAL, fêm-my'-sfêr'-rî-kêl. a. Belonging to half a sphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, fêm'-my'-sfê-roî'-dêl. a. Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, fêm-my'-têr'-shên. f. An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMIVOWEL, fêm'-my'-vow-îl. f. A consonant which has an imperfect sound of its own.

SEMPITERNAL, fêm-pÿ'-têr'-nêl. a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in poetry it is used simply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, fêm-pÿ'-têr'-nît-ÿ. f. Future duration without end.

SEMPSTRESS, fêms'-trîs. f. A woman whose business is to sew, a woman who lives by her needle.

SENARY, fên'-nêr-ÿ. a. Belonging to the number six, containing six.

SENATE, fên'-nêt. f. An assembly of counsellors, a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, fên'-nêt-hous. f. Place of publick council.

SENATOR, fên'-nêt-ûr. f. A publick counsellor.

SENATORIAL, fên-nâ-tô'-ryêl. }
SENATORIAN, fên-nâ-tô'-ryên. } a.

Belonging to senators, befitting senators.

To SEND, fênd'. v. a. To dispatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to emit, to immit; to diffuse, to propagate.

To SEND, fênd'. v. n. To deliver or dispatch a message; To Send for, to require by message to come or cause to be brought.

SENDER, fênd'-ûr. f. He that sends.

SENESCENCE, fê-nês'-sêns. f. The state of growing old, decay by time.

SENESCHAL, fên'-nêf-kêl. f. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

SENILE, fê'-nîle. a. Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

SENIOR, fê'-nyûr. f. One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

SENIORITY, fê'-nyôr'-îl-ÿ. f. Eldership, priority of birth.

SENNA, fên'-nâ. f. A physical tree.

SENNIGHT, fên'-nît. f. The space of seven nights and days, a week.

SENOCLAR, fê-nôk'-kû-lêr. a. Having six eyes.

SENSATION, fên-sâ'-shûn. f. Perception by means of the senses.

SENSE, fêns'. f. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind; sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding, soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; consciousness, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, fêns'-lîs. a. Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting

ing sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

SENSELESSLY, fěns'-lěf-lý. ad. In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

SENSELESSNESS, fěns'-lěf-nis. f. Folly, absurdity.

SENSIBILITY, fěn-fý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE, fěn'-sibl. a. Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected; convinced, persuaded; in low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise.

SENSIBLENESS, fěn'-sibl-nis. f. Possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness.

SENSIBLY, fěn'-sib-lý. ad. Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciously, reasonably.

SENSITIVE, fěn'-sì-tív. a. Having sense or perception, but not reason.

SENSITIVELY, fěn'-sì-tív-lý. ad. In a sensitive manner.

SENSORIUM, fěn-sò'-ryùm. } f.

SENSORY, fěn'-sò-rý. } f. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

SENSUAL, fěn'-shù-él. a. Consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses; pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, fěn'-shù-él-íst. f. A carnal person, one devoted to corporal pleasures.

SENSUALITY, fěn-shù-ál'-ít-ý. f. Addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

To SENSUALIZE, fěn'-shù-á-lize. v. a. To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

SENSUALLY, fěn'-shù-él-ý. ad. In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, fěn'-shù-ús. a. Tender, pathetick, full of passion.

SENT, fěnt'. The participle passive of SEND.

SENTENCE, fěn'-těns. f. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.

To SENTENCE, fěn'-těns. v. a. To pass the last judgment on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIOSITY, fěn-těn-shòs'-ít-ý. f. Comprehension in a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS, fěn-těn'-shùs. a. Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

SENTENTIOUSLY, fěn-těn'-shùf-lý. ad. In short sentences, with striking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, fěn-těn'-shùf-nis. f. Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

SENTERY, fěn'-trý. f. One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

SENTIENT, fěn'-shěnt. a. Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, fěn'-shěnt. f. He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, fěn'-tý-měnt. f. Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL, fěn'-tý-něl. f. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

SENTRY, fěn'-trý. f. A watch, a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison, or army; guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

SENTRYBOX, fěn'-trý-bòks. f. The stand of a sentinel, a kind of shed to screen

screen a sentinel from the weather.

SEPARABILITY, fěp-pěr-â-bil'-it-ý. f. The quality of admitting disunion or discription.

SEPARABLE, fěp'-pěr-ěbl. a. Susceptive of disunion, discriptible; possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABLENESS, fěp'-pěr-ěbl-nis. f. Capableness of being separable.

To SEPARATE, fěp'-pěr-âte. v. a. To break, to divide into parts; to disunite, to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart; to segregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, fěp'-pěr-âte. v. n. To part, to be disunited.

SEPARATE, fěp'-pěr-ět. a. Divided from the rest; disunited from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, fěp'-pěr-ět-ly. ad. Apart, singly, distinctly.

SEPARATENESS, fěp'-pěr-ět-nis. f. The state of being separate.

SEPARATION, fěp-pěr-â'-shun. f. The act of separating, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, fěp'-pěr-â-tist. f. One who divides from the church, a schismatick.

SEPARATOR, fěp'-pěr-â-tur. f. One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, fěp''-pěr-â-tur'-ý. a. Used in separation.

SEPOSITION, fě'-pỏ-zish''-un. f. The act of setting apart, segregation.

SEPT, fěpt'. f. A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, fěp-tâng'-gủ-lěr. a. Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, fěp-tẻm'-bủr. f. The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

SEPTENARY, fěp'-tẻn-ẻr-ý. a. Consisting of seven.

SEPTENARY, fěp-tẻn'-ẻnẻr-ý. f. The number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, fěp-tẻn'-nyẻl. a. Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRION, fěp-tẻn'-tryủn. f. The north.

SEPTENTRION, fěp-tẻn'-tryủn. } a.

SEPTENTRIONAL, fěp-tẻn'-tryỏ-nẻl. } a.

Northern.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, fěp-tẻn'-tryỏ-nẻl'-it-ý. f. Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, fěp-tẻn'-tryỏ-nẻl-ý. ad. Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, fěp-tẻn'-tryỏ-nẻte. v. n. To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, fěp'-tẻy-kẻl. a. Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, fěp-tẻy-lẻt'-tẻr-ẻl. a. Having seven sides.

SEPTUAGENARY, fěp-tẻshủ-ảdzhẻnẻr-ý. a. Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, fěp-tẻshủ-ảdzhẻsẻ-im-ẻl. a. Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT, fěp'-tẻshủ-ả-dzhỉnt. f. The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, fěp'-tẻpl. a. Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, fẻ-pủl'-kẻrẻl. a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, fěp'-pủl-kủr. f. A grave, a tomb.

To SEPULCHRE, fẻ-pủl'-kủr. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, fěp'-pủl-tẻshủr. f. Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, fẻ-kwỏỏ'-shủs. a. Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, fẻ-kwỏỏs'-it-ý. f. Ductility, toughness.

SEQUEL, fẻ-kwẻl. f. Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence, event; consequence inferred, consequentialness.

SEQUENCE, fě'-kwěns. f. Order of succession; series, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, fě'-kwěnt. a. Following, succeeding; consequential.

To SEQUESTER, fě'-kwěs'-tūr. v. a. To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to deprive of possessions.

SEQUESTRABLE, fě'-kwěs'-trābl. a. Subject to privation; capable of separation.

To SEQUESTRATE, fě'-kwěs'-trāte. v. n. To sequester, to separate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, fěk-wěf-trā'-shūn. f. Separation, retirement; disunion, disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

SEQUESTRATOR, fěk'-wěf-trā-tūr. f. One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

SERAGLIO, fě-rāl'-lyō. f. A house of women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, fěr'-rāf. f. One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, fě-rāf'-fý-kěl. } a.

SERAPHICK, fě-rāf'-fik. } a. Angelick, angelical.

SERAPHIM, fěr'-rā-fīm. f. Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERE, fěr'. a. Dry, withered, no longer green.

SERENADE, fěr-ěn-ā'de. f. Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SERENADE, fěr-ěn-ā'de. v. a. To entertain with nocturnal musick.

SERENE, fě-rě'n. a. Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

SERENELY, fě-rě'n-ly. ad. Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, fě-rě'n-nīs. f. Serenity.

SERENITUDE, fě-rěn'-ny'-tshōd. f. Calmness, coolness of mind.

SERENITY, fě-rěn'-ny'-ty. f. Calmness, temperature; peace, quietness; evenness of temper.

SERGE, fā'rdzh. f. A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, fā'r-dzhānt. f. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge; it is a title given to some of the king's servants, as Sergeant surgeons.

SERGEANTRY, fā'r-dzhānt-try. f. A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, fā'r-dzhānt-shīp. f. The office of a sergeant.

SERIES, fě'-ryěz. f. Sequence, order; succession, course.

SERIOUS, fě'-ryūs. a. Grave, solemn; important.

SERIOUSLY, fě'-ryūs-ly. ad. Gravely, solemnly, in earnest.

SERIOUSNESS, fě'-ryūs-nīs. f. Gravity, solemnity, earnest attention.

SERMON, fěr'-mūn. f. A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

To SERMON, fěr'-mūn. v. a. To discourse as in a sermon; to tutor, to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

To SERMONIZE, fěr'-mūn-ize. v. n. To make a sermon, to preach a sermon, to give instruction in a formal manner.

SEROSITY, fě-rōs'-sīt-y. f. Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, fě'-rūs. a. Thin, watery; adapted to the serum.

SERPENT, fěr'-pěnt. f. An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, fěr'-pěnt-tīne. a. Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPIGINOUS, fěr-pldzh'-īn-ūs. a. Diseased with a serpigo.

SERPIGO, fěr-pī'-gō. f. A kind of tetter.

SERRATE, fěr'-rāte. } a. Form-

SERRATED, fěr'-rā-tīd. } ed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

SERRATURE, fěr'-rā-tūre. f. Indenture like teeth of saws.

To SERRY, fěr'-ry. v. a. To press close, to drive hard together.

SERVANT, fěr'-wěnt. f. One who attends

attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection, Unusual; a word of civility used to superiours or equals.

To SERVE, fêrv'. v. a. To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be sufficient to; to be of use to, to assist; to promote; to comply with; to satisfy, to content; to stand instead of any thing to one; to requite, as he Served me ungratefully; in divinity, to worship the Supreme Being; To Serve a warrant, to seize an offender, and carry him to justice.

To SERVE, fêrv'. v. n. To be a servant or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister.

SERVICE, fêr'-vîs. f. Menial office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; any thing done by way of duty to a superiour; attendance on any superiour; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience, submission; act on the performance of which possession depends; actual duty, office; employment, business; military duty; a military achievement; purpose, use; useful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; course, order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, fêr'-vîf-êbl. a. Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, fêr'-vîf-êbl-nîs. f. Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness.

SERVILE, fêr'-vîl. a. Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILELY, fêr'-vîl-lý. ad. Meanly, slavishly.

SERVILENESS, fêr'-vîl-nîs. } f.

SERVILITY, fêr'-vîl-îl-ý. } Slavishness, involuntary obedience;

meannefs, dependance, baseness; slavery, the condition of a slave.

SERVING-MAN, fêr'-vîng-mân. f. A menial servant.

SERVITOR, fêr'-vî-tûr. f. Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university.

SERVITUDE, fêr'-vî-tûd. f. Slavery, state of a slave, dependance; servants collectively.

SERUM, fê'-rûm. f. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; that part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, fêf-kwý-âl-têr. } a.

SESQUIALTERAL, fêf-kwý-âl-têr-êl. }

In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as six and nine.

SESQUIPLICATE, fês'-kwý-plý-kâte. a. In mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, fês''-kwý-pê-dêl. } a.

SESQUIPEDALIAN, fês'-kwý-pê-dâ''-lyên. }

Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, fêf-kwý-têr-shên. f. Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

SESS, fês'. f. Rate, cefs charged, tax.

SESSION, fêsh'-ûn. f. The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as the Sessions of the peace.

SESTERCE, fês'-têrs. f. Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds one shilling and five pence half-penny Sterling.

To SET, fêt'. v. a. preterite I SET, part. pass. I AM SET. To place, to put in any situation or place; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless; to fix,

to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust; to fit to musick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass, to distress; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as to Set a razor; To Set about, to apply to; To Set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition; To Set apart, to neglect for a season; To Set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; To Set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; To Set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; To Set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; To Set forward, to advance, to promote; To Set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; To Set on or upon, to animate, to instigate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution; To Set out, to assign, to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; To Set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repose, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

To SET, *set'*. v. n. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to fit musick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, to put one's self into any state or posture; to catch birds with a dog that Sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not sow; to apply one's self; To Set about, to fall to, to begin; To Set in, To fix in a particular state; To Set on or upon, to begin a march, or enter-

prize; To Set on, to make an attack; To Set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; To Set to, to apply himself to; To Set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, *set'*. part. a. Regular, not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

SET, *set'*. f. A number of things suited to each other; any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground; the fall of the sun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, *set-tă'-shûs*. a. Bristly, set with strong hairs.

SETON, *set'n*. f. A Seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

SETTEE, *set-tē'*. f. A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, *set'-tûr*. f. One who sets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, *set'-ting-dôg*. f. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

SETTLE, *set'l*. f. A seat, a bench.

To SETTLE, *set'l*. v. a. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to establish, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make close or compact; to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom; to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

To SETTLE, *set'l*. v. n. To subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to fix one's self, to establish a residence; to chuse a method of life,

SEV

to establish a domestick state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, fēt'ld-nīs. f. The state of being settled, confirmed state.

SETTLEMENT, fēt'l-mēnt. f. The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is established.

SEVEN, fēv'n. a. Four and three, one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, fēv'n-fōld. a. Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.

SEVENFOLD, fēv'n-fōld. ad. Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, fēn'-nīt. f. A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevensnight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevensnight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSORE, fēv'n-skōre. a. Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, fēv'n-tēn. a. Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, fēv'n-tēnth. a. The seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, fēv'nth. a. The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEVENTHLY, fēv'nth-lý. ad. In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, fēv'n-týth. a. The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, fēv'n-tý. a. Seven times ten.

To SEVER, fēv'-vēr. v. a. To part by violence from the rest; to force asunder; to disjoin, to disunite; to keep distinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, fēv'-vēr. v. n. To make a separation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, fēv'-ēr-él. a. Different,

SEX

distinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, single; distinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, fēv'-ēr-él. f. Each particular singly taken; any inclosed or separate place.

SEVERALLY, fēv'-ēr-él-ý. ad. Distinctly, particularly, separately.

SEVERALTY, fēv'-ēr-él-tý. f. State of separation from the rest.

SEVERANCE, fēv'-ēr-ēns. f. Separation, partition.

SEVERE, fē-vēr. a. Sharp, apt to punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere, morose; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rules, strict; grave, sober, sedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; concise, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, fē-vēr-lý. ad. Painfully, afflictively; ferociously, horribly.

SEVERITY, fē'-vēr'-it-ý. f. Cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness, power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

To SEW, fō'. v. n. To join any thing by the use of the needle.

To SEW, fō'. v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle.

SEWER, fū'-ūr. f. An officer who serves up a feast; a passage for water to run through, now corrupted to SHORE; he that uses a needle, pronounced Sō'-ūr.

SEX, fēks'. f. The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENARY, fēkf-ādzh'-ēn-ēr-ý. a. Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, fēkf-ā-dzhēs'-sý-má. f. The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, fēkf-ā-dzhēs'-sý-mál. a. Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, fēkf-āng'-gld. }
SEXANGULAR, fēkf-āng'-gū-lér. } a.

Having six corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, fēkf-āng'-gū-lér-lý. ad. With six angles, hexagonally.

SEX-

SEXENNIAL, sɛkʃ-ɛn'-nyɛl. a. Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, sɛks'-tân. f. A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, sɛks'-tânt. f. The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sɛks'-tîle. a. Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

SEXTON, sɛks'-tûn. f. An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sɛks'-tûn-shîp. f. The office of a sexton.

SEXTUPLE, sɛks'-tûpl. a. Sixfold, six times told.

SHABBILY, shâb'-bî-lî. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, despicably.

SHABBINESS, shâb'-bî-nîs. f. Meanness, paltriness.

SHABBY, shâb'-bî. a. Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, shâk'l. v. a. To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, shâk'lz. f. wanting the singular. Fetters, gyves, chains.

SHAD, shâd'. f. A kind of fish.

SHADE, shâ'de. f. The cloud or darkness made by interception of the light; darkness, obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the soul separated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

To SHADE, shâ'de. v. a. To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours.

SHADINESS, shâ'-dî-nîs. f. The

state of being shady, umbrageousness.

SHADOW, shâd'-dô. f. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight; an imperfect and faint representation opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

To SHADOW, shâd'-dô. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

SHADOWY, shâd'-dô-î. a. Full of shade, gloomy, faintly representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

SHADY, shâ'-dî. a. Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

SHAFT, shâft'. f. An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing strait, the spire of a church.

SHAG, shâg'. f. Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, shâg'd. } a. Ruggedly
SHAGGY, shâg'-gî. } hairy; rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, shâ-grê'n. f. The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, shâ'ke. v. a. pret. **SHOOK**, part. pass. **SHAKEN**, or **SHOOK**. To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from resolution, to depress, to make afraid; To Shake hands, this phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to Join with, to

Take leave of; To Shake off, to rid himself of, to free from, to divest of.

To SHAKE, shá'ke. v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmness.

SHAKE, shá'ke. f. Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKER, shá'-kúr. f. The person or thing that shakes.

SHALE, shá'le. f. A husk, the case of seeds in filiquous plants.

SHALL, shál'. v. defective. It has no tenses but Shall future, and Should imperfect.

SHALLOON, shál-ló'n. f. A flight woollen stuff.

SHALLOP, shál-lúp. f. A small boat.

SHALLOW, shál'-lò. a. Not deep; not profound, trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.

SHALLOW, shál'-lò. f. A shelf, a sand, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, shál'-lò-bránd. a. Foolish, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, shál'-lò-ly. ad. With no great depth; simply, foolishly.

SHALLOWNESS, shál'-lò-nis. f. Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.

SHALOT, shá-lót'. f. A kind of small onion.

SHALT, shákt'. The second person of SHALL.

To SHAM, shám'. v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, shám'. f. Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture.

SHAM, shám'. a. False, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMBLES, shám'blz. f. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, shám'-bling. a. Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, shá'me. f. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be

lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame, disgrace, ignominy; reproach.

To SHAME, shá'me. v. a. To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To SHAME, shá'me. v. n. To be ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, shá'me-fáft. a. Modest, bashful, easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, shá'me-fáft-ly. ad. Modestly, bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shá'me-fáft-nis. f. Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, shá'me-fúl. a. Disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, shá'me-fúl-ly. ad. Disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously.

SHAMELESS, shá'me-lis. a. Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, shá'me-léf-ly. ad. Impudently, audaciously; without shame.

SHAMELESSNESS, shá'me-léf-nis. f. Impudence, want of shame, immodesty.

SHAMMER, shám'-múr. f. A cheat, an imposture.

SHAMOIS, shám'-mý. f. A kind of wild goat. See CHAMOIS.

SHAMROCK, shám'-rúk. f. The Irish name for three-leaved grass.

SHANK, shánk'. f. The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

SHANKED, shánkt'. a. Having a shank.

SHANKER, shánk'-úr. f. A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE, shá'pe. v. a. To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

SHAPE, shá'pe. f. Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

SHAPELESS, shá'pe-lis. a. Wanting regu-

regularity of form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.

SHAPELINESS, shă'pe-ly-nis. f. Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shă'pe-ly. a. Symmetrical, well formed.

SHARD, shă'rd. f. A fragment of an earthen vessel; a plant; a sort of fish.

SHARDBORN, shă'rd-bărn. a. Born or produced among broken stones or pots.

SHARDED, shă'rd-id. a. Inhabiting shards.

To SHARE, shă're. v. a. To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to separate, to shear.

To SHARE, shă're. v. n. To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, shă're. f. Part, allotment, dividend; a part; the blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, shă're-bône. f. The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, shă'r-ŭr. f. One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, shă'rk. f. A voracious sea-fish, a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, shă'rk. v. a. To pick up hastily or sily.

To SHARK, shă'rk. v. n. To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shă'rp. a. Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat; severe, biting, sarcastick; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; subtle, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shă'rp. f. A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.

To SHARP, shă'rp. v. a. To make keen.

To SHARP, shă'rp. v. n. To play thievish tricks.

To SHARPEN, shă'rpn. v. a. To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting, or sarcastick; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour.

SHARPER, shă'rp-ŭr. f. A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.

SHARPLY, shă'rp-ly. ad. With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously; afflictively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shă'rp-nis. f. Keeness of edge or point; severity of language, fatirical sarcasm; sourness; painfulness, afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit; quickness of senses.

SHARP-SET, shă'rp-sĕt'. a. Eager, vehemently desirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, shă'rp-viz'idzhd. a. Having a sharp countenance.

SHARP-WITTED, shă'rp-wit'-tid. a. Ready at wit, acute.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shă'rp-sĭ't-id. a. Having quick sight.

To SHATTER, shăt'-tŭr. v. a. To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention.

To SHATTER, shăt'-tŭr. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, shăt'-tŭr. f. One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shăt'-tŭr-brănd. }

SHATTERPATED, shăt'-tŭr-păt-id. }

Inattentive, not consistent.

SHATTERY, shăt'-tŭr-y. a. Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.

To SHAVE, shă've. v. a. preterit, **SHAVED**; part. pass. **SHAVED** or **SHAVEN**.

SHAVEN. To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skim by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices.

SHAVELING, shá've-ling. f. A man shaved, a friar, or religious.

SHAVER, shá'v-úr. f. A man that practises the art of Shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

SHAVING, shá'v-ing. f. Any thin slice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, shá'm. f. A hautboy, a coronet.

SHE, shé'. pron. in oblique cases **HER**. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman, before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, shé'f. f. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together. In the plural **SHEAVES**, pronounced shé'vs.

To SHEAL, shé'l. v. a. To shell.

To SHEAR, shé'r. v. a. preterit, **SHORE**, or **SHEARED**; part. pass. **SHORN**. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

SHEARD, shé'rd. f. A fragment.

SHEARS, shé'rz. f. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shé'r-úr. f. One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep.

SHEARMAN, shé'r-mán. f. He that shears.

SHEATH, shé'th. f. The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, } shé'th. { v. a. To
To SHEATHE, } inclose
in a Sheath or scabbard, to inclose in any case; to fit with a Sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shé'th-wingd. a. Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, shé'th-y. a. Forming a sheath.

To SHED, shéd'. v. a. To effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

To SHED, shéd'. v. n. To let fall its parts.

SHED, shéd'. f. A slight temporary covering; in composition, effusion, as blood-Shed.

SHEDDER, shéd'-dúr. f. A spiller, one who sheds.

SHEEN, shé'n. } a. Bright, glit-
SHEENY, shé'n-y. } tering, shewy.

SHEEN, shé'n. f. Brightness, splendour.

SHEEP, shé'p. f. The animal that bears wool; a foolish silly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, shé'p-bíte. v. n. To use petty thefts.

SHEEPBITER, shé'p-bíte-úr. f. A petty thief.

SHEEPCOT, shé'p-kót. f. A little inclosure for sheep.

SHEEPPOLD, shé'p-föld. f. The place where sheep are inclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, shé'p-hók. f. A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPISH, shé'p-ish. a. Bashful, over-modest, timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHLY, shé'p-ish-ly. ad. In a sheepish manner.

SHEEPISHNESS, shé'p-ish-nís. f. Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEPMASTER, shé'p-máf-túr. f. An owner of Sheep.

SHEEPPEN, shé'p-pén. f. An inclosure for sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, shé'p-shér-ing. f. The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

SHEEP'S EYE, shé'ps-í. f. A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHEEPWALK, shé'p-wák. f. Pasture for sheep.

SHEER, shé'r. a. Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shé'r. ad. Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shé'rz. f. See **SHEARS**.

SHEET, shé't. f. A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in

in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shē't-ānk'-kūr. *f.* In a ship, is the largest anchor.

To SHEET, shē't. *v. a.* To furnish with Sheets; to enfold in a Sheet; to cover as with a Sheet.

SHEKEL, shē'kl. *f.* An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and six-pence.

SHELF, shēlf'. *f.* A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, shēlf'-y. *a.* Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, shēl'. *f.* The hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of an house; it is used for a musical instrument in poetry; the superficial part.

To SHELL, shēl'. *v. a.* To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

To SHELL, shēl'. *v. n.* To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shēl'-dūk. *f.* A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shēl'-fīsh. *f.* Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, shēl'-ly. *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, shēl'-tūr. *f.* A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

To SHELTER, shēl'-tūr. *v. a.* To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, shēl'-tūr. *v. n.* To take shelter; to give shelter.

SHELTERLESS, shēl'-tūr-līs. *a.*

Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, shēlv'-īng. *a.* Sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELVY, shēlv'-y. *a.* Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To SHEND, shēnd'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. **SHENT**. To ruin, to disgrace; to surpass. Obsolete.

SHEPHERD, shēp'-pūrd. *f.* One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

SHEPHERDESS, shēp'-pēr-dīs. *f.* A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.

SHEPHERDISH, shēp'-pēr-dīsh. *a.* Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustick.

SHERBET, shēr-bēt'. *f.* The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

SHERD, shērd'. *f.* The fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, shēr'-if. *f.* An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFSHIP, shēr'-if-shīp. *f.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, shēr'-rīs. } *f.* A kind of
SHERRY, shēr'-ry. } sweet Spanish wine.

SHEW, shō'. See **SHOW**.

SHEWBREAD. See **SHOWBREAD**.

SHIELD, shēld. *f.* A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.

To SHIELD, shēld. *v. a.* To cover with a shield; to defend, to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

To SHIFT, shīft'. *v. n.* To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find some expedient to act or live though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.

To SHIFT, shīft'. *v. a.* To change, to alter; to transfer from place to place; to change in position; to change, as clothes;

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clothes; to dress in fresh clothes;
To Shift off, to defer, to put away
 by some expedient.
SHIFT, shíft'. f. Expedient found or
 used with difficulty, difficult means;
 mean refuge, last recourse; fraud,
 artifice; evasion, elusory practice;
 a woman's linen.
SHIFTER, shíft'-úr. f. One who
 plays tricks, a man of artifice.
SHIFTLESS, shíft'-lís. a. Wanting
 expedients, wanting means to act or
 live.
SHILLING, shíl'-línġ. f. A coin of
 various value in different times; it
 is now twelve pence.
SHILL-I-SHALL-I, shíl'-lý-shál'-ý.
 A corrupt reduplication of **SHALL**
I? To stand Shill-I-shall-I, is to
 continue hesitating.
SHILY, shí'-lý. ad. Not familiarly,
 not frankly.
SHIN, shín'. f. The forepart of the
 leg.
To SHINE, shí'ne. v. n. preterit, I
SHONE, I HAVE **SHONE**; sometimes
 I **SHINED**, I HAVE **SHINED**. To
 glitter, to glisten; to be glossy; to
 be gay, to be splendid; to be emi-
 nent or conspicuous; to be propi-
 tious; to enlighten.
SHINE, shí'ne. f. Fair weather;
 brightness, splendour, lustre. Little
 used.
SHINESS, shí'-nís. f. Unwillingness
 to be tractable or familiar.
SHINGLE, shíng'l. f. A thin board
 to cover houses.
SHINGLES, shíng'-glz. f. A kind
 of tetter or herpes that spreads itself
 round the loins.
SHINY, shí'n-ý. a. Bright, lumi-
 nous.
SHIP, shíp'. f. A ship may be defined
 a large hollow building, made to
 pass over the sea with sails.
To SHIP, shíp'. v. a. To put into a
 ship; to transport in a ship.
SHIPBOARD, shíp'-bórd. f. This
 word is seldom used but in adverbial
 phrases, a Shipboard, on Shipboard,
 in a ship; the plank of a ship.
SHIPBOY, shíp'-boy. f. Boy that
 serves in a ship.

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SHIPMAN, shíp'-mán. f. Sailor, sea-
 man.
SHIPMASTER, shíp'-máf-túr. f.
 Master of the ship.
SHIPMATE, shíp'-mât. f. One who
 serves in the same ship.
SHIPMONEY, shíp'-mún-ny. f. An
 arbitrary tax formerly levied on port
 towns for fitting out ships.
SHIPPING, shíp'-píng. f. Vessels of
 navigation; passage in a ship.
SHIPWRECK, shíp'-râk. f. The de-
 struction of ships by rocks or shelves;
 the parts of a shattered ship; de-
 struction, miscarriage.
To SHIPWRECK, shíp'-râk. v. a.
 To destroy by dashing on rocks or
 shallows; to make to suffer the dan-
 gers of a wreck.
SHIPWRIGHT, shíp'-rite. f. A
 builder of ships.
SHIRE, shí're. f. A division of the
 kingdom, a county.
SHIRT, shúrt'. f. The under linen
 garment of a man.
To SHIRT, shúrt'. v. a. To cover, to
 clothe as in a shirt.
SHIRTLESS, shúrt'-lís. a. Wanting
 a shirt.
SHITTAH, shít'-tâ. } f. A sort of
SHITTIM, shít'-tím. } precious wood
 growing in Arabia.
SHITTLECOCK, shít'l-kók. f. A
 cork stuck with feathers, and driven
 by players from one to another with
 battledoors.
SHIVE, shí've. f. A slice of bread; a
 thick splinter or lamina cut off from
 the main substance.
To SHIVER, shív'-úr. v. n. To
 quake, to tremble, to shudder as
 with cold or fear.
To SHIVER, shív'-úr. v. n. To fall
 at once into many parts or shives.
To SHIVER, shív'-úr. v. a. To
 break by one act into many parts,
 to shatter.
SHIVER, shív'-úr. f. One fragment
 of many into which any thing is
 broken.
SHIVERY, shív'-ér-ý. a. Loose of
 coherence, easily falling into many
 fragments.
SHOAL, shó'le. f. A crowd, a mul-
 titude,

itude, a throng; a shallow, a sand bank.

To SHOAL, shô'le. v. n. To crowd, to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, shô'le. a. Shallow, obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, shô'l-y-nis. f. Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, shô'l-y. a. Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, shôk'. f. Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concurrence; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence; impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, shôk'. v. a. To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.

To SHOCK, shôk'. v. n. To be offensive.

To SHOCK, shôk'. v. n. To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, shôd'. For SHOED, the preterit and participle passive of To SHOE.

SHOE, shô'. f. The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, shô'. v. a. preterit, I SHOD; participle passive SHOD. To fit the foot with a Shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, shô'-boy. f. A boy that cleans Shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, shô'-ing-hârn. f. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow Shoe.

SHOEMAKER, shô'-mâk-ûr. f. One whose trade is to make Shoes.

SHOETYE, shô'-ty. f. The ribband with which women tie Shoes.

SHOG, shôg'. f. Violent concussion.

To SHOG, shôg'. v. a. To shake, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

SHONE, shôn'. The preterit of SHINE.

SHOOK, shû'k. The preterit, and in poetry part. pass. of SHAKE.

To SHOOT, shô't. v. a. preterit, I SHOT; participle, SHOT or SHOTTEN. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts,

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as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planning, a workman's term; to pass through with swiftness.

To SHOOT, shô't. v. n. To perform the act of Shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jet out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shô't. f. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument, Obsolete; branches issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, shô't-ûr. f. One that shoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, shôp'. f. A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, shôp'-bôrd. f. Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, shôp'-bôk. f. Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shôp'-kêp-ûr. f. A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPMAN, shôp'-mân. f. A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, shô're. The preterit of SHEAR.

SHORE, shô're. f. The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly SEWER; the support of a building, a buttress.

To SHORE, shô're. v. a. To prop, to support; to set on shore. Not in use.

SHORELESS, shô're-lis. a. Having no coast.

SHORN, shâ'rn. The participle passive of SHEAR.

SHORT, shâ'rt. a. Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purposed point, not adequate; not far distant in time; defective; scanty; not going so far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, shâ'rt. f. A summary account.

SHORT, shă'rt. ad. Not long.
To SHORTEN, shă'rt-n. v. a. To make short; to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progression; to cut off; to lop.
SHORTHAND, shă'rt-hănd. f. A method of writing in compendious characters.
SHORTLIVED, shă'rt-lîv'd. a. Not living or lasting long.
SHORTLY, shă'rt-lý. ad. Quickly, soon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.
SHORTNESS, shă'rt-nîs. f. The quality of being short; fewness of words, brevity, conciseness; want of retention; deficiency, imperfection.
SHORTRIBS, shă'rt-rîbz. f. The bastard ribs.
SHORTSIGHTED, shă'rt-sî't-îd. a. Unable to see far.
SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shă'rt-sî't-îd-nîs. f. Defect of sight, defect of intellectual sight.
SHORTWAISTED, shă'rt-wă'st-îd. a. Having a short body.
SHORTWINDED, shă'rt-wînd'-îd. a. Shortbreathed, asthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.
SHORTWINGED, shă'rt-wîngd'. a. Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and Short-winged.
SHORY, shô'r-y. a. Lying near the coast.
SHOT, shôt'. The preterit and participle passive of SHOOT.
SHOT, shôt'. f. The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged; a reckoning.
SHOTFREE, shôt'-frê'. a. Clear of the reckoning.
SHOTTEN, shôt'n. a. Having ejected the spawn.
To SHOVE, shûv'. v. a. To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.
To SHOVE, shûv'. v. n. To push for-

ward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.
SHOVE, shûv'. f. The act of shoving, a push.
SHOVEL, shûv'l. f. An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.
To SHOVEL, shûv'l. v. a. To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.
SHOVELBOARD, shûv'l-bôrd. f. A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.
SHOUGH, shôk'. f. A species of shaggy dog, a shock.
SHOULD, shûd'. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.
SHOULDER, shô'l-dûr. f. The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength; a rising part, a prominence.
To SHOULDER, shô'l-dûr. v. a. To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.
SHOULDERBELT, shô'l-dêr-bêlt. f. A belt that comes across the shoulder.
SHOULDERCLAPPER, shô'l-dêr-klăp'-pûr. f. One who affects familiarity. Not in use.
SHOULDERKNOT, shô'l-dêr-nôt. f. An ornament of ribband or lace worn on the shoulder.
SHOULDERSHOTTEN, shô'l-dêr-shôtn. a. Strained in the shoulder.
SHOULDERSLIP, shô'l-dêr-slip. f. Dislocation of the shoulder.
To SHOUT, shout'. v. n. To cry in triumph or exhortation.
SHOUT, shout'. f. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.
SHOUTER, shout'-ûr. f. He who shouts.
To SHOW, shô'. v. a. pret. **SHOWED** and **SHOWN**; part. pass. **SHOWN**. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford;

afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

To SHOW, shô'. v. n. To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, shô'. f. A spectacle, something publicly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantoms, not realities; representative action.

SHOWBREAD, or SHEWBREAD. shô'-bréd. f. Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, show'-ûr. f. Rain either moderate or violent; storm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal distribution.

To SHOWER, show'-ûr. v. a. To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, show'-ûr. v. n. To be rainy.

SHOWERY, show'-ûr-ÿ. a. Rainy.

SHOWISH, or SHOWY, shô'-ish. a. Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.

SHOWN, shô'n. pret. and part. pass. of To SHOW. Exhibited.

SHRANK, shránk'. The preterit of SHRINK.

To SHRED, shréd'. v. a. pret. SHRED. To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, shréd'. f. A small piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, shrô'. f. A peevish, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, shrô'd. a. Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning; ill-betokening; mischievous.

SHREWDLY, shrô'd-ly. ad. Mischievously; vexatiously; cunningly; sily.

SHREWDNESS, shrô'd-nis. f. Sly cunning, archness; mischievousness, petulance.

SHREWISH, shrô'-ish. a. Having the

qualities of a shrew, froward, petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, shrô'-ish-ly. ad. Petulantly, peevishly, clamorously.

SHREWISHNESS, shrô'-ish-nis. f. The qualities of a shrew, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.

SHREWMOUSE, shrô'-mous. f. A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.

To SHRIEK, shré'k. v. n. To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror, to scream.

SHRIEK, shré'k. f. An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

SHRIFT, shrift'. f. Confession made to a priest.

SHRILL, shril'. a. Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

To SHRILL, shril'. v. n. To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.

SHRILLY, shril'-ly. ad. With a shrill noise.

SHRILLNESS, shril'-nis. f. The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, shrimp'. f. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, shrí'ne. f. A case in which something sacred is reposed.

To SHRINK, shrink'. v. n. preterit, I SHRUNK, or SHRANK; participle SHRUNKEN. To contract itself into less room, to shrivel; to withdraw as from danger, to express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

To SHRINK, shrink'. v. a. participle passive SHRUNK, SHRANK, or SHRUNKEN. To make to shrink.

SHRINK, shrink'. f. Contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horror.

SHRINKER, shrink'-ûr. f. He who shrinks.

To SHRIVE, shrí've. v. a. To hear at confession.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'l. v. n. To contract itself into wrinkles.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVER, shrí'v-úr. f. A confessor.
 SHROUD, shrou'd. * f. A shelter, a cover; the drefs of the dead, a winding-sheet; the fail ropes.
 To SHROUD, shrou'd. v. a. To shelter, to cover from danger; to drefs for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.
 To SHROUD, shrou'd. v. n. To harbour, to take shelter.
 SHROVETIDE, shrô've-tîde. }
 SHROVETUESDAY, shrô've-tshô'z-dâ. } f.
 The time of confession, the day before Ashwednesday or Lent.
 SHRUB, shrúb'. f. A bush, a small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.
 SHRUBBY, shrúb'-bý. a. Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.
 To SHRUG, shrúg'. v. n. To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.
 To SHRUG, shrúg'. v. a. To contract or draw up.
 SHRUG, shrúg'. f. A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.
 SHRUNK, shrúnk'. The preterit and part. pass. of SHRINK.
 SHRUNKEN, shrúnk'n. The part. passive of SHRINK.
 SHUCK, shúk'. f. A husk, a shell.
 To SHUDDER, shúd'-dúr. v. a. To quake with fear or with aversion.
 To SHUFFLE, shúf'l. v. a. To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to form fraudulently.
 To SHUFFLE, shúf'l. v. n. To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practise fraud, to evade fair questions; to struggle, to shift; to move with an irregular gait.
 SHUFFLE, shúf'l. f. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.
 SHUFFLECAP, shúf'l-káp. f. A

play at which money is shaken in a hat.
 SHUFFLER, shúf'-flúr. f. He who plays tricks or shuffles.
 SHUFFLINGLY, shúf'-fling-lý. ad. With an irregular gait.
 To SHUN, shún'. v. a. To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape.
 SHUNLESS, shún'-lís. a. Inevitable, unavoidable.
 To SHUT, shút'. v. a. preterit, I SHUT; part. passive, SHUT. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to inclose, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To Shut out, to exclude, to deny admission; To Shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude.
 To SHUT, shút'. v. n. To be closed, to close itself.
 SHUT, shút'. part. a. Rid, clear, free.
 SHUT, shút'. f. Close, act of shutting; small door or cover.
 SHUTTER, shút'-túr. f. One that shuts; a cover, a door.
 SHUTTLE, shút'l. f. The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
 SHUTTLECOCK, shút'l-kók. f. A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. See SHUTTLECOCK.
 SHY, shý'. a. Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.
 SIBILANT, sib'-ý-lént. a. Hissing.
 SIBILATION, sib'-ý-lá'-shún. f. A hissing sound.
 SIBYL, sib'-bíl. f. In pagan mythology, one of the women who are supposed to have been endowed with a spirit of prophecy, and to have foretold the revolutions and fates of kingdoms.
 SICAMORE, sík'-á-móre. f. A tree.
 To SICCATE, sík'-két. v. a. To make dry, to dry.
 SICCATION, sík-ká'-shún. f. The act of drying.
 SICCIFICK, sík-síf'-fík. a. Making dry, causing dryness.

SICCITY, sĭk'-sĭ-tĭ. f. Driness, aridity, want of moisture.

SICE, sĭ'ze. f. The number six at dice.

SICK, sĭk'. a. Afflicted with disease; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.

To SICKEN, sĭk'n. v. a. To make sick; to weaken, to impair.

To SICKEN, sĭk'n. v. n. To grow sick; to be satiated; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.

SICKLE, sĭk'l. f. The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping hook.

SICKLEMAN, sĭk'l-mān. } f. A

SICKLER, sĭk'-lūr. } reaper.

SICKLINESS, sĭk'-lĭ-nĭs. f. Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.

SICKLY, sĭk'-lĭ. a. Not healthy, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.

To SICKLY, sĭk'-lĭ. v. a. To make diseased, to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

SICKNESS, sĭk'-nĭs. f. State of being diseased; disease, malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, sĭ'de. f. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local respect; party, faction, sect; any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another.

SIDE, sĭ'de. a. Lateral, oblique, being on either side.

To SIDE, sĭ'de. v. n. To take a party, to engage in a faction.

SIDEBORD, sĭ'de-bōrd. f. The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, sĭ'de-bōks. f. Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

SIDEFLY, sĭ'de-flĭ. f. An insect.

To SIDLE, sĭ'dl. v. n. To go with the body the narrowest way.

SIDELONG, sĭ'de-lōng. a. Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, sĭ'de-lōng. ad. Laterally, obliquely, not in pursuit, not in opposition; on the side.

SIDER, sĭ'-dūr. f. See **CIDER**.

SIDERAL, sĭd'-dēr-ĕl. a. Starry, astral.

SIDERATION, sĭd-dēr-ā'-shūn. f. A sudden mortification, a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense.

SIDESADDLE, sĭ'de-sādł. f. A woman's seat on horseback.

SIDESMAN, sĭ'dz-mān. f. An assistant to the church-warden.

SIDEWAYS, sĭ'de-wāz. } ad. Late-

SIDEWISE, sĭ'de-wĭze. } rally, on side.

SIEGE, sĕ'dzh. f. The act of besetting a fortified place, a leaguer; any continued endeavour to gain possession; place, class, rank. Obsolete.

SIEVE, sĭv'. f. Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran; a boulder, a scarce.

To SIFT, sĭft'. v. a. To separate by a sieve; to separate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, sĭft'-ūr. f. He who sifts.

To SIGH, sĭ'h. v. n. To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, sĭ'h. f. A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained.

SIGHT, sĭ'te. f. Perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, instrument of seeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the Sights of a quadrant; spectacle, show, thing wonderful to be seen.

SIGHTLESS, sĭ'te-lĭs. a. Wanting sight, blind; not sightly.

SIGHTLY, sĭ'te-lĭ. a. Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.

SIGIL, sĭdzh'-ĭl. f. Seal.

SIGN, sĭ'ne. f. A token of any thing, that by which any thing is shown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a constellation in the Zodiac; typical representation, symbol; a subscription of one's name, as a Sign manual.

To SIGN, sî'ne. v. a. To mark; to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically.

SIGNAL, sîg'-nél. f. Notice given by a signal, a sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, sîg'-nél. a. Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, sîg-nâl'-ît-ÿ. f. Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

To SIGNALIZE, sîg'-nâ-lîze. v. a. To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, sîg'-nél-ÿ. ad. Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, sîg-nâ'-shùn. f. Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, sîg'-nâ-tshûr. f. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing, a stamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNET, sîg'-nêt. f. A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, sîg-nîf'-fÿ-kens. } f.

SIGNIFICANCY, sîg-nîf'-fÿ-kên-sÿ. }

Power of signifying, meaning; energy, power of impressing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sîg-nîf'-fÿ-ként. a. Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sîg-nîf'-fÿ-ként-lÿ. ad. With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, sîg-nîf-ÿ-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sîg-nîf'-fÿ-kâ-tiv. a. Betokening by an external sign; forcible, strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sîg-nîf'-fÿ-kâ-tûr-ÿ. f. That which signifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, sîg'-nÿ-fÿ. v. a. To declare by some token or sign; to mean, to express; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, sîg'-nÿ-fÿ. v. n. To express meaning with force.

SIGNING, sî'n-ing. f. The act of confirming by the signature of a name; the signature.

SIGNIORY, sî'n'-nyô-rÿ. f. Lordship, dominion.

SIGNMANUAL, sî'n-mân''-nû-êl. f. The signature of the king written with his own hand; a name written with a person's own hand.

SIGNPOST, sî'ne-pôst. f. That upon which a sign hangs.

SILENCE, sî'-lêns. f. The state of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy; stillness.

SILENCE, sî'-lêns. interj. An authoritative restraint of speech.

To SILENCE, sî'-lêns. v. a. To still, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, sî'-lênt. a. Not speaking; not talkative; still; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sî'-lênt-lÿ. ad. Without speech; without noise; without mention.

SILICIOUS, sî-lÿsh'-ûs. a. Made of hair.

SILICUA, sîl'-lÿ-kwâ. f. A carat of which six make a scruple; the seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILIQUESE, sîl-lÿ-kwô'se. } a. Having a

SILIQUEOUS, sîl'-lÿ-kwûs. } pod or capsula.

SILK, sîlk'. f. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worms thread.

SILKEN, sîlk'n. a. Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk.

SILKMERCER, sîlk'-mêr-sêr. f. A dealer in silk.

SILKWEAVER, sîlk'-wêv-ûr. f. One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs.

SILKWORM, sîlk'-wûrm. f. The worm that spins silk.

SILKY, sîlk'-ÿ. a. Made of silk; soft, pliant.

S I M

SILL, sîl'. f. The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, sîl'-lâ-bûb. f. A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, sugar, &c.

SILLILY, sîl'-lîl-ý. ad. In a silly manner, simply, foolishly.

SILLINESS, sîl'-lý-nîs. f. Simplicity, weakness, harmless folly.

SILLY, sîl'-lý. a. Harmless, innocent, artless; foolish, witless.

SILLYHOW, sîl'-lý-how. f. The membrane that covers the head of the foetus.

SILVAN, sîl'-vên. a. Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, sîl'-vûr. f. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of soft splendour; money made of silver.

SILVER, sîl'-vûr. a. Made of silver; white like silver; having a pale lustre; soft of voice.

To SILVER, sîl'-vûr. v. a. To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SILVERBEATER, sîl'-vûr-bê't-ûr. f. One that foliates silver.

SILVERLY, sîl'-vûr-lý. ad. With the appearance of silver.

SILVERSMITH, sîl'-vûr-smîth. f. One that works in silver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sîl'-vûr-thîs. } f.

SILVERWEED, sîl'-vûr-wêd. } f.

Plants,

SILVERY, sîl'-vûr-ý. a. Besprinkled with silver, shining like silver.

SIMAR, sî-mâr'. f. A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sîm'-îl-êr. } a. Ho-

SIMILARLY, sîm'-îl-êr-lý. } moge-
neous, having one part like another;
resembling, having resemblance.

SIMILARITY, sîm'-îl-âr'-ît-ý. f. Likeness.

SIMILE, sîm'-îl-ê. f. A comparison by which any thing is illustrated.

SIMILITUDE, sîm'-îl-ý-tîhûd. f. Likeness, resemblance; comparison, simile.

SIMITAR, sîm'-ît-êr. f. A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER, sîm'-mûr. v. n. To

S I N

boil gently, to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMONY, sîm'-ûn-ý. f. The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

To SIMPER, sîmp'-ûr. v. n. To smile, generally to smile foolishly.

SIMPER, sîmp'-ûr. f. Smile, generally a foolish smile.

SIMPLE, sîmp'l. a. Plain, artless; harmless, uncompounded, unmingled; silly, not wise, not cunning.

SIMPLE, sîmp'l. f. A simple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, sîm'pl. v. n. To gather simples.

SIMPLENESS, sîmp'l-nîs. f. The quality of being simple.

SIMPLER, sîmp'-lûr. f. A simplist, an herbalist.

SIMPLETON, sîmp'l-tûn. f. A silly mortal, a trifier, a foolish fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sîm-plîs'-ît-ý. f. Plainness, artlessness; not subtilty, not abstruseness; not finery; state of being uncompounded; weakness, silliness.

To SIMPLIFY, sîm'-plî-fý. v. a. To reduce to a single head, point, or subject for consideration.

SIMPLIST, sîmp'-lîst. f. One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, sîmp'-lý. ad. Without art, without subtilty; of itself, without addition; merely, solely; foolishly, sillily.

SIMULAR, sîm'-û-lêr. f. One that counterfeits. Not in use.

To SIMULATE, sîm'-û-lât. v. n. To feign, to counterfeit.

SIMULATION, sîm'-û-lâ'-shûn. f. That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sî-mûl-tâ'-nyûs. a. Acting together, existing at the same time.

SIN, sîn. f. An act against the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sîn. v. n. To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend against right.

SINA-

SINAPISM, *fin'-ā-pizm*. f. A cataplasm, in which the chief ingredient is mustardseed pulverised.

SINCE, *fins'e*. ad. Because that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, *fins'e*. preposition. After, reckoning from some time past to the time present.

SINCERE, *fin-sēr*. a. Pure, unmingled; honest, undissembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, *fin-sēr-lȳ*. ad. Honestly, without hypocrisy.

SINCERENESS, *fin-sēr-nis*. } f.

SINCERITY, *fin-sēr-īt-y*. }

Honesty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.

SINDON, *fin-dōn*. f. A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, *fin'e*. f. A right Sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, *fin-nē-kūr*. f. An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, *fin-nū*. f. A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives strength or compactness, as money is the Sinews of war; muscle or nerve.

To SINEW, *fin-nū*. v. a. To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

SINEWED, *fin-nūd*. a. Furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, *fin-nū-y*. a. Consisting of a sinew, nervous; strong, vigorous.

SINFUL, *fin-fūl*. a. Alien from God, un sanctified; wicked, not observant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, *fin-fūl-y*. ad. Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, *fin-fūl-nis*. f. Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, *sing'*. v. n. preterit, I SANG, or SUNG; part. pass. SUNG. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sweet

sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell in poetry.

To SING, *sing'*. v. a. To relate or mention in poetry; to celebrate, to give praises to; to utter harmoniously.

To SINGE, *findzh'*. v. a. To scorch, to burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, *sing'-ūr*. f. One that sings, one whose profession or business is to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, *sing'-ing-māstūr*. f. One who teaches to sing.

SINGLE, *sing'-gl*. a. One, not double; particular, individual; not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no assistant; unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, A scriptural sense; that in which one is opposed to one.

To SINGLE, *sing'-gl*. v. a. To chuse out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESSE, *sing'-gl-nis*. f. Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness.

SINGLY, *sing'-glȳ*. ad. Individually, particularly; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.

SINGULAR, *sing'-gū-lēr*. a. Single, not complex, not compound; in grammar, expressing only one; not plural; particular, unexampled; having something not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, *sing-gū-lār-īt-y*. f. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others; any thing remarkable, a curiosity.

SINGULARLY, *sing'-gū-lēr-lȳ*. ad. Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, *fin-nīs-tūr*. a. Being on the left hand, left, not right; bad, deviating from honesty, unfair; unlucky, inauspicious.

SINISTROUS, *fin'-nīs-trūs*. a. Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, *fin'-nīs-trūs-lȳ*. ad.

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ad. With a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly.

To SINK, *sɪnk'*. v. n. pret. I SUNK, anciently SANK; part. SUNK or SUNKEN. To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height, to fall to a level; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to be received, to be impressed; to decline, to decrease, to decay; to fall into rest or indolence; to fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, *sɪnk'*. v. a. To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depress, to degrade; to plunge into destruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminish in quantity; to crush; to diminish; to make to decline; to suppress, to conceal.

SINK, *sɪnk'*. f. A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, *sɪn'-lɪs*. a. Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, *sɪn'-lɪs-nɪs*. f. Exemption from sin.

SINNER, *sɪn'-nɜr*. f. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, *sɪn'-ɔf-frɪŋ*. f. An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPER, *sɪn'-ɔ-pɜr*. f. A species of earth, ruddle.

To SINUATE, *sɪn'-nɜ-ate*. v. a. To bend in and out.

SINUATION, *sɪn-nɜ-ā'-shɜn*. f. A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, *sɪn'-nɜ-ʊs*. a. Bending in and out.

SINUS, *sɪ'-nʊs*. f. A bay of the sea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, *sɪp'*. v. a. To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, *sɪp'*. f. A small quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, *sɪ'-fʊn*. f. A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

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S I T

SIPPER, *sɪp'-pɜr*. f. One that sips.

SIPPET, *sɪp'-pɪt*. f. A small sop.

SIR, *sɜr'*. The word of respect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is sometimes used for Man; a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, *sɪ're*. f. A father, in poetry; it is used of beasts, as the horse had a good Sire; it is used in composition, as grand-Sire.

SIREN, *sɪ-rɛn*. f. A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, *sɪ-rɪ'-ā-sɪs*. f. An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SIRIUS, *sɪ'-ryʊs*. f. The dogstar.

SIROCCO, *sɪ-rɔk'-kɔ*. f. The south-east or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, *sɜr'-rā*. f. A compellation of reproach and insult.

SIROP, } *sɜr'-rɜp*. } f. The juice
SIRUP, } of vegetables
boiled with sugar.

SIRUPED, *sɜr'-rɜpt*. a. Sweet, like sirup, bedewed with sweets.

SIRUPY, *sɜr'-rɜp-y*. a. Resembling sirup.

SISTER, *sɪs'-tɜr*. f. A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother; one of the same faith, a christian; one of the same nature, human being; one of the same kind, one of the same office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, *sɪs'-tɜr-ɪn-lā*. f. A husband or wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, *sɪs'-tɜr-hʊd*. f. The office or duty of a sister; a set of sisters; a number of women of the same order.

SISTERLY, *sɪs'-tɜr-lɪ*. a. Like a sister, becoming a sister.

To SIT, *sɪt'*. v. n. preterit, I SAT. To rest upon the buttocks; to be in a state of rest, or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest as a weight or burthen; to settle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any situation or condition; to be fixed, as an assembly; to be placed at the

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table;

table; to be in any solemn assembly as a member; To Sit down, to begin a siege; to rest, to cease satisfied; to settle, to fix abode; To Sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; To Sit up, to rise from lying to sitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

To SIT, *sít'*. v. a. To keep the seat upon; to be settled to do business.

SITE, *sí'te*. f. Situation, local position.

SITH, *síth'*. ad. Since, seeing that. Obsolete.

SITHE, *sí'the*. f. The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, *sít'-túr*. f. One that sits; a bird that broods.

SITTING, *sít'-ting*. f. The posture of sitting on a seat; the act of resting on a seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a meeting of an assembly; a course of study unintermitted; a time for which one sits without rising; incubation.

SITUATE, *sít'-tshû-âte*. part. a. Placed with respect to any thing else.

SITUATION, *sít'-tshû-â'-shûn*. f. Local respect, position; condition, state.

SIX, *síks'*. f. Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, *síks'-pénse*. f. A coin, half a shilling.

SIXSCORE, *síks'-skô're*. a. Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, *síks'-tén*. a. Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, *síks'-ténth*. a. The sixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, *síksth'*. a. The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, *síksth'*. f. A sixth part.

SIXTHLY, *síksth'-ly*. ad. In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, *síks'-tyth*. a. The tenth six times repeated.

SIXTY, *síks'-ty*. a. Six times ten.

SIZE, *sí'ze*. f. Bulk, quantity of superficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE, *sí'ze*. v. a. To adjust, or arrange according to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besmear with size.

SIZED, *sí'zd*. a. Having a particular magnitude.

SIZEABLE, *sí'z-ébl*. a. Reasonably bulky.

SIZER, *sí'z-úr*. f. A certain rank of students in the universities.

SIZINESS, *sí'-zy-nis*. f. Glutinousness, viscosity.

SIZY, *sí'-zy*. a. Viscous, glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, *ská'nz-mâte*. f. A messmate. Obsolete.

SKATE, *ská'te*. f. A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

SKEAN, *ské'n*. f. A short sword, a knife.

SKEG, *skég'*. f. A wild plum.

SKEGGER, *skég'-gúr*. f. Skeggers are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea.

SKEIN, *ské'n*. f. A knot of thread or silk wound.

SKELETON, *skél'-lê-tún*. f. The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.

SKEPTICK, *skép'-tík*. f. One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKEPTICAL, *skép'-ty-kél*. a. Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

SKEPTICISM, *skép'-ty-sizm*. f. Universal doubt, pretence or profession of universal doubt.

SKETCH, *skétsh'*. f. An outline, a rough draught, a first plan.

To SKETCH, *skétsh'*. v. n. To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

SKEWER, *skú'r*. f. A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To SKEWER, *skú'r*. v. a. To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF, *skíf'*. f. A small light boat.

SKILFUL, *skil'-fúl*. a. Knowing, qualified with skill.

SKILFULLY, *skil'-fúl-y*. ad. With skill,

skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.
SKILFULNESS, *skil'-fúl-nís. f.* Art, ability, dexterity.
SKILL, *skil'. f.* Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.
To SKILL, *skil'. v. n.* To be knowing in, to be dextrous at.
SKILLED, *skild'. a.* Knowing, dextrous, acquainted with.
SKILLESS, *skil'-lès. a.* Wanting art. Not in use.
SKILLET, *skil'-lit. f.* A small kettle or boiler.
To SKIM, *skim'. v. a.* To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface.
To SKIM, *skim'. v. n.* To pass lightly, to glide along.
SKIMBLESKAMBLE, *skim''bl-skám'bl. a.* Wandering wild. A cant word.
SKIMMER, *skim'-múr. f.* A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.
SKIMMILK, *skim'-milk. f.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.
SKIN, *skin'. f.* The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.
To SKIN, *skin'. v. a.* To flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.
SKINK, *skink'. f.* Drink, any thing potable; pottage.
To SKINK, *skink'. v. n.* To serve drink.
SKINKER, *skink'-úr. f.* One that serves drink.
SKINNED, *skind'. a.* Having the nature of skin or leather.
SKINNER, *skin'-núr. f.* A dealer in skins.
SKINNINESS, *skin'-ný-nís. f.* The quality of being skinny.
SKINNY, *skin'-ný. a.* Consisting only of skin, wanting flesh.

To SKIP, *skip'. v. n.* To fetch quick bounds, to pass by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully; to pass without notice.
To SKIP, *skip'. v. a.* To miss, to pass.
SKIP, *skip'. f.* A light leap or bound.
SKIPJACK, *skip'-dzhák. f.* An upstart.
SKIPKENNEL, *skip'-kén-níl. f.* A lackey, a footboy.
SKIPPER, *skip'-púr. f.* A shipmaster or shipboy.
SKIRMISH, *sker'-mish. f.* A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest, a contention.
To SKIRMISH, *sker'-mish. v. n.* To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.
SKIRMISHER, *sker'-mish-úr. f.* He who skirmishes.
To SKIRRE, *sker'. v. a.* To scour, to ramble over in order to clear.
To SKIRRE, *sker'. v. n.* To scour, to scudd, to run in haste.
SKIRRET, *sker'-rit. f.* A plant.
SKIRT, *skért'. f.* The loose edge of a garment, a part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part.
To SKIRT, *skért'. v. a.* To border, to run along the edge.
SKIT, *skít'. f.* A caprice, a whim; a kind of jest, a lampoon.
SKITTISH, *skít'-tish. a.* Shy, easily frightened; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.
SKITTISHLY, *skít'-tish-lý. ad.* Wantonly, uncertainly, ficklely.
SKITTISHNESS, *skít'-tish-nís. f.* Wantonness, fickleness, shyness.
SKONCE, *skóns'e. f.* See **SCONCE**.
SKREEN, *skré'n. f.* Riddle or coarse sieve; any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment.
To SKREEN, *skré'n. v. a.* To riddle, to sift; to shade from sun or light, or weather; to shelter, to protect.
SKUE, *skú'. a.* Oblique, sidelong.
To SKULK, *skulk'. v. n.* To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, skûl'. f. The bone that incloses the head; a shoal.
 SKULLCAP, skûl'-kâp. f. A head-piece.
 SKY, skyî'. f. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.
 SKYEEY, skyî'-ÿ. a. Ethereal.
 SKYCOLOUR, skyî'-kûl-ûr. f. An azure colour, the colour of the sky.
 SKYCOLOURED, skyî'-kûl-ûrd. a. Blue, azure, like the sky.
 SKYDYED, skyî'-dîde. a. Coloured like the sky.
 SKYED, skyî'd. a. Enveloped by the skies.
 SKYISH, skyî'-îsh. a. Coloured by the ether.
 SKYLARK, skyî'-lârk. f. A lark that mounts and sings.
 SKYLIGHT, skyî'-lîte. f. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.
 SKYROCKET, skyî'-rôk-ît. f. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.
 SLAB, slâb'. f. A puddle; a plane of stone; as a marble Slab.
 SLAB, slâb'. a. Thick, viscons, glutinous.
 To SLABBER, slôb'-bûr. v. n. To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drive; to shed or pour any thing.
 SLABBERER, slôb'-bûr-ûr. f. He who slabbers.
 SLABBY, slâb'-by. a. Thick, viscons; wet, floody.
 SLACK, slâk'. a. Loose; remiss; relaxed.
 To SLACK, slâk'. } v. n. To be
 To SLACKEN, slâk'n. } remiss, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate; to languish, to flag.
 To SLACK, slâk'. } v. a. To
 To SLACKEN, slâk'n. } loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repress, to make less quick and forcible.

SLACK, slâk'. f. Small coal, coal broken in small parts.
 SLACKLY, slâk'-ly. ad. Loosely, negligently, remissly.
 SLACKNESS, slâk'-nîs. f. Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.
 SLAG, slâg'. f. The dross or recreation of metal.
 SLAIE, slâ'. f. A weaver's reed.
 SLAIN, slâ'ne. The participle passive of SLAY.
 To SLAKE, slâ'ke. v. a. To quench, to extinguish.
 To SLAM, slâm'. v. a. To slaughter, to crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at whist.
 SLAM, slâm'. f. A term at whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won.
 To SLANDER, slân'-dûr. v. a. To censure falsely, to belie.
 SLANDER, slân'-dûr. f. False invective; disgrace, reproach; disreputation, ill name.
 SLANDERER, slân'-dêr-ûr. f. One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.
 SLANDEROUS, slân'-dêr-ûs. a. Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.
 SLANDEROUSLY, slân'-dêr-ûs-ly. ad. Calumniously, with false reproach.
 SLANG, slâng'. The preterite of SLING.
 SLANK, slânk'. f. An herb.
 SLANT, slânt'. } a. Oblique,
 SLANTING, slânt'-îng. } not direct, not perpendicular.
 SLANTLY, slânt'-ly. } ad. Obliquely,
 SLANTWISE, slânt'-wîze. } not perpendicularly, slope.
 SLAP, slâp'. f. A smart blow.
 SLAP, slâp'. ad. With a sudden and violent blow.
 To SLAP, slâp'. v. a. To strike with a slap.
 SLAPDASH, slâp'-dâsh". interj. All at once. A low word.
 To SLASH, slâsh'. v. a. To cut, to cut with long cuts; to lash. SLASH is improper.

S L A

To SLASH, *flásh'*. v. n. To strike at random with a sword.
 SLASH, *flásh'*. f. Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.
 SLATCH, *flátsh'*. f. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.
 SLATE, *flá'te*. f. A grey fossil stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses or to write upon.
 To SLATE, *flá'te*. v. a. To cover the roof, to tile.
 SLATER, *flá't-úr*. f. One who covers with slates or tiles.
 SLATTERN, *flát'-térn*. f. A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.
 SLATTERNLY, *flát'-térn-lý*. a. Negligent in dress.
 SLATY, *flá't-y*. a. Having the nature of slate.
 SLAVE, *flá've*. f. One mancipated to a master, not a freeman, a dependant.
 To SLAVE, *flá've*. v. n. To drudge, to moil, to toil.
 SLAVER, *fláv'-úr*. f. Spittle, running from the mouth, drivel.
 To SLAVER, *fláv'-úr*. v. n. To be smeared with spittle; to emit spittle.
 To SLAVER, *fláv'-úr*. v. a. To smear with drivel.
 SLAVERER, *fláv'-ér-úr*. f. One who cannot hold his spittle, a driveller, an idiot.
 SLAVERY, *flá've-ér-y*. f. Servitude, the condition of a slave, the offices of a slave.
 SLAUGHTER, *flá'-túr*. f. Massacre, destruction by the sword.
 To SLAUGHTER, *flá'-túr*. v. a. To massacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.
 SLAUGHTERHOUSE, *flá'-túr-hous*. f. House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.
 SLAUGHTERMAN, *flá'-túr-mán*. f. One employed in killing.
 SLAUGHTEROUS, *flá'-tér-ús*. a. Destructive, murderous.
 SLAVISH, *flá'v-ísh*. a. Servile, mean, base, dependant.
 SLAVISHLY, *flá'v-ísh-lý*. ad. Servilely, meanly.

S L E

SLAVISHNESS, *flá'v-ísh-nís*. f. Servility, meanness.
 To SLAY, *flá'*. v. a. preter. SLEW; part. pass. SLAIN. To kill, to butcher, to put to death.
 SLAYER, *flá'-úr*. f. Killer, murderer, destroyer.
 SLEAZY, *flé'-zy*. a. Weak, wanting substance.
 SLED, *fléd'*. f. A carriage drawn without wheels.
 SLEDDED, *fléd'-did*. a. Mounted on a sled.
 SLEDGE, *flédzh'*. f. A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.
 SLEEK, *flé'k*. a. Smooth, glossy.
 To SLEEK, *flé'k*. v. a. To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.
 SLEEKLY, *flé'k-lý*. ad. Smoothly, glossily.
 To SLEEP, *flép*. v. n. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers; to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, death being a state from which man will some time awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.
 SLEEP, *flép*. f. Repose, rest, suspension of the mental powers, slumber.
 SLEEPER, *flép-úr*. f. One who sleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fish.
 SLEEPILY, *flép-y-lý*. ad. Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.
 SLEEPINESS, *flép-y-nís*. f. Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.
 SLEEPLESS, *flép-lís*. a. Wanting sleep.
 SLEEPY, *flép-y*. a. Drowsy, disposed to sleep; soporiferous, causing sleep.
 SLEET, *flét'*. f. A kind of smooth or small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.
 To SLEET, *flét'*. v. n. To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEETY,

SLEETY, slēt-y. a. Bringing fleet.
SLEEVE, slēv. f. The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fish.
SLEEVED, slēvd. a. Having sleeves.
SLEEVELESS, slēv-lis. a. Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety.
SLEIGHT, slīte. f. Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.
SLENDER, slēn-dūr. a. Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.
SLENDERLY, slēn-dēr-lŷ. ad. Without bulk; slightly, meanly.
SLENDERNESS, slēn-dēr-nis. f. Thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slowness; want of plenty.
SLEPT, slēpt. The preterit of **SLEEP**.
SLEW, slū. The preterit of **SLAY**.
To SLEY, slā. v. n. To part or twist into threads.
To SLICE, slīse. v. n. To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.
SLICE, slīse. f. A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a spatula.
SLID, slīd. The preterit of **SLIDE**.
SLIDDEN, slīd'n. The participle passive of **SLIDE**.
To SLIDDER, slīd-dūr. v. n. To slide with interruption.
To SLIDE, slīde. v. n. **SLID**, preterit; **SLIDDEN**, participle pass. To pass along smoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet; to fall by error; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
To SLIDE, slīde. v. a. To pass imperceptibly.
SLIDE, slīde. f. Smooth and easy passage; flow, even course.

SLIDER, slīd-ūr. f. He who slides.
SLIGHT, slīte. a. Small, inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong, thin, as a Slight filk.
SLIGHT, slīte. f. Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.
To SLIGHT, slīte. v. a. To neglect, to disregard; to throw carelessly; To Slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.
SLIGHTER, slīt-ūr. f. One who disregards.
SLIGHTINGLY, slīt-ing-lŷ. ad. Without reverence, with contempt.
SLIGHTLY, slīt-lŷ. ad. Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.
SLIGHTNESS, slīt-nis. f. Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.
SLIM, slīm. a. Slender, thin of shape.
SLIME, slīme. f. Viscous mire, any glutinous substance.
SLIMINESS, slīm-y-nis. f. Viscosity, glutinous matter.
SLIMY, slīm-y. a. Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.
SLINESS, slī-nis. f. Designing artifice.
SLING, slīng. f. A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.
To SLING, slīng. v. a. To throw by a sling; to throw, to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope.
SLINGER, slīng-ūr. f. One who slings, or uses the sling.
To SLINK, slīnk. v. n. pret. **SLUNK**. To sneak, to steal out of the way.
To SLINK, slīnk. v. a. To cast, to miscarry of.
To SLIP, slīp. v. n. To slide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneak, to slink; to glide, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to escape, to fall out of the memory.
To SLIP, slīp. v. a. To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave slily;

slily; to let loose; to throw off any thing that holds one; to pass over negligently.

SLIP, slĭp'. f. The act of slipping, a false step; error, mistake, fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, slĭp'-bōrd. f. A board sliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, slĭp'-nōt. f. A bow-knot, a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, slĭp'-pūr. f. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

SLIPPERINESS, slĭp'-pēr-ŷ-nĭs. f. State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slĭp'-pēr-ŷ. a. Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaste.

SLIPPY, slĭp'-py. a. Slippery, easily sliding.

SLIPSHOD, slĭp'-shōd. a. Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slĭp'-slōp. f. Bad liquor.

To SLIT, slĭt. v. a. pret. and part. **SLIT** and **SLITTED**. To cut longwise.

SLIT, slĭt'. f. A long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, slĭ've. } v. a. To split,
To SLIVER, slĭ'-vūr. } to divide longwise, to tear off longwise.

SLIVER, slĭ'-vūr. f. A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slō'ts. f. Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slōb'-būr. f. Slaver.

SLOE, slō'. f. The fruit of the black-thorn.

SLOOP, slō'p. f. A small ship.

SLOP, slōp'. f. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slōp'. f. Trowsers, open breeches.

SLOPE, slō'pe. a. Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slō'pe. f. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slō'pe. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, slō'pe. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, slō'pe. v. n. To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, slō'pe-nĭs. f. Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slō'pe-wĭze. ad. Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slō'p-ĭng-lŷ. ad. Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slōp'-py. a. Miry and wet.

SLOT, slōt'. f. The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slō'th. f. Laziness, sluggishness, idleness; an animal of very slow motion.

SLOTHFUL, slō'th-fūl. a. Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slō'th-fūl-ŷ. ad. With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slō'th-fūl-nĭs. f. Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

SLOUCH, slou'th. f. A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.

To SLOUCH, slou'th. v. n. To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN, slūv'n. f. A man indelicately negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.

SLOVENLINESS, slūv'n-lŷ-nĭs. f. Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

SLOVENLY, slūv'n-lŷ. a. Negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, slūv'n-lŷ. ad. In a coarse inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, slūv'n-rŷ. f. Dirtiness, want of neatness.

SLOUGH, slou'. f. A deep miry place; the skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGHY, slou'-ŷ. a. Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, slō'. a. Not swift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a short

a short time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.
SLOW, slō'. In composition, is an adverb. Slowly.
To SLOW, slō'. v. a. To delay, to procrastinate. Not in use.
SLOWLY, slō'-ly'. ad. Not speedily; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.
SLOWNESS, slō'-nis. f. Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination.
SLOWWORM, slō'-wūrm. f. The blind worm, a small viper.
To SLUBBER, slub'-bēr. v. a. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.
SLUBBERDEGULLION, slub'-bēr-dy'-gūl'-lyūn. f. A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. A cant word.
SLUDGE, slūdzh'. f. Mire, dirt mixed with water.
SLUG, slug'. f. An idler, a drone; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.
SLUGGARD, slug'-gērd. f. An inactive lazy fellow.
To SLUGGARDISE, slug'-gēr-dīze. v. a. To make idle, to make drowsy.
SLUGGISH, slug'-gish. a. Lazy, slothful.
SLUGGISHLY, slug'-gish-ly'. ad. Lazily, idly, slowly.
SLUGGISHNESS, slug'-gish-nis. f. Sloth, laziness, idleness.
SLUICE, slū's. f. A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.
To SLUICE, slū's. v. a. To emit by floodgates.
SLUICY, slū'-f-y'. a. Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.
To SLUMBER, slum'-būr. v. n. To sleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and Slumber are often

confounded; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.
SLUMBER, slum'-būr. f. Light sleep; sleep, repose.
SLUMBEROUS, slum'-bēr-ūs. } a.
SLUMBERY, slum'-bēr-y'. } Soporiferous, causing sleep; sleepy.
SLUNG, slung'. The preterit and participle passive of SLING.
SLUNK, slunk'. The preterit and participle passive of SLINK.
To SLUR, slūr'. v. a. To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.
SLUR, slūr'. f. Slight disgrace.
SLUT, slūt'. f. A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.
SLUTTERY, slūt'-tēr-y'. f. The qualities or practice of a slut.
SLUTTISH, slūt'-tish. a. Nafty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness.
SLUTTISHLY, slūt'-tish-ly'. ad. In a sluttish manner, naftily, dirtily.
SLUTTISHNESS, slūt'-tish-nis. f. The qualities or practice of a slut, naftiness, dirtiness.
SLY, sly'. a. Meanly artful, secretly insidious.
SLYBOOTS, sly'-bōts. f. A seemingly silly, but cunning fellow.
SLYLY, sly'-ly'. ad. With secret artifice, insidiously.
To SMACK, smak'. v. n. To be tinged with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips.
To SMACK, smak'. v. a. To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.
SMACK, smak'. f. Taste, flavour; tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship.
SMALL, smāl'. a. Little in quantity; slender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer; not strong, weak.
SMALL,

SMALL, smāl'. f. The small or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smāl'-kōl'. f. Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, smāl'-krāft'. f. A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLPOX, smāl-pōks'. f. An eruptive distemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smāl'-nīs. f. Little-ness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, smāl'-y. ad. In a little quantity, with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, smā-rāg'-dīn. a. Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smā'rt. f. Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual.

To SMART, smā'rt. v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smā'rt. a. Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smā'rt. f. A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smā'rt-lý. ad. After a smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTNESS, smā'rt-nīs. f. The quality of being smart, quickness, vigour; liveliness, briskness, wittiness.

SMATCH, smátsh'. f. Taste, tincture, twang; a bird.

To SMATTER, smát'-túr. v. n. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, smát'-túr. f. Superficial or slight knowledge.

SMATTERER, smát'-tér-úr. f. One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

SMATTERING, smát'-tér-ing. f. A superficial acquaintance with any art; a small quantity.

To SMEAR, smē'r. v. a. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, smē'r-y. a. Dawby, adhesive.

To SMELL, smél'. v. a. To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

To SMELL, smél'. v. n. To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling.

SMELL, smél'. f. Power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, smél'-lúr. f. He who smells.

SMELLFEAST, smél'-fēst. f. A parasite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELLINGBOTTLE, smél'-līng-bōt'l. f. A bottle impregnated with something suited to stimulate the nose and revive the spirits.

SMELT, smélt'. The preterit and participle pass. of **SMELL**.

SMELT, smélt'. f. A small sea fish.

To SMELT, smélt'. v. a. To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, smélt'-úr. f. One who melts ore.

To SMERK, smérk'. v. a. To smile wantonly.

SMERLIN, smér'-līn. f. A fish.

SMICKET, smik'-kīt. f. The under garment of a woman.

To SMILE, smī'le. v. n. To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, smī'le. f. A look of pleasure, or kindness.

SMILINGLY, smī'l-ing-lý. ad. With a look of pleasure.

To SMIRCH, smérsh'. v. a. To cloud, to dusk, to soil.

SMIRK, smérk'. a. Nice, smart, jaunty.

SMIT, smít'. The participle passive of **SMITE**.

To SMITE, smíte. v. a. preterit, **SMOTE**; participle pass. **SMIT**, **SMITTEN**. To strike; to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten; to affect with any passion.

To SMITE, smí'te. v. n. To strike, to collide.
 SMITER, smí't-úr. f. He who smites.
 SMITH, smíth'. f. One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.
 SMITHCRAFT, smíth'-kráft. f. The art of a smith.
 SMITHERY, smíth'-ér-ý. f. The shop of a smith.
 SMITHY, smíth'-ý. f. The shop of a smith.
 SMITTEN, smít'n. The participle passive of SMITE.
 SMOCK, smók'. f. The under garment of a woman, a shift.
 SMOCKFACED, smók'-fáft. a. Palefaced, maidenly.
 SMOKE, smók'ke. f. The visible effluvia, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.
 To SMOKE, smók'ke. v. n. To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to smell or hunt out; to use tobacco in a pipe.
 To SMOKE, smók'ke. v. a. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.
 To SMOKEDRY, smók'ke-dry. v. a. To dry in the smoke.
 SMOKEJACK, smók'ke-dzhák. f. A machine for turning the spit by the smoke or draft of air in the chimney.
 SMOKER, smók'-úr. f. One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe.
 SMOKELESS, smók'ke-lís. a. Having no smoke.
 SMOKY, smók'-ý. a. Emitting smoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.
 SMOOTH, smó'th. a. Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace without starts or obstruction; flowing, soft; mild, adulatory.
 To SMOOTH, smó'th. v. a. To level, to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to rid from obstruc-

tions; to make flowing, to free from harshness; to palliate, to soften; to calm, to mollify; to ease; to flatter, to soften with blandishments.
 SMOOTHFACED, smó'th-fáft. a. Mild looking, having a soft air.
 SMOOTHLY, smó'th-lý. ad. Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.
 SMOOTHNESS, smó'th-nís. f. Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.
 SMOOTHTONGUED, smó'th-túngd. a. Using smooth speech, flattering.
 SMOTE, smó'te. The preterit of SMITE.
 To SMOTHER, smúth'-úr. v. a. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.
 To SMOTHER, smúth'-úr. v. n. To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.
 SMOTHER, smúth'-úr. f. A state of suppression; smoke, thick dust.
 SMOULDERING, smó'l-dér- } a.
 ing. }
 SMOULDRY, smó'l-dry. }
 Burning and smoking without vent.
 SMUG, smúg'. a. Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.
 To SMUGGLE, smúg'l. v. a. To import or export goods without payment of the customs.
 SMUGGLER, smúg'-glúr. f. A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
 SMUGLY, smúg'-lý. ad. Neatly, sprucely.
 SMUGNESS, smúg'-nís. f. Spruceness, neatness.
 SMUT, smút'. f. A spot made with soot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.
 To SMUT, smút'. v. a. To stain, to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.

S N A

To SMUT, smút'. v. n. To gather must.

To SMUTCH, smútsh'. v. a. To black with smoke.

SMUTTILY, smút'-tý-lý. ad. Blackly, smokily; obscenely.

SMUTTINESS, smút'-tý-nís. f. Soil from smoke; obsceneness.

SMUTTY, smút'-tý. a. Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.

SNACK, snák'. f. A share, a part taken by compact.

SNAFFLE, snáf'l. f. A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To SNAFFLE, snáf'l. v. a. To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.

SNAG, snág'. f. A jag or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

SNAGGED, snág'-gíd. } a. Full of
SNAGGY, snág'-gý. } snags, full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

SNAIL, sná'le. f. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.

SNAKE, sná'ke. f. A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.

SNAKEROOT, sná'ke-rót. f. A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD, sná'kf-héd. f. A plant.

SNAKEWEED, sná'ke-wéd. f. A plant.

SNAKEWOOD, sná'ke-wúd. f. A kind of wood used in medicine.

SNAKY, sná'k-ý. a. Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.

To SNAP, snáp'. v. a. To break at once, to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.

To SNAP, snáp'. v. n. To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

S N E

SNAP, snáp'. f. The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, snáp'-drag-ún. f. A plant; a kind of play.

SNAPPER, snáp'-púr. f. One who snaps.

SNAPPISH, snáp'-písh. a. Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, snáp'-písh-lý. ad. Peevishly, tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, snáp'-písh-nís. f. Peevishness, tartness.

SNAPSACK, náp'-fák. f. A soldier's bag.

SNARE, sná're. f. Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

To SNARE, sná're. v. a. To intrap, to intangle.

To SNARL, sná'rl. v. n. To growl as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNARLER, sná'r-lúr. f. One who snarls, a growling, furly, quarrelsome fellow.

SNARY, sná'r-ý. a. Intangling, insidious.

To SNATCH, snátsh'. v. a. To seize any thing hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.

SNATCH, snátsh'. f. A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.

SNATCHER, snátsh'-úr. f. One that snatches.

SNATCHINGLY, snátsh'-íng-lý. ad. Hastily, with interruption.

To SNEAK, sné'k. v. n. To creep sily, to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch.

SNEAKER, sné'k-úr. f. A small bowl of punch.

SNEAKING, sné'k-íng. particip. a. Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, sné'k-íng-lý. ad. Meanly, servilely.

SNEAKUP, sné'k-úp. f. A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.

To **SNEAP**, snē'p. v. a. To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in use.

To **SNEER**, snē'r. v. n. To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace; to show awkward mirth.

SNEER, snē'r. f. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.

To **SNEEZE**, snē'z. v. n. To emit wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZE, snē'z. f. Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZEWORT, snē'z-wūrt. f. A plant.

SNET, snēt'. f. The fat of a deer.

SNICK AND SNEE, snik'-and-snē'. f. A combat with knives.

To **SNIFF**, snif'. v. n. To draw breath audibly by the nose.

To **SNIP**, snip'. v. a. To cut at once with scissars.

SNIP, snip'. f. A single cut with scissars; a small shred.

SNIPE, snī'pe. f. A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a block-head.

SNIPPER, snip'-pūr. f. One that snips.

SNIPPET, snip'-plt. f. A small part, a share.

SNIPSNAP, snip'-snāp'. f. Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, sniv'l. f. Snot, the running of the nose.

To **SNIVEL**, sniv'l. v. n. To run at the nose; to cry as children.

SNIVELLER, sniv'-lūr. f. A weeper, a weak lamenter.

To **SNORE**, snō're. v. n. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

SNOKE, snō're. f. Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

To **SNORT**, snōrt'. v. n. To blow through the nose as a high mettled horse.

SNOT, snōt'. f. The mucus of the nose.

SNOTTY, snōt'-tý. a. Full of snot.

SNOUT, snou't. f. The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in con-

tempt; the nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, snou't-id. a. Having a snout.

SNOW, snō'. f. The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To **SNOW**, snō'. v. n. To have snow fall.

To **SNOW**, snō'. v. a. To scatter like snow.

SNOWBALL, snō'-bāl. f. A round lump of congelated snow.

SNOWBROTH, snō'-brōth. f. Very cold liquor.

SNOWDROP, snō'-drōp. f. An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, snō'-hwi'te. a. White as snow.

SNOWY, snō'-ý. a. White like snow; abounding with snow.

To **SNUB**, snúb'. v. a. To check, to reprimand; to nip.

SNUFF, snúf'. f. The useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; resentment expressed by sniffing, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

To **SNUFF**, snúf'. v. a. To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.

To **SNUFF**, snúf'. v. n. To snort, to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, snúf'-bōks. f. The box in which snuff is carried.

SNUFFERS, snúf'-fūrz. f. The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

To **SNUFFLE**, snúf'l. v. n. To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.

To **SNUG**, snúg'. v. n. To lie close.

SNUG, snúg'. a. Close, free from any inconvenience; close, out of notice; slyly or insidiously close.

To **SNUGGLE**, snúg'l. v. n. To lie close, to lie warm.

SO, sō'. ad. In like manner; it answers to As either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a man-

a manner; in the same manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to As; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, Well; a word of assumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So so, an exclamation after something done or known; indifferently, not much amiss or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.

To SOAK, fò'k. v. n. To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonously and intemperately.

To SOAK, fò'k. v. a. To macerate in any moisture, to steep, to keep wet till moisture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust.

SOAP, fò'p. f. A substance used in washing.

SOAPBOILER, fò'p-boil-úr. f. One whose trade is to make soap.

SOAPWORT, fò'p-wúrt. f. Is a species of campion.

To SOAR, fò'r. v. n. To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high.

SOAR, fò'r. f. Towering flight.

To SOB, fòb'. v. n. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.

SOB, fòb'. f. A convulsive sigh, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

SOBER, fò'-búr. a. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate passion; serious, solemn, grave.

To SOBER, fò'-búr. v. a. To make sober.

SOBERLY, fò'-búr-ly. ad. Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly,

SOBERNESS, fò'-búr-nís. f. Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.

SOBRIETY, fò'-brí'-ě-tý. f. Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.

SOCCAGE, fòk'-kédzh. f. A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SOCIABLE, fò'-shébl. a. Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.

SOCIABLENESS, fò'-shébl-nís. f. Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.

SOCIABLY, fò'-shéb-ly. ad. Conversibly, as a companion.

SOCIAL, fò'-shél. a. Relating to a general or publick interest; easy to mix in friendly gaiety; consisting in union or converse with another.

SOCIALLY, fò'-shél-y. ad. In a social manner.

SOCIALNESS, fò'-shél-nís. f. The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, fò'-sí'-ě-tý. f. Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest; community; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.

SOCK, fòk'. f. Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comick actors.

SOCKET, fòk'-kít. f. Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.

SOCLE, fòk'l. f. With architects, a flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases.

SOD, fòd'. f. A turf, a clod.

SODALITY, fò-dál'-ít-y. f. A fellowship, a fraternity.

SODDEN, fòd'n. The part. pass. of SEETHE. Boiled, seethed.

To SODER, fòd'-dúr. v. a. To cement with some metallick matter.

SODER,

SODER, fòd'-dùr. f. Metallick cement.

SOEVER, fò-èv'-ùr. ad. A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.

SOFA, fò'-fà. f. A splendid seat covered with carpets.

SOFT, fà'ft. a. Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.

SOFT, fà'ft. interject. Hold, stop, not so fast.

To SOFTEN, fà'fn. v. a. To make soft, to make less hard; to make less fierce or obstinate; to make easy, to compose; to make less harsh.

To SOFTEN, fà'fn. v. n. To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

SOFTLY, fà'f-lý. ad. Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently; placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTNER, fà'f-nùr. f. That which makes soft; one who palliates.

SOFTNESS, fà'f-nls. f. Quality contrary to hardness; mildness; gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.

SOHO, fò-hò'. interject. A form of calling from a distant place.

To SOIL, fò'il. v. a. To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to sully; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, fò'il. f. Dirt, spot, pollution, foulness; ground, earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compost; cut grass given to cattle.

SOILINESS, fò'il-ý-nls. f. Stain, foulness.

SOILURE, fò'il-yùr. f. Stain, pollution. Not in use.

To SOJOURN, fò'-dzhùrn. v. n. To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

SOJOURN, fò'-dzhùrn. f. A tempo-

rary residence, a casual and no settled habitation.

SOJOURNER, fò'-dzhùr-nùr. f. A temporary dweller.

To SOLACE, fòl'-lès. v. a. To comfort, to cheer, to amuse.

To SOLACE, fòl'-lès. v. n. To take comfort.

SOLACE, fòl'-lès. f. Comfort, pleasure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleasure.

SOLAR, fò'-lér. } a. Being of the
SOLARY, fò'-lér-ý. } sun; belonging to the sun; measured by the sun.

SOLD, fò'ld. The preterit and part. pass. of **SELL**.

SOLD, fò'ld. f. Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, fòl'-dán. f. The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, fòd'-dùr. v. a. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.

SOLDER, fòd'-dùr. f. Metallick cement.

SOLDERER, fòd'-dér-ùr. f. One that folders or mends.

SOLDIER, fò'l-dzhér. f. A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

SOLDIERLIKE, fò'l-dzhér-like. } a.
SOLDIERLY, fò'l-dzhér-lý. } Martial, military, becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, fò'l-dzhér-shíp. f. Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, fò'l-dzhér-ý. f. Body of military men, soldiers collectively; soldiery, martial skill.

SOLE, fò'le. f. The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of sea fish.

To SOLE, fò'le. v. a. To furnish with soles, as to Sole a pair of shoes.

SOLE, fò'le. a. Single, only; in law, not married.

SOLECISM, fòl'-è-sizm. f. Unfitness of one word to another.

SOLELY, fò'le-lý. ad. Singly, only.
SOLEMN,

SOLEMN, fòl'-lēm. a. Anniversary, observed once a year; religiously grave; awful, striking with seriousness; grave, affectedly serious.

SOLEMNESS, fòl'-lēm-nīs. }

SOLEMNITY, fòl'-lēm-nīt-ŷ. } f.

Ceremony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession; manner of acting awfully serious; gravity, steady seriousness; awful grandeur, sober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, fòl'-lēm-nī-zā'-shùn. f. The act of solemnizing, celebration.

To SOLEMNIZE, fòl'-lēm-nīze. v.a.

To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.

SOLEMNLY, fòl'-lēm-lŷ. ad. With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.

To SOLICIT, fò-līs'-sīt. v.a. To importune, to intreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to ask; to attempt, to try to obtain; to disturb, to disquiet.

SOLICITATION, fòl-līs-ŷ-tā'-shùn. f. Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, fò-līs'-īt-ūr. f. One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, fò-līs'-sīt-ūs. a. Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, fò-līs'-sīt-ūs-lŷ. ad. Anxiously; carefully.

SOLICITUDE, fò-līs'-sŷ-tūde. f. Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLICITRESS, fò-līs'-īt-trīs. f. A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, fòl'-ld. a. Not fluid; not hollow, compact, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial, grave, profound.

SOLID, fòl'-ld. f. In physick, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, fò-lld'-īt-ŷ. f. Fulness of matter, not hollowness; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; truth, not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, fòl'-ld-lŷ. ad. Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, fòl'-ld-nīs. f. Firmness, density.

SOLILOQUY, fò-lil'-lò-kwŷ. f. A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

SOLITAIRE, fòl-lŷ-tā're. f. A recluse, a hermit; an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, fòl-lŷ-tēr-il-ŷ. ad. In solitude; without company.

SOLITARINESS, fòl-lŷ-tēr-ŷ-nīs. f. Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, fòl-lŷ-tēr-ŷ. a. Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal; single.

SOLITARY, fòl-lŷ-tēr-ŷ. f. One that lives alone, an hermit.

SOLITUDE, fòl-lŷ-tūd. f. Lonely life, state of being alone; a lonely place, a desert.

SOLO, fò'-lò. f. A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLSTICE, fòl'-stīs. f. The point beyond which the sun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter; it is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

SOLSTITIAL, fòl-stŷsh'-ēl. a. Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SOLVIBLE, fòl'-vibl. a. Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

SOLUBLE, fòl'-ūbl. a. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

SOLUBILITY, fòl-ū-bl'-īt-ŷ. f. Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

To SOLVE, fòlv'. v.a. To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, fòl'-vèn-sŷ. f. Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, fòl'-vènt. a. Having the power

power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.

SOLUND-GOOSE, fɒl'-lʊnd-gʊ's. f. A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer.

SOLUTION, fɒ-lʊ'-shʊn. f. Disjunction, separation; matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, fɒl'-ʊ-tɪv. a. Laxative, causing relaxation.

SOME, sʊm'. a. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; Some is often used absolutely for some people; Some is opposed to Some, or to Others; one, any without determining which.

SOMEBODY, sʊm'-bɒd-ɪ. f. One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.

SOMERSET, sʊm'-mɛr-sɛt. f. A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW, sʊm'-hɔw. ad. One way or other.

SOMETHING, sʊm'-θɪŋ. f. A thing indeterminate; more or less; part; distance not great.

SOMETHING, sʊm'-θɪŋ. ad. In some degree.

SOMETIME, sʊm'-tɪm. ad. Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, sʊm'-tɪmz. ad. Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, sʊm'-hwɒt. f. Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less; part greater or less.

SOMEWHAT, sʊm'-hwɒt. ad. In some degree.

SOMEWHERE, sʊm'-hwɛr. ad. In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, sʊm'-hwɪl. ad. Once, for a time.

SOMNIFEROUS, fɒm-nɪf'-fɛr-ʊs. a. Causing sleep, procuring sleep.

SOMNIFICK, fɒm-nɪf'-fɪk. a. Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY, fɒm'-nɒ-lɛn-sɪ. f. Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

SON, sʊn'. f. A male child, correlative to father or mother; descendant however distant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, sʊn'-ɪn-lɔ. f. One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, sʊn'-ʃɪp. f. Filiation.

SONATA, fɒ-nɔ'-tɔ. f. A tune.

SONG, fɒŋ'. f. Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, strain; poetry, poesy; notes of birds; An old Song, a trifle.

SONGISH, fɒŋ'-ɪ. a. Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.

SONGSTER, fɒŋ'-stɜr. f. A singer.

SONGSTRESS, fɒŋ'-stɪs. f. A female singer.

SONNET, fɒn'-nɪt. f. A small poem.

SONNETTEER, fɒn-nɛt-tɛ'r. f. A small poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, fɒ-nɪf'-fɛr-ʊs. a. Giving or bringing sound.

SONORIFICK, fɒ-nɒ-rɪf'-fɪk. a. Producing sound.

SONOROUS, fɒ-nɒ'-rʊs. a. Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, magnificent of sound.

SONOROUSLY, fɒ-nɒ'-rʊf-lɪ. ad. With high sound, with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, fɒ-nɒ'-rʊf-nɪs. f. The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SOON, fɒ'n. ad. Before long time be past, shortly after any time assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, willingly; Soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, fɒ'p-bɛr-rɪ. f. A plant.

SOOT, sʊt'. f. Condensed or embodied smoke.

SOOTED, sūt'-tīd. a. Smeared, manured, or covered with foot.

SOOTERKIN, sō'-tēr-kīn. f. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, sō'th. f. Truth, reality. Obsolete.

SOOTH, sō'th. a. Pleasing, delightful.

To SOOTH, sō'th. v. a. To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.

SOOTHER, sō'th-ūr. f. A flatterer, one who gains by blandishments.

To SOOTHSAY, sō'th-sā. v. n. To predict, to foretell.

SOOTHSAYER, sō'th-sā-ūr. f. A foreteller, a prognosticator.

SOOTINESS, sūt'-y-nīs. f. The quality of being sooty.

SOOTY, sō'-tī. a. Breeding foot; consisting of foot; black, dark, dusky.

SOP, sōp'. f. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, sōp'. v. a. To steep in liquor.

SOPE, sō'pe. f. See SOAP.

SOPH, sōf'. f. A young man who has been two years at the university.

SOPHI, sō'-fī. f. The emperor of Persia.

SOPHISM, sōf'-fīzm. f. A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, sōf'-fīst. f. A professor of philosophy.

SOPHISTER, sōf'-fīst-ūr. f. A disputant fallaciously subtle, an artful but insidious logician; a name given to those of a certain class in the university between Freshmen and Batchelors.

SOPHISTICAL, sō-fīs'-tī-kēl. a. Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, sō-fīs'-tī-kēl-y. ad. With fallacious subtilty.

To SOPHISTICATE, sō-fīs'-tī-kāte. v. a. To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.

SOPHISTICATE, sō-fīs'-tī-kēt. part. a. Adulterate, not genuine.

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SOPHISTICATION, sō-fīs'-tī-kā-shūn. f. Adulteration, not genuineness.

SOPHISTICATOR, sō-fīs'-tī-kāt-ūr. f. Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sōf'-fīs-trī. f. Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, sō-pō-rīf'-fēr-ūs. a. Productive of sleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sō-pō-rīf'-fēr-ūs-nīs. f. The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK, sō-pō-rīf'-fīk. f. An opiate, a medicine causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK, sō-pō-rīf'-fīk. a. Causing sleep, opiate.

SORBS, sār'bz. f. The berries of the forb or servicetree.

SORCERER, sār'-fēr-ūr. f. A conjurer, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sār'-rīs. f. A female magician, an enchantress.

SORCERY, sār'-fēr-y. f. Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

SORD, sōd'. f. Turf, grassy ground.

SORDID, sār'-dīd. a. Foul, filthy; mean, vile, base; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sār'-dīd-lī. ad. Meanly, poorly, covetously.

SORDIDNESS, sār'-dīd-nīs. f. Meanness, baseness; nastiness.

SORE, sō're. f. A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORE, sō're. a. Tender to the touch; tender in the mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.

SORE, sō're. ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence.

SOREL, sō'-rēl. f. The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second a pricket, the third a Sorel.

SORELY, sō're-lī. ad. With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, sō're-nīs. f. Tendernefs of a hurt.

SORITES, sō-rī'-tēz. f. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

T t

SORO-

SORORICIDE, sô-rô'-rý-side. f. The murder of a sister.

SORREL, sôr'-ril. f. A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.

SORRILY, sôr'-rý-lý. ad. Meanly, despicably, wretchedly.

SORRINESS, sôr'-rý-nis. f. Meanness, despicableness.

SORROW, sôr'-rô. f. Grief, pain for something past; sadness, mourning.

To SORROW, sôr'-rô. v. n. To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.

SORROWED, sôr'-rôd. a. Accompanied with sorrow. Obsolete.

SORROWFUL, sôr'-rô-fûl. a. Sad for something past, mournful, grieving; expressing grief, accompanied with grief.

SORRY, sôr'-rý. a. Grieved for something past; vile, worthless, vexatious.

SORT, sôrt'. f. A kind, a species; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a class, or order of persons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this last sense out of use.

To SORT, sôrt'. v. a. To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin, to put together in distribution; to cull, to chuse, to select.

To SORT, sôrt'. v. n. To be joined with others of the same species; to consort, to join; to suit, to fit; to fall out.

SORTANCE, sâ'r-tens. f. Suitableness, agreement. Not in use.

SORTILEGE, sâ'r-tý-lédzh. f. The act of drawing lots.

SORTMENT, sôrt'-mènt. f. The act of sorting, distribution; a parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS, sôs'. v. n. To fall at once into a chair.

SOT, sôt'. f. A blockhead, a dull ignorant stupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch stupified by drinking.

To SOT, sôt'. v. a. To stupify, to befot.

To SOT, sôt'. v. n. To tipple to stupidity.

SOTTISH, sôt'-tish. a. Dull, stupid, doltish; dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, sôt'-tish-lý. ad. Stupidly, dully, senselessly.

SOTTISHNESS, sôt'-tish-nis. f. Dullness, stupidity, insensibility.

SOVEREIGN, súv'-ér-én. a. Supreme in power, having no superior; supremely efficacious.

SOVEREIGN, súv'-ér-én. f. Supreme lord.

SOVEREIGNLY, súv'-ér-én-lý. ad. Supremely, in the highest degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, súv'-ér-én-tý. f. Supremacy, highest place, highest degree of excellence.

SOUGHT, sâ't. The pret. and part. pass. of **SEEK**.

SOUL, sô'le. f. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; vital principle; spirit, essence, principal part; interior power; a familiar appellation joined to words expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; spirit, fire; grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

SOULED, sô'ld. a. Furnished with mind.

SOULLESS, sô'l-lis. a. Mean, low, spiritless.

SOUND, sou'nd. a. Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; stout, lusty; valid; fast, hearty.

SOUND, sou'nd. ad. Soundly, heartily, completely fast.

SOUND, sou'nd. f. A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

SOUND, sou'nd. f. A probe, an instrument used by surgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

To SOUND, sou'nd. v. a. To search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

To SOUND, sou'nd. v. n. To try with the sounding line.

SOUND, sou'nd. f. Any thing audible, a noise, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

To SOUND, sou'nd. v. n. To make a noise, to emit a noise; to exhibit by likeness of sound.

S O U

To SOUND, fou'nd. v. a. To cause to make a noise, to play on; to be-token or direct by a sound; to ce-lebrate by sound.

SOUNDBOARD, fou'nd-bôrd. f. Board which propagates the sound in organs.

SOUNDING, fou'nd-ing. a. Sono-rous, having a magnificent sound.

SOUNDING-BOARD, fou'nd-ing-bôrd. f. The canopy of the pul-pit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.

SOUNDLY, fou'nd-ly. ad. Healthily, heartily; lustily, stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.

SOUNDNESS, fou'nd-nîs. f. Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incor-rupt state; strength, solidity.

SOUP, fô'p. f. Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

SOUR, fou'r. a. Acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; afflictive, painful; expressing discon-tent.

SOUR, fou'r. f. Acid substance.

To SOUR, fou'r. v. a. To make acid; to make harsh; to make un-easy, to make less pleasing; to make discontented.

To SOUR, fou'r. v. n. To become acid; to grow peevish or crab-bed.

SOURCE, fô'rse. f. Spring, foun-tain, head; original, first producer.

SOURISH, fou'r-ish. a. Somewhat four.

SOURLY, fou'r-ly. ad. With acidity; with acrimony.

SOURNESS, fou'r-nîs. f. Acidity, austereness of taste; asperity, harsh-ness of temper.

SOUS, fô'. f. A small denomination of money.

SOUSE, fou'se. f. Pickle made of salt; any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle.

To SOUSE, fou'se. v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.

To SOUSE, fou'se. v. a. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.

SOUSE, fou'se. ad. With sudden violence. A low word.

S O W

SOUTERRAIN, fô'-tér-rân. f. A grotto or cavern in the ground.

SOUTH, fou'th. f. The part where the sun is to us at noon; the south-ern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the South.

SOUTH, fou'th. a. Southern, meri-dional.

SOUTH, fou'th. ad. Towards the south; from the south.

SOUTHING, fou'th-ing. a. Going towards the south.

SOUTHEAST, south-ê'st. f. The point between the east and south.

SOUTHERLY, fûth'-ér-ly. a. Be-longing to any of the points deno-minated from the south, not abso-lutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.

SOUTHERN, fûth'-érn. a. Belong-ing to the south, meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, fûth'-érn-wûd. f. A plant.

SOUTHMOST, fou'th-mûst. a. Far-thest toward the south.

SOUTHSAY, fô'th-sâ. f. Prediction.

To SOUTHSAY, fô'th-sâ. v. n. To predict. See SOOTH SAY.

SOUTHSAYER, fô'th-sâ-ûr. f. A predictor.

SOUTHWARD, fûth'-êrd. ad. To-wards the south.

SOUTHWEST, south-west'. f. Point between the south and west.

SOW, fow'. f. A female pig, the fe-male of a boar; an oblong mass of lead; an insect, a millepede.

To SOW, fô'. v. n. To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

To SOW, fô'. v. a. part. pass. Sown. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate or stock with seed; to besprinkle.

To SOW, fô'. v. a. For SEW; which see.

To SOWCE, fows'e. v. a. To throw into the water.

SOWER, fô'-ûr. f. He that sprinkles the seeds; a scatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

SOWINS, fou'-inz. f. Flummery, some-

somewhat soured and made of oat-meal.

To SOWL, sow'l. v. a. To pull by the ears. Obsolete.

SOWN, sô'ne. The participle of Sow.

SOWTHISTLE, sou'-thistl. f. A weed.

SPACE, spâ'se. f. Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time, a while.

SPACIOUS, spâ'-shûs. a. Wide, extensive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, spâ'-shûf-nîs. f. Roominess, wide extension.

SPADDLE, spad'l. f. A little spade.

SPADE, spâ'de. f. The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.

SPADILLE, spâ-dil'. f. The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

SPAKE, spâ'ke. The old preterit of SPEAK.

SPALT, spâlt'. f. A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, spân'. f. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.

To SPAN, spân'. v. a. To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

SPANCOUNTER, spân'-koun-tûr. f.

SPANFARTHING, spân'-fâr-thing. f.

A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

SPANGLE, spâng'l. f. A small plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.

To SPANGLE, spâng'l. v. a. To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

SPANIEL, spân'-nyel. f. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience; a low, mean, sneaking fellow.

SPANKER, spânk'-ûr. f. A small coin.

SPAR, spâ'r. f. Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.

To SPAR, spâ'r. v. n. To fight like cocks with prelusive strokes.

To SPAR, spâ'r. v. a. To shut, to close, to bar. Obsolete.

To SPARE, spâ're. v. a. To use frugally; to save for any particular use; to do without, to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.

To SPARE, spâ're. v. n. To live frugally, to be parcimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, spâ're. a. Scanty, parcimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.

SPARER, spâ'r-ûr. f. One who avoids expence.

SPARERIB, spâ're-rib. f. Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, spâr-dzhê-fâk-shûn. f. The act of sprinkling.

SPARING, spâ'r-ing. a. Scarce; scanty; parcimonious.

SPARINGLY, spâ'r-ing-ly. ad. Frugally, parcimoniously; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.

SPARINGNESS, spâ'r-ing-nîs. f. Parcimony, narrowness.

SPARK, spâ'rk. f. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing shining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, showy, splendid, gay man.

To SPARK, spâ'rk. v. n. To emit particles of fire, to sparkle.

SPARKFUL, spâ'rk-fûl. a. Lively, brisk, airy.

SPARKISH, spâ'rk-ish. a. Airy, gay; showy, well-dressed, fine.

SPARKLE, spâ'rk-l. f. A spark, a small particle of fire; any luminous particle.

To SPARKLE, spâr'kl. v. n. To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine, to glitter.

SPARKLINGLY, spâ'rk-ling-ly. ad. With vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARKLINGNESS, spâ'rk-ling-nîs. f. Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARROW, spâr'-rô. f. A small bird.

SPARROWHAWK, spâr'-rô-hâk. f. The female of the musket hawk.

SPAR-

SPARROWGRASS, spär'-rô-gräs. f.

Corrupted from ASPARAGUS.

SPARRY, spär'-ry. a. Consisting of spar.

SPASM, spáz'm. f. Convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, spáz-môd'-ik. a. Convulsive.

SPAT, spát'. The preterit of SPIT.

To SPATiate, spá'-shâte. v. n. To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

To SPATTER, spát'-túr. v. a. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out any thing offensive; to asperse, to defame.

To SPATTER, spát'-túr. v. n. To spit, to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, spát'-tér-dásh-iz. f. Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING POPPY, spát'-hng-póp'-py. f. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, spát'-tshû-lâ. f. A spatule or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines.

SPAVIN, spáv'-in. f. This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.

SPAW, spâ'. f. A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.

To SPAWL, spâ'l. v. n. To throw moisture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, spâ'l. f. Spittle, moisture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN, spâ'n. f. The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring.

To SPAWN, spâ'n. v. a. To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

To SPAWN, spâ'n. v. n. To issue as eggs from fish; to issue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, spâ'n-úr. f. The female fish.

To SPAY, spâ'. v. a. To castrate female animals.

To SPEAK, spê'k. v. n. pret. SPAKE or SPOKE; participle passive SPOKEN. To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words; to

harangue, to make a speech; to talk for or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; To Speak with, to address, to converse with.

To SPEAK, spê'k. v. a. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to address, to accost; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, spê'k-ébl. a. Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, spê'k-úr. f. One that speaks; one that speaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spê'k-ing-trump'-it. f. Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spê'r. f. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

To SPEAR, spê'r. v. a. To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR, spê'r. v. n. To shoot or sprout.

SPEARGRASS, spê'r-gräs. f. Long stiff grass.

SPEARMAN, spê'r-mân. f. One who uses a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, spê'r-mint. f. A plant, a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, spê'r-würt. f. An herb.

SPECIAL, spêsh'-él. a. Noting a sort or species; particular, peculiar; appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, spêsh'-él-y. ad. Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spêsh'-él-tý. f.

SPECIALITY, spê shâl'-it-y. f. Particularity.

SPECIES, spê'-shêz. f. A sort, a subdivision of a general term; class of nature, single order of beings; appearance to the senses; representation to the mind; circulating money,

ney, pronounced spē'-shě; simples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFIC, spē-sif'-fý-kél. } a.
SPECIFICK, spē-sif'-fik. }

That which makes a thing of the species of which it is; appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

SPECIFICALLY, spē-sif'-fý-kél-ý. ad. In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species.

To SPECIFICATE, spē-sif'-fý-kâte. v. a. To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, spē-sif-fý-kâ'-shún. f. Distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To SPECIFY, spē-sý'-fý. v. a. To mention, to show by some particular mark of distinction.

SPECIMEN, spē-sý'-mên. f. A sample, a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

SPECIOUS, spē'-shús. a. Showy, pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, spē'-shús-lý. ad. With fair appearance.

SPECK, spēk'. f. A small discoloration, a spot.

To SPECK, spēk'. v. a. To spot, to stain in drops.

SPECKLE, spēk'l. f. Small speck, little spot.

To SPECKLE, spēk'l. v. a. To mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, spēk'-tèkl. f. A show, a gazing stock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the sight; in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.

SPECTACLED, spēk'-tèkld. a. Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTATOR, spēk-tâ'-túr. f. A looker on, a beholder.

SPECTATORSHIP, spēk-tâ'-túr-shíp. f. Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, spēk'-túr. f. Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

SPECTRUM, spēk'-trúm. f. An image, a visible form.

SPECULAR, spēk'-kú-lér. a. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; assisting sight.

To SPECULATE, spēk'-kú-lâte. v. n. To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPECULATE, spēk'-kú-lâte. v. a. To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, spēk'-ú-lâ'-shún. f. Examination by the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

SPECULATIVE, spēk'-kú-lâ-tív. a. Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVELY, spēk'-kú-lâ-tív'-lý. ad. Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATOR, spēk'-kú-lâ-túr. f. One who forms theories; an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher.

SPECULATORY, spēk'-kú-lâ-túr'-ý. a. Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM, spēk'-kú-lúm. f. A mirror, a looking-glass.

SPED, spēd'. The preterit and part. pass. of SPEED.

SPEECH, spē'tsh. f. The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language as distinct from others; any thing spoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, spē'tsh-lís. a. Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, spē'd. v. n, pret. and part. pass. SPED and SPEEDED. To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, spē'd. v. a. To dispatch in haste; to dispatch, to destroy, to kill; to hasten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to dispatch; to assist,

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assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.
SPEED, spē'd. f. Quickness, celerity; haste, hurry, dispatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.
SPEEDILY, spē'd-il-ý. ad. With haste, quickly.
SPEEDINESS, spē'd-ý-nis. f. The quality of being speedy.
SPEEDWELL, spē'd-wél. f. A plant.
SPEEDY, spē'd-ý. a. Quick, swift, nimble, quick of dispatch.
SPELL, spēl'. f. A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work.
To SPELL, spēl'. v. a. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm.
To SPELL, spēl'. v. n. To form words of letters; to read.
SPELTER, spēlt'-úr. f. A kind of semi-metal.
To SPEND, spēnd'. v. a. To consume, to lay out; to bestow as expence, to expend; to effuse; to squander, to lavish; to pass; to waste, to wear out; to fatigue, to harass.
To SPEND, spēnd'. v. n. To make expence; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted.
SPENDER, spēnd'-úr. f. One who spends; a prodigal, a lavish.
SPENDTHRIFT, spēnd'-thrift. f. A prodigal, a lavish.
SPERM, spērm'. f. Seed; that by which the species is continued.
SPERMACETI, spēr-má-sít'-tý. f. Corruptedly pronounced Parmasitty.
SPERMATICAL, spēr-mát'-tý-kél. } a.
SPERMATICK, spēr-mát'-tík. }
 Seminal, consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm.
To SPERMATIZE, spēr'-má-tíze. v. n. To yield seed.
To SPERSE, spērs'e. v. a. To disperse, to scatter.
To SPET, spēt'. v. a. To bring or pour abundantly. Not in use.
To SPEW, spú'. v. a. To vomit, to eject from the stomach; to eject, to cast forth; to eject with loathing.

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To SPEW, spú'. v. n. To vomit, to ease the stomach.
To SPHACELATE, sfás'-sê-lâte. v. a. To affect with a gangrene.
SPHACELUS, sfás'-sê-lús. f. A gangrene, a mortification.
SPHERE, sfê'r. f. A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system; a globe representing the earth or sky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compass of knowledge or action.
To SPHERE, sfê'r. v. a. To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.
SPHERICAL, sfêr'-rý-kél. } a.
SPHERICK, sfêr'-rík. }
 Round, orbicular, globular; planetary, relating to orbs of the planets.
SPHERICALLY, sfêr'-rý-kél-ý. ad. In form of a sphere.
SPHERICALNESS, sfêr'-rý-kél-nis. } f.
SPHERICITY, sfê-rís'-ít-ý. }
 Roundness, rotundity.
SPHEROID, sfê'-roid. f. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.
SPHEROIDICAL, sfê-roí'd-ý-kél. a. Having the form of a spheroid.
SPHERULE, sfêr'-úl. f. A little globe.
SPHINX, sfinks'. f. The Sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.
SPICE, spí'se. f. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatick substance used in sauces; a small quantity.
To SPICE, spí'se. v. a. To season with spice.
SPICER, spí's-úr. f. One who deals in spice.
SPICERY, spí's-ér-ý. f. The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.
SPICK AND SPAN, spík'-ánd-spán'. a. Quite new, now first used.
SPICKNEL, spík'-nél. f. The herb maldmony or bearwort.
SPICY,

SPICY, spī'f-y. a. Producing spice, abounding with aromatics; aromatick, having the qualities of spice.

SPIDER, spī'-dūr. f. The animal that spins a web for flies.

SPIDERWORT, spī'-dēr-wūrt. f. A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals.

SPIGNET, spīg'-nēl. f. A plant.

SPIGOT, spīg'-ūt. f. A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, spī'ke. f. An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron sharpened; a smaller species of lavender.

To SPIKE, spī'ke. v. a. To fasten with long nails; to set with spikes.

SPIKENARD, spī'k-nārd. f. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

SPILL, spīl'. f. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a small quantity of money.

To SPILL, spīl'. v. a. To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away.

To SPILL, spīl'. v. n. To waste, to be lavish; to be shed, to be lost by being shed.

SPIILTH, spīlth'. f. Any thing poured out or wasted. Not in use.

To SPIN, spīn'. v. a. preter. **SPUN** or **SPAN**; part. **SPUN**. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediously.

To SPIN, spīn'. v. n. To exercise the art of spinning; to stream out in a thread or small current; to move round as a spindle.

SPINAGE, spīn'-nīdzh. f. A plant.

SPINAL, spī'n-ēl. a. Belonging to the back-bone.

SPINDLE, spīn'dl. f. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; any thing slender.

SPINDLESHANKED, spīn'dl-shākt. a. Having small legs.

SPINDLETREE, spīn'dl-trē. f. Prickwood; a plant.

SPINE, spī'ne. f. The back-bone.

SPINEL, spīn'-nīl. f. A sort of mineral.

SPINET, spīn-nēt'. f. A small harp-fichord; an instrument with keys.

SPINIFEROUS, spī-nīf'-fēr-ūs. a. Bearing thorns.

SPINNER, spīn'-nūr. f. One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING-WHEEL, spīn'-ning-hwē'l. f. The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, spī-nōs'-sīt-y. f. Crabbedness, thorny or briary perplexity.

SPINOUS, spī'-nūs. a. Thorny, full of thorns.

SPINSTER, spīns'-tūr. f. A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

SPINSTRY, spīns'-trī. f. The work of spinning.

SPINY, spī'n-y. a. Thorny, briary, perplexed.

SPIRACLE, spī'-rēkl. f. A breathing hole, a vent, a small aperture.

SPIRAL, spī'r-ēl. a. Curve, winding, circularly involved.

SPIRALLY, spī'r-ēl-y. ad. In a spiral form.

SPIRATION, spī-rā'-shūn. f. The act of breathing.

SPIRE, spī're. f. A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist, a wreath, any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a steeple; the top or uppermost point.

To SPIRE, spī're. v. n. To shoot up pyramidically.

SPIRIT, spēr'-it. f. Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial substance; the soul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness, desire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power of energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

To SPIRIT, spér'-it. v. a. To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITED, spér'-it-id. a. Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, spér'-it-id-nis. f. Disposition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, spér'-it-fúl-nis. f. Sprightliness, liveliness.

SPIRITLESS, spér'-it-lis. a. Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.

SPIRITOUS, spér'-it-ús. a. Refined, advanced near to spirits.

SPIRITOUSNESS, spér'-it-ús-nis. f. Fineness and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, spér'-it-tshû-él. a. Distinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal; mental, intellectual; not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, spér'-it-tshû-ál'-it-y. f. Immateriality, essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the soul; mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

SPIRITUALTY, spér'-it-tshû-ál-tý. f. Ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spér'-it-tshû-ál-í-zá"-shún. f. The act of spiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, spér'-it-tshû-ál-lize. v. a. To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

SPIRITUALLY, spér'-it-tshû-él-lý. ad. Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, spér'-it-tshû-ús. a. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, spér'-it-tshû-ús-sít-y. f.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spér'-it-tshû-ús-nis. f.

The quality of being spirituous, tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT, spürt'. v. n. To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

To SPIRT, spürt'. v. a. To throw out in a jet.

To SPIRTLE, spürt'l. v. a. To dissipate.

SPIRY, spí'r-y. a. Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPISSITUDE, spls'-sý-tshûd. f. Grossness, thickness.

SPIT, splt'. f. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

To SPIT, splt'. v. a. preterit SPAT; part. pass. SPIT or SPITTED. To put upon a spit; to thrust through.

To SPIT, splt'. v. n. To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

To SPITCHCOCK, spltsh'-kòk. v. a. To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.

SPITE, spí'te. f. Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or In Spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To SPITE, spí'te. v. a. To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, spí'te-fúl. a. Malicious, malignant.

SPITEFULLY, spí'te-fúl-y. ad. Maliciously, malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, spí'te-fúl-nis. f. Malignity, desire of vexing.

SPITTED, splt'-tid. a. Shot out into length.

SPITTER, splt'-túr. f. One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, splt'l. f. Corrupted from HOSPITAL. Not in use.

SPITTLE, splt'l. f. Moisture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, splt'-vén-úm. f. Poison ejected from the mouth.

To SPLASH, splásh'. v. a. To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, splásh'-y. a. Full of dirty water, apt to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, splá'-fút. a. Having the foot turned inward.

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SPLAYMOUTH, splā'-mouth. f. Mouth widened by design.

SPLEEN, splē'n. f. The milt, one of the viscera; it is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.

SPLEENED, splē'nd. a. Deprived of the spleen.

SPLEENFUL, splē'n-fūl. a. Angry, peevish, fretful.

SPLEENLESS, splē'n-lis. a. Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLEENWORT, splē'n-wūrt. f. Miltwaste; a plant.

SPLEENY, splē'n-ŷ. a. Angry, peevish.

SPLENDENCY, splēn'-dēn-sŷ. f. Brightness, brilliancy.

SPLENDENT, splēn'-dēnt. a. Shining, glossy.

SPLendid, splēn'-dīd. a. Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.

SPLendidly, splēn'-dīd-lŷ. ad. Magnificently, sumptuously.

SPLENDOUR, splēn'-dūr. f. Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENETICK, splēn'-ē-tīk. a. Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.

SPLENICK, splēn'-īk. a. Belonging to the spleen.

SPLENISH, splē'n-īsh. a. Fretful, peevish.

SPLENITIVE, splēn'-it-iv. a. Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.

SPLent, splēnt'. f. Splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

To SPLICE, splī'se. v. a. To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splīnt'. f. A thin piece of wood or other matters used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set.

To SPLINTER, splīnt'-ūr. v. a. To secure by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.

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SPLINTER, splīnt'-ūr. f. A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, splīnt'-ūr. v. n. To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, splīt'. v. a. pret. **SPLIT**. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.

To SPLIT, splīt'. v. n. To burst in sunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.

SPLITTER, splīt'-tūr. f. One who splits.

SPLUTTER, splūt'-tūr. f. Bustle, tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL, spoi'l. v. a. To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.

To SPOIL, spoi'l. v. n. To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, spoi'l. f. That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cause of corruption; the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent.

SPOILER, spoi'l-ūr. f. A robber, a plunderer, one who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL, spoi'l-fūl. a. Wasteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, spō'ke. f. The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, spō'ke. The preterit of **SPEAK**.

SPOKEN, spō'kn. Participle passive of **SPEAK**.

SPOKESMAN, spō'kz-mān. f. One who speaks for another.

To SPOLIATE, spō'-lyāte. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

SPOLIATION, spō'-lyā'-shūn. f. The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDEE, spōn'-dŷ. f. A foot of two long syllables.

SPONDYLE, spōn'-dīle. f. A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

SPONGE, spūndzh'. f. A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.

To SPONGE, spūndzh'. v. a. To blot,

blot, to wipe away as with a sponge.

To SPONGE, spũndzh'. v. n. To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.

SPONGER, spũndzh'-ŭr. f. One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, spũndzh'-y-nis. f. Softness and fulnets of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGIOUS, spũndzh'-ŭs. a. Full of small cavities like a sponge.

SPONGY, spũndzh'-y. a. Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet, drenched, soaked.

SPONK, spũnk'. f. Touchwood.

SPONSAL, spũn'-fel. a. Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, spũn'-shũn. f. The act of becoming surety for another.

SPONSOR, spũn'-fũr. f. A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

SPONTANEITY, spũn-tũ-nẽ'-it-y. f. Voluntariness, accord uncom-pelled.

SPONTANEOUS, spũn-tũ'-nyũs. a. Voluntary, acting without compul-sion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, spũn-tũ'-nyũf-ly. ad. Voluntarily, of its own ac-cord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spũn-tũ'-nyũf-nis. f. Voluntariness, accord unforced.

SPOOL, spũ'l. f. A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

To SPOOM, spũ'm. v. n. To pass swiftly. Not in use.

SPOON, spũ'n. f. A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating li-quids.

SPOONBILL, spũ'n-bil. f. A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

SPOONFUL, spũ'n-fũl. f. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, spũ'n-met. f. Li-liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.

SPOONWORT, spũ'n-wũrt. f. Scur-vygrafs.

SPORT, spũ'rt. f. Play, diversion, game, frolick, and tumultuous mer-riment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

To SPORT, spũ'rt. v. a. To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, spũ'rt. v. n. To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, spũ'rt-fũl. a. Merry, frolick, wanton, ludicrous, done in jest.

SPORTFULLY, spũ'rt-fũl-y. ad. Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, spũ'rt-fũl-nis. f. Wantonness, play, merriment, fro-lick.

SPORTIVE, spũ'r-tiv. a. Gay, mer-ry, frolick, wanton, playful, ludi-crous.

SPORTIVENESS, spũ'r-tiv-nis. f. Gaiety, play.

SPORTSMAN, spũ'rtf-mãn. f. One who pursues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, spũr'-tshũl. f. An alms, a dole.

SPOT, spũt'. f. A blot, a mark made by discoloration; a taint, a disgrace, a reproach; a small extent of place; any particular place.

To SPOT, spũt'. v. a. To mark with discolorations; to corrupt, to dis-grace, to taint.

SPOTLESS, spũt'-lis. a. Free from spots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, spũt'-tũr. f. One that spots.

SPOTTY, spũt'-ty. a. Full of spots.

SPOUSAL, spou'z-el. a. Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, spou'z-el. f. Marriage, nuptials.

SPOUSE, spou'z. f. One joined in marriage, a husband or wife.

SPOUSED, spou'zd. a. Wedded, espoused, joined together as in ma-trimony.

SPOUSELESS, spou'z-lis. a. Wanting a husband or wife.

SPOUT, spout'. f. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured; water falling in a body, a cataract.

To SPOUT, spout'. v. a. To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout.

To SPOUT, spout'. v. n. To issue as from a spout.

To SPRAIN, sprā'n. v. a. To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the joint.

SPRAIN, sprā'n. f. Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

SPRANG, sprāng'. The preterit of SPRING.

SPRAT, sprāt'. f. A small sea-fish.

To SPRAWL, sprā'l. v. n. To struggle as in the convulsions of death; to tremble with agitation.

SPRAY, sprā'. f. The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea, commonly written SPRY.

To SPREAD, spréd'. v. a. To extend, to expand, to make to cover or fill a large space; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch; to extend; to publish, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.

To SPREAD, spréd'. v. n. To extend or expand itself.

SPREAD, spréd'. f. Extent, compass; expansion of parts.

SPREADER, spréd'-ūr. f. One that spreads, publisher, divulger.

SPRENT, sprént'. part. Sprinkled.

SPRIG, sprig'. f. A small branch, a spray.

SPRIGGY, sprig'-gý. a. Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT, sprí'te. f. Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, apparition.

SPRIGHTFUL, sprí'te-fúl. a. Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous.

SPRIGHTFULLY, sprí'te-fúl-ý. ad. Briskly, vigorously.

SPRIGHTLINESS, sprí'te-lý-nis. f. Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gaiety, vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, sprí'te-lý. a. Gay,

brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To SPRING, spring'. v. n. preterit SPRUNG or SPRANG; anciently SPRONG. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump; to fly with elastick power; to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot, to issue with speed and violence.

To SPRING, spring'. v. a. To start, to rouse game; to produce to light; to cause by starting a plank; to discharge a mine; to contrive a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce hastily.

SPRING, spring'. f. The season in which plants spring and vegetate; an elastick body, a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself; elastick force; any active power, any cause by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a sudden struggle; a fountain, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by which any thing is supplied; rise, beginning; course, original.

SPRINGE, sprindzh'. f. A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk.

SPRINGER, spring'-ūr. f. One who rouses game.

SPRINGHALT, spring'-hált. f. A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, sprin'-jý-nis. f. Elasticity, power of restoring itself.

SPRINGLE, spring'l. f. A springe, an elastick noose.

SPRINGTIDE, spring'-tide. f. Tide at the new moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, sprin'-jý. a. Elastick, having the power of restoring itself; full of springs or fountains.

To

SPU

To SPRINKLE, sprink'l. v. a. To scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to besprinkle, to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling.

To SPRINKLE, sprink'l. v. n. To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

To SPRIT, sprit'. v. a. To throw out, to eject with force.

To SPRIT, sprit'. v. n. To shoot, to germinate, to sprout.

SPRIT, sprit'. f. Shoot, sprout.

SPRITSAIL, sprit'-sål. f. The sail which belongs to the bolt-sprit-mast.

SPRITE, sprit'e. f. A spirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITEFULLY, sprit'e-fül-ÿ. ad. Vigorously, with life and ardour.

To SPROUT, sprout'. v. n. To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, sprout'. f. A shoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, sprö's. a. Nice, trim, neat.

To SPRUCE, sprö's. v. n. To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCEBEER, sprö'f-bê'r. f. Beer tinged with branches of fir.

SPRUCELEATHER, sprö'f-lêth'-ür. f. Prussian leather.

SPRUCENESS, sprö'f-nis. f. Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG, sprung'. The preterit and part. pass. of **SPRING**.

SPUD, spud'. f. A short knife.

SPUME, spû'me. f. Foam, froth.

To SPUME, spû'me. v. n. To foam, to froth.

SPUMOUS, spû'm-üs. } a. Frothy,

SPUMY, spû'm-ÿ. } foamy.

SPUN, spûn'. The preterit and part. pass. of **SPIN**.

SPUNGE, spûndzh'. f. A sponge.

To SPUNGE, spûndzh'. v. n. To hang on others for maintenance.

SPUNGINGHOUSE, spûndzh'-ing-hous. f. A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

SPUNGY, spûndzh'-ÿ. a. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

SPU

SPUNK, spûnk'. f. Rotten wood, touchwood.

SPUR, spûr'. f. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulus, any thing that galls and teazes; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing standing out, a snag.

To SPUR, spûr'. v. a. To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur; to instigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.

To SPUR, spûr'. v. n. To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

SPURGALLED, spûr'-gåld. a. Hurt with the spur.

SPURGE, spûrdzh'. f. A plant violently purgative.

SPURIOUS, spû'-ryûs. a. Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, bastard.

SPURLING, spûr'-ling. f. A small sea-fish.

To SPURN, spûrn'. v. a. To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn, to put away with contempt, to disdain; to treat with contempt.

To SPURN, spûrn'. v. n. To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels, to kick or struggle.

SPURN, spûrn'. f. Kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPURNEY, spûr'-ny. f. A plant.

SPURRER, spûr'-rûr. f. One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER, spûr'-ryûr. f. One who makes spurs.

SPURRY, spûr'-ry. f. A plant.

To SPURT, spûrt'. v. n. To fly out with a quick stream. See **To SPIRT**.

SPUTATION, spû-tå'-shûn. f. The act of spitting.

To SPUTTER, spût'-tûr. v. n. To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.

To SPUTTER, spût'-tûr. v. a. To throw out with noise.

SPUTTERER, spût'-têr-êr. f. One that sputters.

SPY,

SPY, spý'. f. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others.
 To SPY, spý'. v. a. To discover by the eye at a distance; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.
 To SPY, spý'. v. n. To search narrowly.
 SPYBOAT, spý'-bôt. f. A boat sent out for intelligence.
 SPYGLASS, spý'-glás. f. A short telescope.
 SQUAB, skwób'. a. Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.
 SQUAB, skwób'. f. A kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion.
 SQUAB, skwób'. ad. With a heavy sudden fall.
 SQUABPIE, skwób'-py'. f. A pie made of many ingredients.
 SQUABBISH, skwób'-blsh. a. Thick, heavy, fleshy.
 To SQUABBLE, skwób'l. v. n. To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.
 SQUABBLE, skwób'l. f. A low brawl, a petty quarrel.
 SQUABBLER, skwób'-lúr. f. A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.
 SQUADRON, skwá'-drún. f. A body of men drawn up square; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.
 SQUADRONED, skwá'-drúnd. a. Formed into squadrons.
 SQUALID, skwól'-líd. a. Foul, nasty, filthy.
 To SQUALL, skwá'l. v. n. To scream out as a child or woman frightened.
 SQUALL, skwá'l. f. Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.
 SQUALLER, skwá'l-lúr. f. Screamer, one that screams.
 SQUALLY, skwá'l-lý. a. Windy, gusty.
 SQUAMOUS, skwá'-mús. a. Scaly, covered with scales.
 To SQUANDER, skwón'-dúr. v. a. To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.
 SQUANDERER, skwón'-dér-úr. f.

A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.
 SQUARE, skwá're. a. Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly suitable; strong, well set; exact, honest, fair; in geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the Square, as four is the Square root of sixteen.
 SQUARE, skwá're. f. A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; squadron, troops formed square; level, equality, quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.
 To SQUARE, skwá're. v. a. To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure; to reduce to a measure; to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape; to accommodate, to fit.
 To SQUARE, skwá're. v. n. To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to opposite sides.
 SQUARENESS, skwá're-nís. f. The state of being square.
 SQUASH, skwósh'. f. Any thing soft and easily crushed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing soft; a sudden fall; a shock of soft bodies.
 To SQUASH, skwósh'. v. a. To crush into pulp.
 To SQUAT, skwót'. v. n. To sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.
 SQUAT, skwót'. a. Cowering, close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.
 SQUAT, skwót'. f. The posture of cowering or lying close; a sudden fall.
 To SQUEAK, skwé'k. v. n. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to break silence or secrecy for fear of pain.
 SQUEAK,

SQUEAK, skwě'k. f. A shrill quick cry.
To SQUEAL, skwě'l. v. n. To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain.
SQUEAMISH, skwě'm-ışh. a. Nice, fastidious, easily disgusted, having the stomach easily turned.
SQUEAMISHNESS, skwě'm-ışh-nış. f. Niceness, delicacy, fastidiousness.
To SQUEEZE, sqwě'z. v. a. To press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, to crush, to harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.
To SQUEEZE, skwě'z. v. n. To act or pass in consequence of compression; to force way through close bodies.
SQUEEZE, skwě'z. f. Compression, pressure.
SQUELCH, skwěltsh'. f. Heavy fall.
SQUIB, skwib'. f. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.
SQUILL, skwil'. f. A plant; a fish; an insect.
SQUINT, skwint'. a. Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.
To SQUINT, skwint'. v. n. To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.
To SQUINT, skwint'. v. a. To form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.
SQUINTEYED, skwint'-ide. a. Having the sight directed oblique; indirect, oblique, malignant.
To SQUINY, skwın'-ny. v. n. To look askint. Obsolete cant word.
SQUIRE, skwı're. f. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrior.
To SQUIRE, skwı're. v. a. To wait on, as a gentleman usher.
SQUIREL, skwēr'-ril. f. A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.
To SQUIRT, skwért'. v. a. To throw out in a quick stream.
To SQUIRT, skwért'. v. n. To prate, to let fly.
SQUIRT, skwért'. f. An instrument

by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream.
SQUIRTER, skwért'-ūr. f. One that plies a squirt.
To STAB, stáb'. v. a. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously.
STAB, stáb'. f. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a sly mischief; a stroke, a blow.
STABBER, stáb'-būr. f. One who stabs, a private murderer.
STABILIMENT, stá-bil'-ly-mént. f. Support, firmness, act of making firm.
STABILITY, stá-bil'-it-y. f. Steadiness, strength to stand; fixedness; firmness of resolution.
STABLE, stá'bl. a. Fixed, able to stand; steady, constant.
STABLE, stá'bl. f. A house for beasts.
To STABLE, stá'bl. v. n. To kennel, to dwell as beasts.
STABLEBOY, stá'bl-boy. } f. One
STABLEMAN, stá'bl-mán. } who attends in the stable.
STABLENESS, stá'bl-nış. f. Power to stand; steadiness, constancy, stability.
To STABLISH, stáb'-lish. v. a. To establish, to fix, to settle.
STACK, sták'. f. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels.
To STACK, sták'. v. a. To pile up regularly in ricks.
STACTE, stákt'. f. An aromatick, the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.
STADTHOLDER, stát'-hól-dūr. f. The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
STAFF, stáf'. f. plur. **STAVES**. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop, a support; a stick used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an ensign of an office; a stanza, a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.
STAFF OFFICER, stáf'-óf"-fi-sūr. f. A general of an army.

STAFF-

STAFFTREE, stáf'-trê. f. A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG, stág'. f. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, stá'dzh. f. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, the place of scenic entertainments; any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed; a place in which rest is taken on a journey; a single step of gradual process.

To STAGE, stá'dzh. v. a. To exhibit publicly. Not in use.

STAGECOACH, stá'dzh-kó'tsh. f. A coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGEPLAY, stá'dzh-plá. f. Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, stá'dzh-úr. f. A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life, a practitioner.

STAGGARD, stág'-gêrd. f. A four year old stag.

To STAGGER, stág'-gúr. v. n. To reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, stág'-gúr. v. a. To make to stagger, to make to reel; to shock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, stág'-gûrz. f. A kind of horse apoplexy; madness, wild conduct. In this last sense out of use.

STAGNANCY, stág'-nên-sý. f. The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, stág'-nênt. a. Motionless, still.

To STAGNATE, stág'-nâte. v. n. To lie motionless, to have no course or stream.

STAGNATION, stág'-nâ'-shún. f. Stop of course, cessation of motion.

STAD, stá'd. part. adj. Sober, grave, regular.

STADINESS, stá'd-nís. f. Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, stá'ne. v. a. To blot, to spot, to disgrace, to spot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, stá'ne. f. Blot, spot, discoloration; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach, shame.

STAINER, stá'n-úr. f. One who stains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, stá'n-lís. a. Free from blots or spots; free from sin or reproach.

STAIR, stá're. f. Steps by which we rise in an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, stá're-káse. f. The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE, stá'ke. f. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; any thing placed as a palisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, stá'ke. v. a. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALE, stá'le. a. Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem.

STALE, stá'le. f. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. In this sense little used; in Shakespeare it seems to signify a prostitute.

To STALE, stá'le. v. a. To wear out, to make old. Not in use.

To STALE, stá'le. v. n. To make water.

STALELY, stá'le-lý. ad. Of old, long time.

STALENESS, stá'le-nís. f. Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, stá'k. v. n. To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalkinghorse or cover.

STALK, stá'k. f. High, proud, wide, and stately step; the stem on which flowers or fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

STALKINGHORSE, stá'k-Ing-hôrs. f. A horse either real or fictitious by which a fowler shelters himself from

from the sight of the game; a mask.
STALKY, stă'k-y. a. Hard like a stalk.

STALL, stă'l. f. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable; a bench or form where any thing is set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, stă'l. v. a. To keep in a stall or stable; to invest.

STALLFED, stă'l-féd. a. Fed not with grass but dry feed.

STALLION, stă'l-lyùn. f. A horse kept for mares.

STAMINA, stăm'-lín-ă. f. The first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants.

STAMINEOUS, stă-mýn'-yús. a. Consisting of threads.

To STAMMER, stăm'-múr. v. n. To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.

STAMMERER, stăm'-mér-úr. f. One who speaks with hesitation.

To STAMP, stămp'. v. a. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, stămp'. v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, stămp'. f. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made; a mark set on any thing, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

STAMPER, stămp'-úr. f. An instrument of pounding.

To STANCH, stântsh'. v. a. To stop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, stântsh'. v. n. To stop.

STANCH, stântsh'. a. Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, stăn'-tshùn. f. A prop, a support.

STANCHLESS, stântsh'-lis. a. Not to be stopped.

STANCHNESS, stântsh'-nls. f. Firmness, stability.

To STAND, stând'. v. n. preterit I **STOOD**; I **HAVE STOOD**. To be upon the feet, not to sit or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state of hostility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; not to become void, to remain in force; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be with respect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any state at the time present; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to depend, to rest, to be supported; to be with regard to state of mind; to be resolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be representative; to hold a course; to offer as a candidate; to place himself, to be placed; to stagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent; To **Stand by**, to support, to defend, not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on, to rest in; To **Stand for**, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to profess to support; To **Stand off**, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear friendship or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To **Stand out**, to hold resolution, to hold a post; not to comply, to secede; to be prominent or protuberant; To **Stand to**,

to ply, to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; To Stand under, to undergo, to sustain; To Stand up, to arise in order to gain notice; To Stand upon, to concern, to interest; to value, to take pride; to insist.

To STAND, stánd'. v. a. To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, stánd'. f. A station, a place where one waits standing; rank, post, station; a stop, a halt; stop, interruption; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STANDARD, stán'-dèrd. f. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, stán'-dèrd-bèr-úr. f. One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER, stánd'-úr. f. One who stands; a tree that has stood long; Stander by, one present, a mere spectator.

STANDING, stánd'-ing. part. a. Settled, established; lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, stánd'-ing. f. Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank, condition, competition, candidatureship.

STANDISH, stán'-dîsh. f. A case for pen and ink.

STANG, stáng'. f. A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

STANK, stánk'. The preterit of STINK.

STANNARY, stán'-nèr-ý. a. Relating to the tin works.

STANZA, stán'-zá. f. A number of lines regularly adjusted to each

other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, stá'pl. f. A settled mart, an established emporium.

STAPLE, stá'pl. a. Settled, established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, stá'pl. f. A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, stár'. f. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, stá'r-ápl. f. A plant.

STARBOARD, stá'r-bórd. f. Is the righthand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, stá'rtsh. f. A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

To STARCH, stá'rtsh. v. a. To stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, stá'r-tshám-búr. f. A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, stá'rtsh-t. a. Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal.

STARCHER, stá'rtsh-úr. f. One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY, stá'rtsh-lý. ad. Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHNESS, stá'rtsh-nîs. f. Stiffness, preciseness.

To STARE, stá're. v. n. To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horror; To Stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to stand out.

STARE, stá're. f. Fixed look; staring.

STARER, stá'r-úr. f. One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, stá'r-fîsh. f. A fish branching out into several points.

STARGAZER, stá'r-gáz-úr. f. An astronomer, or astrologer.

STARHAWK, stá'r-hák. f. A sort of hawk.

STARK, stá'rk. a. Stiff, strong, rugged;

ged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

STARK, stă'rk. ad. Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word, as Stark mad, mad in the highest degree.

STARKLY, stă'rk-lý. ad. Stiffly, strongly.

STARLESS, stă'r-lis. a. Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, stă'r-líte. f. Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, stă'r-líte. a. Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, stă'r-líke. a. Having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright, illustrious.

STARLING, stă'r-líng. f. A bird; it is one of those that may be taught to whistle and articulate words; one of the sharp points that defend the piers of a bridge.

STARPAVED, stă'r-păvd. a. Stud-ded with stars.

STARPROOF, stă'r-próf. a. Imper-vious to starlight.

STARRED, stă'rd. a. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

STARRY, stă'r-ry. a. Decorated with stars; consisting of stars, stellar; resembling stars.

STARRING, stă'r-ríng. a. Shining with stellar light.

STARSHOOT, stă'r-shót. f. An emis-sion from a star.

To START, stărt'. v. n. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to wince; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pur-suit.

To START, stărt'. v. a. To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to pro-duce to view or notice; to discover, to bring within pursuit; to put sud-denly out of place.

START, stărt'. f. A motion of ter-ror, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a sudden rousing to

action, excitement; fally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick spring or motion; first emission from the barrier, act of setting out; To get the Start, to begin before an-other, to obtain advantage over an-other.

STARTER, stărt'-úr. f. One that shrinks from his purpose.

STARTINGLY, stărt'-íng-lý. ad. By sudden fits, with frequent inter-mission.

To STARTLE, stărt'l. v. n. To shrink, to move on feeling a sudden impression.

To STARTLE, stărt'l. v. a. To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terror.

STARTLE, stărt'l. f. Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of ter-ror.

STARTUP, stărt'-úp. f. One that comes suddenly into notice.

To STARVE, stă'rv. v. n. To perish, to be destroyed; to perish with hun-ger; to be killed with cold; to suf-fer extreme poverty; to be destroy-ed with cold.

To STARVE, stă'rv. v. a. To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVELING, stărv'-líng. f. An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARWORT, stă'r-wúrt. f. Elecam-pane.

STATARY, stă'-tér-ý. a. Fixed, set-tled.

STATE, stă'te. f. Condition, cir-cumstances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; estate, signiory, possession; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not mo-narchical; rank, condition, qua-lity; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; the principal persons in the government.

To STATE, stă'te. v. a. To settle, to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

STATELINESS, stā'te-lý-nis. f. Grandeur, majestick appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, stā'te-lý. a. August, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or sentiment.

STATELY, stā'te-lý. ad. Majestically.

STATESMAN, stā'ts-mān. f. A politician, one versed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, stā'ts-wūm-ūn. f. A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, stāt'-tý-kél. } a. Relat-
STATICK, stāt'-tik. } ing to
the science of weighing.

STATICKS, stāt'-tiks. f. The science which considers the weight of bodies.

STATION, stā'-shūn. f. The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned, office; situation, position; employment, office; rank, condition of life.

To STATION, stā'-shūn. v. a. To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, stā'-shō-nér-ý. a. Fixed, not progressive.

STATIONER, stā'-shūn-ūr. f. A bookseller; a seller of paper.

STATIST, stāt'-ist. f. A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

STATUARY, stāt'-tshū-ér-ý. f. The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, stāt'-tshū. f. An image, a solid representation of any living being.

To STATUE, stāt'-tshū. v. a. To place as a statue. Not used.

STATURE, stāt'-tshūr. f. The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, stāt'-tshū-tébl. a. According to statute.

STATUTE, stāt'-tshūt. f. A law, an edict of the legislature.

To STAVE, stā've. v. a. To break

in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pear out by breaking the cask.

STAVES, stā'vz. f. The plural of **STAFF**.

To STAY, stā'. v. n. To continue in a place; to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to stop, to stand still; to dwell, to be long; to rest confidently.

To STAY, stā'. v. a. To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

STAY, stā'. f. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progression; a stop, an obstruction, a hindrance from progress; restraint, prudence, caution; a fixed state; a prop, a support; tackling; boddice.

STAYED, stā'd. part. a. Fixed, settled, serious, not volatile; stopped.

STAYEDLY, stā'd-lý. ad. Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

STAYEDNESS, stā'd-nis. f. Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

STAYER, stā'-ūr. f. One who stops, holds or supports.

STAYLACE, stā'-lāse. f. A lace with which women fasten boddice.

STAYS, stā'z. f. without singular. Boddice, a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, stēd'. f. Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

To STEAD, stēd'. v. a. To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

STEADFAST, stēd'-fāst. a. Fast in place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute.

STEADFASTLY, stēd'-fāst-lý. ad. Firmly, constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, stēd'-fāst-nis. f. Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.

STEADILY, stēd'-ý-lý. ad. Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEA-

STEADINESS, stēd'-y-nis. f. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent unvaried conduct.

STEADY, stēd'-y. a. Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

STEAK, stā'ke. f. A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collup.

To STEAL, stē'l. v. a. preterit, I **STOLE**; part. pass. **STOLEN**. To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, stē'l-ūr. f. One who steals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, stē'l-ing-lý. ad. Slyly, by invisible motion.

STEALTH, stēlth'. f. The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.

STEALTHY, stēlth'-y. a. Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.

STEAM, stē'm. f. The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

To STEAM, stē'm. v. n. To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

STEED, stē'd. f. A horse for state or war.

STEEL, stē'l. f. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds; it is often used for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is used proverbially for hardness, as heads of Steel.

To STEEL, stē'l. v. a. To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, stē'l-y. a. Made of steel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, stē'l-yārd. f. A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEN, stē'n. f. A vessel made of clay or stone.

STEEP, stē'p. a. Rising or descending with little inclination.

STEEP, stē'p. f. Precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP, stē'p. v. a. To soak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, stē'pl. f. A turret of a church generally furnished with bells.

STEEPLY, stē'p-lý. ad. With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, stē'p-nis. f. Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, stē'p-y. a. Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, stēr. f. A young bullock.

To STEER, stēr. v. a. To direct, to guide a vessel in a passage.

To STEER, stēr. v. n. To direct a course.

STEERAGE, stēr-idzh. f. The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEERSMATE, stē'rz-māte. } f. A
STEERSMAN, stē'rz-mān. } pilot,
one who steers a ship.

STEGANOGRAPHY, stēg-ā-nōg'-grāf-fý. f. The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers.

STEGNOTICK, stēg-nōt'-tik. a. Binding, rendering costive.

STELLAR, stēl'-lēr. a. Astral, relating to the stars.

STELLATE, stēl'-lāte. a. Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

STELLATION, stēl'-lā'-shūn. f. Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS, stēl-lif'-fēr-ūs. a. Having stars.

STELLION, stēl'-yūn. f. A newt; a kind of spotted lizard.

STELLIONATE, stēl'-yūn-ēt. f. A fraud in selling; the crime of selling what is not, as though it were one's own.

STELLOGRAPHY, stēl-lōg'-grāf-fý. f. An inscription on a pillar.

STEM, stēm'. f. The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ship.

To STEM, stēm'. v. a. To oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

STENCH,

STENCH, sténtsh'. f. A stink, a bad smell.

To STENCH, sténtsh'. v. a. To make to stink.

STENOGRAPHY, stē-nōg'-gráf-fý. f. Shorthand.

STENTOROPHONICK, stén-tō-rō-fōn'-ík. a. Loudly speaking or founding.

To STEP, stēp'. v. n. To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a short walk; to walk gravely and slowly.

STEP, stēp'. f. Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length, a small space; walk, passage; progression, act of advancing; footstep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, instance of conduct.

STEP, stēp'. in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, stēp'-pīng-stōne. f. Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, stēr-kō-rā'-shūs. a. Belonging to dung.

STERCORATION, stēr-kō-rā'-shùn. f. The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHY, stē'-rý-ōg'-gráf-fý. f. The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY, stē'-rý-ōm'-mēt-try. f. The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

STERIL, stēr'-rīl. a. Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, stē-rīl'-īt-tý. f. Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.

To STERILIZE, stēr'-rīl-ize. v. a. To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, stēr'-līng. a. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having past the test.

STERLING, stēr'-līng. f. English coin, money; standard rate.

STERN, stērn'. a. Severe of countenance, severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, stērn'. f. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, stēr'-nīdzh. f. The steerage or stern.

STERNLY, stērn'-ly. ad. In a stern manner, severely.

STERNNESS, stērn'-nīs. f. Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

STERNON, stēr'-nōn. f. The breastbone.

STERNUTATION, stēr-nū-tā'-shùn. f. The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, stēr-nū-tā-tiv. a. Having the quality of sneezing.

STERNUTATORY, stēr-nū-tā-tūr-y. f. Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

To STEW, stū'. v. a. To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.

To STEW, stū'. v. n. To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, stū'. f. A bagnio, a hot-house; a brothel, a house of prostitution; a storepond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD, stū'rd. f. One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

STEWARDSHIP, stū'rd-shīp. f. The office of a steward.

STICK, stīk'. f. A piece of wood small and long.

To STICK, stīk'. v. a. To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

To STICK, stīk'. v. n. To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with any thing; to rest upon the memory painfully; to stop, to lose motion; to resist emission; to be constant, to adhere with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarrassed, to be puzzled; To Stick out, to be pro-

prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

To **STICK**, stik'. v. a. To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

STICKINESS, stik'-kỳ-nis. f. Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.

To **STICKLE**, stik'l. v. n. To take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercate, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.

STICKLEBAG, stik'l-bág. f. The smallest of fresh-water fish.

STICKLER, stik'-lúr. f. A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; an obstinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, stik'-kỳ. a. Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

STIFF, stíf'. a. Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease, constrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To **STIFFEN**, stíf'n. v. a. To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

To **STIFFEN**, stíf'n. v. n. To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptible of impression, to grow obstinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stíf'-há'rt-íd. a. Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, stíf'-lý. ad. Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, stíf'-nèkt. a. Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stíf'-nis. f. Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tension, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness; unpleasing formality, constraint; rigorousness, harshness; manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

To **STIFLE**, stíf'l. v. a. To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffo-

cate; to keep in, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by hindering communication; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal.

STIGMA, stíg'-má. f. A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, stíg-mát'-tý-kél. } a.

STIGMATICK, stíg-mát'-tík. } Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

To **STIGMATIZE**, stíg'-má-tize. v. a. To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, stí'le. f. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sun-dial.

STILETTO, stíl-lét'-tò. f. A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

To **STILL**, stíl'. v. a. To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

STILL, stíl'. a. Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, stíl'. f. Calm, silence.

STILL, stíl'. ad. To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an encreasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, stíl'. f. A vessel for distillation, an alembick.

To **STILL**, stíl'. v. a. To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.

STILLATITIOUS, stíl-là-tísh'-ús. a. Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stíl'-là-túr-ý. f. An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed; the room in which stills are placed, laboratory.

STILLBORN, stíl'-börn. a. Born lifeless, dead in the birth.

STILLNESS, stíl'-nis. f. Calm, quiet, silence, taciturnity.

STILLY, stíl'-lý. ad. Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

STILTS, stílts'. f. Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

To

To STIMULATE, stím'-mú-lâte. v. a. To prick; to prick forward, to excite by some pungent motive; in physick, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, stím-mú-lâ'-shùn. f. Excitement, pungency.

To STING, stíng'. v. a. preterit, I **STUNG**; part. pass. **STANG**, and **STUNG**. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, stíng'. f. A sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.

STINGILY, stín'-dzhý-ly. ad. Covetously.

STINGINESS, stín'-dzhý-nis. f. Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.

STINGLESS, stíng'-lis. a. Having no sting.

STINGO, stíng'-gò. f. Old beer.

STINGY, stíndzh'-ý. a. Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, stínk'. v. n. preterit, I **STUNK** or **STANK**. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

STINK, stínk'. f. Offensive smell.

STINKARD, stínk'-érd. f. A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stínk'-úr. f. Something intended to offend by the smell.

STINKINGLY, stínk'-íng-ly. ad. With a stink.

STINKPOT, stínk'-pòt. f. An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To STINT, stínt'. v. a. To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.

STINT, stínt'. f. Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

STIPEND, stí'-pénd. f. Wages, settled pay.

STIPENDIARY, stí-pén'-dzhér-ý. a. Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.

STIPENDIARY, stí-pén'-dzhér-ý. f.

One who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPTICAL, stíp'-tý-kél. } a. Hav-
STIPTICK, stíp'-tik. } ing the

power to staunch blood, astringent.

To STIPULATE, stíp'-pú-lâte. v. n. To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.

STIPULATION, stíp-ú-lâ'-shùn. f. Bargain.

To STIR, stúr'. v. a. To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate, to animate; To Stir up, to incite, to animate, to instigate; to put in action.

To STIR, stúr'. v. n. To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.

STIR, stúr'. f. Tumult, bustle; commotion, publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.

STIRP, stérp'. f. Race, family, generation.

STIRRER, stúr'-rúr. f. One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning; Stirrer up, an incitor, an instigator.

STIRRUP, stúr'-rúp. f. An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH, stítch'. v. a. To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To Stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To STITCH, stítsh'. v. n. To practise needlework.

STITCH, stítsh'. f. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing; a sharp sudden pain.

STITCHERY, stítsh'-ér-ý. f. Needlework.

STITCHWORT, stítsh'-wúrt. f. Camomile.

STITHY, stítsh'-ý. f. An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

To STIVE, stí've. v. a. To stuff up close, to make hot or sultry, to subject to suffocation for want of free air.

STOC-

STOCCADO, stók-ká'-dō. f. A thrust with the rapier.

STOCK, stók'. f. The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stoccado; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neck-cloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal, capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK, stók'. v. a. To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store; to put in the stocks; To Stock up, to extirpate.

STOCKDOVE, stók'-dūv. f. Ring-dove.

STOCKFISH, stók'-fish. f. Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, stók-dzhil'-ly-flow-ūr. f. A plant.

STOCKING, stók'-ing. f. The covering of the leg.

STOCKJOBBER, stók'-dzhób-būr. f. One who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

STOCKISH, stók'-ish. a. Hard, blockish.

STOCKLOCK, stók'-lók. f. Lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, stóks'. f. Prison for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, stók'-stil'. a. Motionless.

STOICK, stō'-ik. f. A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, stō'le. f. A long vest.

STOLE, stō'le. The pret. of STEAL.

STOLEN, stō'ln. Participle pass. of STEAL.

STOLIDITY, stō'-ld'-it-ý. f. Stupidity, want of sense. Not used.

STOMACH, stúm'-múk. f. The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking; anger, resolution; sullenness, resentment, pride, haughtiness.

VOL. II.

To STOMACH, stúm'-múk. v. a. To resent, to remember with anger and malignity.

To STOMACH, stúm'-múk. v. n. To be angry.

STOMACHED, stúm'-múkt. a. Filled with passions of resentment.

STOMACHER, stúm'-mídzh-ūr. f. An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

STOMACHFUL, stúm'-múk-fúl. a. Sullen, stubborn, perverse.

STOMACHFULNESS, stúm'-múk-fúl-nís. f. Stubbornness, sullenness, obstinacy.

STOMACHICAL, stō-mák'-ý-kél. } a.

STOMACHICK, stō-mák'-ík. } Relating to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.

STOMACHICK, stō-mák'-ík. f. A medicine for the stomach.

STONE, stō'ne. f. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water; piece of stone cut for building; gem, precious stone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the case which in some fruits contains the seed; testicle; a weight containing fourteen pounds; Stone is used by way of exaggeration, as Stone still, Stone dead; To leave no Stone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.

STONE, stō'ne. a. Made of stone.

To STONE, stō'ne. v. a. To pelt or beat or kill with stones; to harden.

STONEBLIND, stō'ne-blí'nd. a. Quite blind.

STONEBREAK, stō'ne-brék. f. An herb.

STONECHATTER, stō'ne-tshát-túr. f. A bird.

STONECROP, stō'ne-króp. f. A sort of tree.

STONECUTTER, stō'ne-kút-túr. f. One whose trade is to hew stones.

STONEFERN, stō'ne-férn. f. A plant.

STONEFLY, stō'ne-flý. f. An insect.

STONEFRUIT, stō'ne-frót. f. Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

Y y

STONE-

STONEHAWK, stō'ne-hāk. f. A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, stō'ne-hōrs. f. A horse not castrated.

STONEPIT, stō'ne-pīt. f. A quarry, a pit where stones are dug.

STONEPITCH, stō'ne-pītsh. f. Hard inspissated pitch.

STONEPLOVER, stō'ne-plūv-ūr. f. A bird.

STONework, stō'ne-wūrkh. f. Building of stone.

STONINESS, stō'n-ŷ-nīs. f. The quality of having many stones.

STONY, stō'n-ŷ. a. Made of stone; abounding with stones; petrified; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, stūd'. The preterit of To STAND.

STOOL, stō'l. f. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL, stō'l-bāl. f. A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

To STOOP, stō'p. v. n. To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferior; to sink from resolution or superiority, to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place.

STOOP, stō'p. f. Act of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor.

STOOPINGLY, stō'p-ing-lŷ. ad. With inclination downwards.

To STOP, stōp'. v. a. To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to suppress; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct, to encumber.

To STOP, stōp'. v. n. To cease to go forward.

STOP, stōp'. f. Cessation of progressive motion; hindrance of progress,

obstruction; hindrance of action; cessation of action; interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment; instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in musick; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

STOPCOCK, stōp'-kōk. f. A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, stōp'-pidzh. f. The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.

STOPPLE, stōp'l. f. That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

STORAGE, stō'r-idzh. f. A place in which stores are laid up; the hire paid for storing goods in a warehouse.

STORAXTREE, stō'-rāksh-trē. f. A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, stō're. f. Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; storehouse, magazine.

STORE, stō're. a. Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

To STORE, stō're. v. a. To furnish, to replenish; to stock against a future time; to lay up, to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, stō're-hous. f. Magazine, treasury.

STORER, stō'r-ūr. f. One who lays up.

STORIED, stō'-ryd. a. Adorned with historical pictures.

STORK, stā'rk. f. A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORKSBILL, stā'rksh-bīl. f. An herb.

STORM, stā'rm. f. A tempest, a commotion of the elements; assault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, distress; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.

To STORM, stā'rm. v. a. To attack by open force.

To STORM, stã'rm. v. n. To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

STORMY, stã'rm-y. a. Tempestuous; violent, passionate.

STORY, stõ'-ry. f. History, account of things past; small tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.

To STORY, stõ'-ry. v. a. To tell in history, to relate.

STORYTELLER, stõ'-ry-tel-lür. f. One who relates tales.

STOVE, stõ've. f. A hot-house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To STOVE, stõ've. v. a. To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

STOUT, stout'. a. Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute, proud, strong, firm.

STOUT, stout'. f. A cant name for strong beer.

STOUTHEARTED, stout'-hãrt-Id. a. Bold, courageous.

STOUTLY, stout'-ly. ad. Lustily, boldly, obstinately.

STOUTNESS, stout'-nis. f. Strength, valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness.

To STOW, stõ'. v. a. To lay up, to reposit in order, to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE, stõ'-ldzh. f. Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.

To STRADDLE, strãd'l. v. n. To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To STRAGGLE, strãg'l. v. n. To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.

STRAGGLER, strãg'-lür. f. A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

STRAIGHT, strã't. a. Not crooked, right; narrow, close.

STRAIGHT, strã't. ad. Immediately, directly.

To STRAIGHTEN, strã'tn. v. a. To make straight.

STRAIGHTNESS, strã't-nis. f. Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.

STRAIGHTWAYS, strã't-wãz. ad. Immediately, straight.

To STRAIN, strã'n. v. a. To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength; to make strait or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural.

To STRAIN, strã'n'. v. n. To make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression.

STRAIN, strã'n. f. An injury by too much violence; race, generation, descent; hereditary disposition; a style or manner of speaking; song, note, sound; rank, character, turn, tendency.

STRAINER, strã'n'-ür. f. An instrument of filtration.

STRAIT, strët'. a. Narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful; it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, strët'. f. A narrow pass, or frith; distress, difficulty.

To STRAIT, strët'. v. n. To put to difficulties.

To STRAITEN, strët'n. v. a. To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.

STRAITLY, strët'-ly. ad. Narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, strët'-nis. f. Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty; want, scarcity.

STRAITLACED, strët'-lãst. a. Stiff, constrained, without freedom.

STRAND, strãnd'. f. The verge of the sea or of any water.

To STRAND, stránd'. v. a. To drive or force upon the shallows.

STRANGE, strá'ndzh. a. Foreign, of another country; not domestick, wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, strá'ndzh. interj. An expression of wonder.

STRANGELY, strá'ndzh-lý. ad. With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.

STRANGENESS, strá'ndzh-nís. f. Foreignness, the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common apprehension; mutual dislike; wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.

STRANGER, strá'ndzh-úr. f. A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

To STRANGER, strá'ndzh-úr. v. a. To estrange, to alienate. Not used.

To STRANGLE, stráng'-gl. v. a. To choak, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, stráng'-glúr. f. One who strangles.

STRANGLES, stráng'-glz. f. Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, stráng'-gũ-lá'-shún. f. The act of strangling, suffocation.

STRANGURY, stráng'-gũ-rý. f. A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, stráp'. f. A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, stráp-pá'-dò. f. Chastisement by blows.

STRAPPING, stráp'-píng. a. Vast, large, bulky.

STRATA, strá'-tá. f. Beds, layers.

STRATAGEM, strá'-tá-dzhém. f. An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.

STRATUM, strá'-túm. f. A bed, a layer.

STRAW, strá'. f. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, strá'-bér-rý. f. A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, strá'-bílt. a. Made up of straw.

STRAWCOLOURED, strá'-kúl-úrd. a. Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, strá'-wúrm. f. A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY, strá'-ý. a. Made of straw, consisting of straw.

To STRAY, strá'. v. n. To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, strá'. f. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, stré'k. f. A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, stré'k. v. a. To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, stré'k-ý. a. Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, stré'm. f. A running water, the course of running water, current; any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To STREAM, stré'm. v. n. To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a stream; to issue forth with continuance.

STREAMER, stré'm-úr. f. An ensign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMY, stré'm-ý. a. Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, stré't. f. A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a public place.

STREETWALKER, stré't-wák-úr. f. A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

STRENGTH, strénk'th. f. Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmness, durability; vigour

vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortrefs; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

To STRENGTHEN, strēnk'thn. v. a. To make strong; to confirm, to establish; to animate, to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security.

To STRENGTHEN, strēnk'thn. v. n. To grow strong.

STRENGTHENER, strēnk'th-nūr. f. That which gives strength, that which makes strong; in medicine, strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids.

STRENGTHLESS, strēnk'th-lis. a. Wanting strength, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, strēn'-ū-ūs. a. Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, strēn'-ū-ūs-ly. ad. Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPEROUS, strēp'-ēr-ūs. a. Loud, noisy.

STRESS, strēs'. f. Importance, important part; violence, force, either acting or suffered.

To STRETCH, strētsh'. v. a. To extend, to spread out to a distance; to expand, to display, to strain to the utmost; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH, strētsh'. v. n. To be extended; to bear extension without rupture; to fall beyond the truth.

STRETCH, strētsh'. f. Extension, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort, struggle, from the act of running; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, strētsh'-ūr. f. Any thing used for extension; the timber against which the rower plants his feet.

To STREW, strō'. v. a. To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STREWMENT, strō'-ment. f. Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, strick'n. The ancient part. of STRIKE.

STRICKLE, strik'l. f. That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.

STRICT, strikt'. a. Exact, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; confined, not extensive; close, tight; tense, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, strikt'-ly. ad. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

STRICTNESS, strikt'-nls. f. Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

STRICTURE, strīk'-tshūr. f. A stroke, a touch; contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon a subject, not a set discourse.

STRIDE, strī'de. f. A long step, a step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To STRIDE, strī'de. v. n. pret. I STRODE or STRID; part. pass. STRIDDEN. To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, strī'de. v. a. To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS, strīd'-ū-lūs. a. Making a small noise.

STRIFE, strī'fe. f. Contention; contest, discord; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, strī'fe-fūl. a. Contentious, discordant.

To STRIKE, strī'ke. v. a. pret. I STRUCK or STROOK; part. pass. STRUCK, STRUCKEN, STRICKEN. To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow; to dash, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell; to stamp, to impress; to punish, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vale, as to Strike sail, or to Strike a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is used in the participle for Advanced in years, as, well Struck or Stricken in years; To Strike off, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate

separate as by a blow; To Strike out, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light; to form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE, *stri'ke*. v. n. To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be dashed upon shallows, to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; To Strike in with, to conform, to suit itself to; To Strike out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

STRIKER, *stri'k-ür*. f. One that strikes.

STRIKING, *stri'k-ing*. part. a. Affecting, surprising.

STRING, *string'*. f. A slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any set of things filed on a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a small fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or series, as a String of propositions; To have two Strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To STRING, *string'*. v. a. preterit, **I STRANG**; part. pass. **STRUNG**. To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

STRINGED, *stringd'*. a. Having strings, produced by strings.

STRINGENT, *strin'-dzhent*. a. Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, *string'-halt*. f. A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other.

STRINGINESS, *string'-y-nis*. f. The state or quality of being stringy.

STRINGLESS, *string'-lis*. a. Having no strings.

STRINGY, *string'-y*. a. Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To STRIP, *strip'*. v. a. To make naked, to deprive of covering; to

deprive, to divest; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to cast off; to separate from something adhesive or connected.

STRIP, *strip'*. f. A narrow shred.

To STRIPE, *stri'pe*. v. a. To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, *stri'pe*. f. A lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

STRIPLING, *strip'-ling*. f. A youth, one in the state of adolescence.

To STRIVE, *stri've*. v. n. preterit, **I STROVE**, anciently **I STRIVED**; part. pass. **STRIVEN**. To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another; to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, *stri'v-ür*. f. One who labours, one who contends.

STROKE, *stro'ke*. Old preterit of **STRIKE**, now commonly **STRUCK**.

STROKE, *stro'ke*. f. A blow, a knock, a sudden act of one body upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; the sound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a masterly or eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, *stro'ke*. v. a. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

STROKINGS, *stro'k-ings*. f. The last milking, the milk last drawn from the teats.

To STROLL, *stro'le*. v. n. To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, *stro'l-lür*. f. A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, *strond'*. f. The beach, the bank.

STROG, *strong'*. a. Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting in the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having

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having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the smell powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not soon broken; forcibly written.

STRONGFISTED, *strɔŋg'-fist'-ld.* a. Stronghanded.

STRONGLY, *strɔŋg'-ly.* ad. Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, *strɔŋg'-wɔ'-tɔr.* f. Distilled spirits.

STROOK, *strɔk'.* The preterit of **STRIKE**, used in poetry for **STRUCK**.

STROP, *strɔp'.* f. The leather on which a barber sets his razor; also called **STRAP**.

STROPHE, *strɔ'-fɛ.* f. A stanza.

STROVE, *strɔ've.* The preterit of **STRIVE**.

To STROW, *strɔ'.* v. n. To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle; to spread; to scatter, to throw at random.

To STROWL, *strɔ'l.* v. n. To range, to wander. Now written **STROLL**.

STRUCK, *strɔk'.* The pret. and part. pass. of **STRIKE**.

STRUCTURE, *strɔk'-tʃɜr.* f. Act of building, practice of building; manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, *strɔg'l.* v. a. To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distresses.

STRUGGLE, *strɔg'l.* f. Labour, effort, contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress.

STRUMA, *strɔ'-mɔ.* f. A glandular swelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, *strɔ'-mɔs.* a. Having swelling in the glands.

STRUMPET, *strɔm'-pɪt.* f. A whore, a prostitute.

To STRUMPET, *strɔm'-pɪt.* v. a. To make a whore; to debauch.

STRUNG, *strɔŋg'.* The pret. and part. pass. of **STRING**,

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To STRUT, *strɔt'.* v. n. To walk with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate.

STRUT, *strɔt'.* f. An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

STUB, *stɔb'.* f. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, *stɔb'.* v. a. To force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED, *stɔb'-bɪd.* a. Truncated, short and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, *stɔb'-bɪd-nɪs.* f. The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, *stɔb'l.* f. The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, *stɔb'-bɜrn.* a. Obstinate, inflexible, contumacious; persisting, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible; hardy, firm; harsh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, *stɔb'-bɜrn-ly.* ad. Obstinate, contumaciously, inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, *stɔb'-bɜrn-nɪs.* f. Obstinacy, vicious stoutness, contumacy.

STUBBY, *stɔb'-by.* a. Short and thick, short and strong.

STUBNAIL, *stɔb'-nɔl.* f. A nail broken off.

STUCCO, *stɔk'-kɔ.* f. A kind of fine plaster for walls.

STUCK, *stɔk'.* The pret. and part. pass. of **STICK**.

STUD, *stɔd'.* f. A post, a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horses and mares.

To STUD, *stɔd'.* v. a. To adorn with studs or knobs.

STUDENT, *stɔ'-dɛnt.* f. A man given to books, a bookish man.

STUDIED, *stɔd'-yɪd.* a. Learned, versed in any study, qualified by study.

STUDIER, *stɔd'-y-ɜr.* f. One who studies.

STUDIOUS, *stɔ'-dzhɜs.* a. Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, suitable to meditation.

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STUDIOUSLY, stû'-dzhûf-lý. ad. Contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, stû'-dzhûf-nis. f. Addiction to study.

STUDY, stûd'-ý. f. Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment set off for literary employment.

To STUDY, stûd'-ý. v. n. To think with very close application, to muse; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, stûd'-ý. v. a. To apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, stûf'. f. Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; essence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth; matter or thing, in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, stûf'. v. a. To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by something thrust in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish.

To STUFF, stûf'. v. n. To feed gluttonously.

STUFFING, stûf'-fing. f. That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, stûl-tíl'-lô-kwéns. f. Foolish talk.

STUM, stûm'. f. Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wines revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, stûm'. v. a. To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, stûm'bl. v. n. To trip in walking; to slip, to err, to slide into crimes or blunders; to

strike against by chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, stûm'bl. v. a. To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, stûm'bl. f. A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, stûm'-blûr. f. One that stumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, stûm'-bling-blôk. f.

STUMBLINGSTONE, stûm'-bling-stône. f.

Cause of stumbling, cause of offence.

STUMP, stûmp'. f. The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

STUMPY, stûmp'-ý. a. Full of stumps, hard, stiff.

To STUN, stûn'. v. a. To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, stûng'. The pret. and part. pass. of **STING**.

STUNK, stûnk'. The preterit of **STINK**.

To STUNT, stûnt'. v. a. To hinder from growth.

STUPE, stû'pe. f. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

To STUPE, stû'pe. v. a. To foment, to dress with stupes.

STUPEFACTION, stû-pê-fâk'-shûn. f. Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stû-pê-fâk'-tív. a. Causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the senses.

STUPENDOUS, stû-pên'-dûs. a. Wonderful, amazing, astonishing.

STUPID, stû'-píd. a. Dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, heavy, sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.

STUPIDITY, stû-píd'-it-ý. f. Dulness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.

STUPIDLY, stû'-píd-lý. ad. With suspension or inactivity of understanding; dully, without apprehension.

STUPIFIER, stû'-py'-fî-ûr. f. That which causes stupidity.

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To STUPIFY, stū-py-fy. v. a. To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.

STUPOR, stū-pōr. f. Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

To STUPRATE, stū-prāte. v. a. To ravish, to violate.

STUPRATION, stū-prā'-shūn. f. Rape, violation.

STURDILY, stūr'-dý-lý. ad. Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.

STURDINESS, stūr'-dý-nis. f. Stoutness, hardness; brutal strength.

STURDY, stūr'-dý. a. Hardy, stout, brutal, obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff, stout.

STURGEON, stūr'-dzhūn. f. A sea-fish.

STURK, stūr'k. f. A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER, stūt'-tūr. v. n. To speak with hesitation, to stammer.

STUTTER, stūt'-tūr. f. A stammer.

STUTTERER, stūt'-tēr-ūr. f. A stammerer.

STY, sty'. f. A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.

To STY, sty'. v. a. To shut up in a sty.

STYGIAN, stē'-dzhēn. a. Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, stī'le. f. Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a sharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

To STYLE, stī'le. v. a. To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICK, stīp'-tik. a. The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

STYPTICITY, stīp-tis'-it-y. f. The power of staunching blood.

SUASIBLE, swā'-sibl. a. Easy to be persuaded.

SUASIVE, swā'-siv. a. Having power to persuade. Little used.

SUASORY, swā'-sūr-y. a. Having tendency to persuade.

SUAVITY, swāv'-it-y. f. Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

SUB, sub'. In composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, sub-ās'-sid. a. Sour in a small degree.

SUBACRID, sub-āk'-krīd. a. Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

To SUBACT, sub-ākt'. v. a. To reduce, to subdue.

SUBACTION, sub-āk'-shūn. f. The act of reducing to any state.

SUBALTERN, sub'-āl-tēr'n. a. Inferior, subordinate.

SUBALTERN, sub'-āl-tēr'n. f. An inferior, one acting under another; it is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBASTRINGENT, sub'-āf-strīn'-dzhēnt. a. Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE, sub'-bē'dl. f. An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, sub'-sē-lēs"-tshēl. a. Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, sub'-tshān"-tūr. f. The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sub'-klā'-vyēn. a. Under the armpit or shoulder.

SUBCONSTELLATION, sub'-kōn-stēl-lā"-shūn. f. A subordinate or secondary constellation.

SUBCONTRARY, sub'-kōn'-trēr-y. a. Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRACTED, sub'-kōn-trāk"-tīd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sub'-kū-tā"-nyūs. a. Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, sub'-dē'kn. f. In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant.

SUBDEAN, sub'-dē'n. f. The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, sub-dēk'-kūpl. a. Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, sub-dý-tīsh'-ūs. a.

S U B

Put secretly in place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY, fúb'-dý-vér"-fý-fý. v. a. To diversify again what is already diversified.

To SUBDIVIDE, fúb'-dý-ví"de. v. a. To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, fúb'-dý-vízh"-ún. f. The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.

SUBDOLOUS, fúb'-dô-lús. a. Cunning, subtle, sly.

To SUBDUCE, fúb-dù'se. } v. a. To

To SUBDUCT, fúb-dùkt'. } withdraw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, fúb-dùk'-shùn. f. The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

To SUBDUE, fúb-dù'. v. a. To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subact.

SUBDUER, fúb-dù'-úr. f. Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, fúb-dù'-mènt. f. Conquest. Not used.

SUBDUPE, fúb'-dùpl. }

SUBDUPLICATE, fúb-dù'-plý-kâte. } a. Containing one part of two.

SUBJACENT, fúb-dzhâ'-fènt. a. Lying under.

To SUBJECT, fúb-dzhèkt'. v. a. To put under; to reduce to submission, to make subordinate, to make submissive; to enslave, to make obnoxious; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.

SUBJECT, fúb'-dzhèkt. a. Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, fúb'-dzhèkt. f. One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; in grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called by grammarians the subject of the verb.

S U B

SUBJECTION, fúb-dzhèk'-shùn. f. The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, fúb-dzhèk'-tív. a. Relating not to the object, but the subject.

SUBINGRESSION, fúb'-ín-grèsh"-ún. f. Secret entrance.

To SUBJOIN, fúb-dzhoi'n. v. a. To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, fúb-ý-tâ'-nyús. a. Sudden, hasty.

To SUBJUGATE, fúb'-dzhû-gâte. v. a. To conquer, to subdue, to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, fúb-dzhû-gâ'-shùn. f. The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION, fúb-dzhûnk'-shùn. f. The state of being subjoined, the act of subjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, fúb-dzhûnk'-tív. a. Subjoined to something else.

SUBLATION, fúb-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, fúb-lê-vâ'-shùn. f. The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, fúb-lî'm-èbl. a. Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, fúb-lî'm-èbl-nis. f. Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, fúb'-lý-mèt. f. Any thing raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, fúb'-lý-mâte. v. a. To raise by the force of chemical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, fúb'-lý-mâ'-shùn. f. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, fúb-blî'mè. a. High in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, fúb'-blî'mè. f. The grand or lofty style.

To SUBLIME, fúb-blî'mè. v. a. To raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To

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To SUBLIME, súb-blí'me. v. n. To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, súb-blí'me-lý. ad. Loftily, grandly.

SUBLIMITY, súb-blím'-ít-y. f. Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUBLINGUAL súb-líng'-gwél. a. Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, súb-lú'-nér. } a.

SUBLUNARY, súb'-lú'-nér-y. } a. Situated beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

SUBMARINE, súb'-má-rí''n. a. Lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBMERGE, súb-mér-dzh'. v. a. To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, súb-mérsh'-ún. f. The act of drowning, state of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, súb-mín'-ís-túr. } v. a.

To SUBMINISTRATE, súb-mín'-ís-tráte. } v. a. To supply, to afford.

To SUBMINISTER, súb-mín'-ís-túr. v. n. To subserve.

SUBMISS, súb-mís'. a. Humble, submissive, obsequious.

SUBMISSION, súb-mísh'-ún. f. Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, súb-mís'-sív. a. Humble, testifying submission or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, súb-mís'-sív-lý. ad. Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, súb-mís'-sív-nis. f. Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, súb-mís'-lý. ad. Humbly, with submission.

To SUBMIT, súb-mít'. v. a. To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, súb-mít'. v. n. To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, súb-múl'-típl. f. A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus three is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

SUBOCTAVE, súb-ók'-tév. } a.

SUBOCTUPLE, súb-ók'-túpl. } a. Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, súb-á'r-dý-ná-sý. } f.

SUBORDINANCY, súb-á'r-dý-nén-sý. } f. The state of being subject; series of subordination.

SUBORDINATE, súb-á'r-dý-nét. a. Inferior in order; descending in a regular series.

To SUBORDINATE, súb-á'r-dý-náte. v. a. To range one under another.

SUBORDINATELY, súb-á'r-dý-nét-lý. ad. In a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, súb-ór-dý-ná''shún. f. The state of being inferior to another; a series regularly descending.

To SUBORN, súb-á'rn. v. a. To procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, súb-ór-ná''shún. f. The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, súb-á'r-núr. f. One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPCENA, súb-pé'-ná. f. A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE, súb-kwód'-drúpl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, súb-kwín'-túpl. a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, súb-rék''-túr. f. The rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTION, súb-rép'-shún. f. The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sŭb-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, sŭb-skri'be. v. a. To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to contract, to limit. Not used.

SUBSCRIBER, sŭb-skri'-bŭr. f. One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, sŭb-skrip'-shŭn. f. Any thing underwritten; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

SUBSECTION, sŭb-sĕk'-shŭn. f. A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSEQUENCE, sŭb'-sĕ-kwĕns. f. The state of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, sŭb-sĕk'-kŭ-tĭv. a. Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sŭb-sĕp'-tŭpl. a. Containing one of seven parts.

SUBSEQUENT, sŭb'-sĕ-kwĕnt. a. Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sŭb'-sĕ-kwĕnt-lŷ. ad. Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

To SUBSERVE, sŭb-sĕrv'. v. a. To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sŭb-sĕr'-vyĕns. } f.

SUBSERVIENCY, sŭb-sĕr'-vyĕn-sŷ. }

Instrumental fitness for use.

SUBSERVIENT, sŭb-sĕr'-vyĕnt. a. Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sŭb-sĕks'-tŭpl. a. Containing one part of six.

To SUBSIDE, sŭb-sĭ'de. v. n. To sink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, sŭb-sĭ'-dĕns. } f.

SUBSIDENCY, sŭb-sĭ'-dĕn-sŷ. }

The act of sinking, tendency downward.

SUBSIDIARY, sŭb-sŷd'-yĕr-yŷ. a. Assistant, brought in aid.

SUBSIDY, sŭb'-sŷ-dŷ. f. Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, sŭb-sĭ'ne. v. a. To sign under.

To SUBSIST, sŭb-sĭst'. v. n. To continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have existence.

SUBSISTENCE, sŭb-sĭs'-tĕns. f. Real being; competence, means of supporting life.

SUBSISTENT, sŭb-sĭs'-tĕnt. a. Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, sŭb'-stĕns. f. Being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth, means of life.

SUBSTANTIAL, sŭb-stĕn'-shĕl. a. Real, actually existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material; strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, sŭb-stĕn'-shĕlz. f. without singular. Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sŭb-stĕn-shĕl'-ĭt-yŷ. f. The state of real existence; corporeity, materiality.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sŭb-stĕn'-shĕl-yŷ. ad. In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, solidly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sŭb-stĕn'-shĕl-nĭs. f. The state of being substantial; firmness, strength, power of holding or lasting.

To SUBSTANTIATE, sŭb-stĕn'-shĕte. v. a. To make to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE, sŭb'-stĕn-tĭv. f. A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

To SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'-stŷ-tshŭt. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'-stŷ-tshŭt. f. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

SUBSTITUTION, sŭb-stŷ-tshŭ'-shŭn. f. The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

S U B

To SUBTRACT, füb-strákt'. v. a. To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.

SUBTRACTION, füb-strák'-shùn. f. The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

SUBSTRUCTION, füb-strúk'-shùn. f. Underbuilding.

SUBSTYLAR, füb-flí'-lér. a. Substylar line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, füb-súl'-tív. } a.

SUBSULTORY, füb'-súl-túr-ý. } a. Bounding, moving by starts.

SUBSULTORILY, füb''-súl-túr'-íl-ý. ad. In a bounding manner.

SUBTANGENT, füb-tán'-dzhént. f. In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To SUBTEND, füb-ténd'. v. a. To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, füb-téns'. f. The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFLUENT, füb-tér'-flú-ént. } a.

SUBTERFLUOUS, füb-tér'-flú-ús. } a. Running under.

SUBTERFUGE, füb'-tér-fúdzh. f. A shift, an evasion, a trick.

SUBTERRANEAL, füb-tér-rá'-nyél. } a.

SUBTERRANEAN, füb-tér-rá'-nyén. } a.

SUBTERRANEOUS, füb-tér-rá'-nyús. } a. Lying under the earth, placed below the surface.

SUBTERRANITY, füb-tér-rán'-ít-ý. f. A place under ground.

SUBTILE, füb'-tíl. a. Thin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, sly, subdulous; deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactness.

SUBTILELY, füb'-tíl-lý. ad. Finely, not grossly; artfully, cunningly.

S U C

SUBTILENESS, füb'-tíl-nís. f. Fineness, rareness; cunning, artfulness.

To SUBTILIATE, füb-týl'-yáte. v. a. To make thin.

SUBTILIATION, füb-týl-yá'-shùn. f. The act of making thin.

SUBTILTY, füb'-tíl-tý. f. Thinness, fineness, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteness; cunning, artifice, slyness.

SUBTILIZATION, füb-tíl-í-zá'-shùn. f. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE, füb'-tíl-íze. v. a. To make thin, to make less gross or coarse; to refine, to spin into useless niceties.

SUBTLE, füt'l. a. Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, füt'l-tý. f. Artfulness, cunning.

SUBTLY, füt'-lý. ad. Slily, artfully, cunningly; nicely, delicately.

To SUBTRACT, füb-trákt'. v. a. See SUBTRACT.

SUBTRACTION, füb-trák'-shùn. f. See SUBTRACTION.

SUBTRAHEND, füb-trá-hénd'. f. The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBVERSION, füb-vér'-shùn. f. Overthrow, ruin, destruction.

SUBVERSIVE, füb-vér'-sív. a. Having tendency to overturn.

To SUBVERT, füb-vért'. v. a. To overthrow, to overturn, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, füb-vért'-úr. f. Overthrower, destroyer.

SUBURB, füb'-urb. f. Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

SUBURBAN, füb-urb'-én. a. Inhabiting the suburb.

SUBWORKER, füb-wùrk'-úr. f. Underworker, subordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEOUS, fük-sê-dá'-nyús. a. Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDANEUM, fük-sê-dá'-nyùm. f. That

S U C

f. That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCEED, fuk-sē'd. v. n. To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish.

To SUCCEED, fuk-sē'd. v. a. To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful.

SUCCEEDER, fuk-sē'd-ūr. f. One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, fuk-sēs'. f. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, fuk-sēs'-fūl. a. Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, fuk-sēs'-fūl-ŷ. ad. Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, fuk-sēs'-fūlnis. f. Happy conclusion, desired event, series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, fuk-sēsh'-ūn. f. Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUCCESSIVE, fuk-sēs'-siv. a. Following in order, continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, fuk-sēs'-siv-lŷ. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, fuk-sēs'-siv-nis. f. The state of being successive.

SUCCESSLESS, fuk-sēs'-lis. a. Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.

SUCCESSOR, fuk'-sēs-sūr. f. One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

SUCCINCT, fuk-sinkt'. a. Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; short, concise, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, fuk-sinkt'-lŷ. ad. Briefly, concisely.

S U D

SUCCORY, fuk'-kūr-ŷ. f. A plant.

To SUCCOUR, fuk'-kūr. v. a. To help, to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

SUCCOUR, fuk'-kūr. f. Aid, assistance, relief of any kind, help in distress; the person or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, fuk'-kūr-ūr. f. Helper, assistant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, fuk'-kūr-lis. a. Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, fuk'-kū-lēn-sŷ. f. Juiciness.

SUCCULENT, fuk'-kū-lēnt. a. Juicy, moist.

To SUCCUMB, fuk-kūmb'. v. a. To yield, to sink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSSION, fuk-kūsh'-ūn. f. The act of shaking; in physick, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH, fūth'. pronoun. Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term premised; a manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

To SUCK, fuk'. v. a. To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to draw with the milk; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, fuk'. v. n. To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, fuk'. f. The act of sucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, fuk'-kūr. f. Any thing that draws by suction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock.

SUCKET, fuk'-kīt. f. A sweet meat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, fuk'-king-bōtl. f. A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

To SUCKLE, fuk'l. v. a. To nurse at the breast.

SUCKLING, fuk'-ling. f. A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, fuk'-shūn. f. The act of sucking.

SUDATION, shō-dā'-shūn. f. Sweat.

SUDA-

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SUDATORY, shô'-dâ-tûr-ÿ. f. Hot house, sweating bath.

SUDDEN, sùd'-dîn. a. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, sùd'-dîn. f. Any unexpected occurrence, surprise. Not in use. On a Sudden, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sùd'-dîn-lÿ. ad. In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.

SUDDENNESS, sùd'-dîn-nîs. f. State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, shô'-dô-rîf'-fîk. a. Provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICK, shô'-dô-rîf'-îk. f. A medicine promoting sweat.

SUDOROUS, shô'-dô-rûs. a. Consisting of sweat.

SUDS, sùdz'. f. A lixivium of soap and water; To be in the Suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE, sù'. v. a. To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To SUE, sù'. v. n. To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, shô'-îl. f. A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, shô'-îl-ÿ. a. Consisting of suet, resembling suet.

To SUFFER, sùf'-fûr. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to be affected by.

To SUFFER, sùf'-fûr. v. n. To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, sùf'-fêr-êbl. a. Tolerable, such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, sùf'-fêr-êb-lÿ. ad. Tolerably, so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sùf'-fêr-êns. f. Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

SUFFERER, sùf'-fêr-ûr. f. One who endures or undergoes pain or

inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, sùf'-fêr-îng. f. Pain suffered.

To SUFFICE, sùf'-fî'ze. v. n. To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

To SUFFICE, sùf'-fî'ze. v. a. To afford; to supply; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sùf'-fîsh'-ên-sÿ. f. State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; supply equal to want; it is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sùf'-fîsh'-ênt. a. Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, sùf'-fîsh'-ênt-lÿ. ad. To a sufficient degree, enough.

To SUFFOCATE, sùf'-fô-kâte. v. a. To choak by exclusion, or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, sùf'-fô-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of choaking, the state of being choaked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sùf'-fô-kâ-tîv. a. Having the power to choak.

SUFFRAGAN, sùf'-frâ-gân. f. A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, sùf'-frâ-gâte. v. n. To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, sùf'-frédzh. f. Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, sùf'-frâdzh'-în-ûs. a. Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

SUFFUMIGATION, sùf'-fû-mÿ-gâ'-shûn. f. Operation of fumes raised by fire.

To SUFFUSE, sùf'-fû'z. v. a. To spread over with something expandible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, sùf'-fû'-zhûn. f. The act of overspreading with any thing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, shûg'-ûr. f. The native salt of the Sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice;

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juice; any thing proverbially sweet;
a chymical dry chryſtallization.

To SUGAR, shûg'-ûr. v. a. To im-
pregnate or season with sugar; to
sweeten.

SUGARY, shŭg'-ŭr-ŷ. a. Sweet, tast-
ing of sugar.

TO SUGGEST, súd-dzhéšt'. v.a. To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

SUGGESTION, súd-dzhès'-tshùn. f.
Private hint, intimation, insinua-
tion, secret notification.

To SUGGILATE, súdzh'-y-lât. v. a.
To beat black and blue; to make
livid by a bruise.

SUICIDE, shō'-y-side. *f.* Self-murder, the horrid crime of destroying one's self. A self-murderer.

SUIT, *fu't.* *f.* A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; a petition, an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit, prosecution; in law, Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment.

To SUIT, *fit. v. a.* To fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to become; to dress, to clothe.

To SUIT, ³fa. t. v. n. To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, fû't-ébl. a. Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, fû't-èbl-nis. f.
Fitness, agreeableness.

SUITABLY, sú't-éb-ly. ad. Agree-
ably, according to.

SUITE, swét'. f. Consecution, series, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, } fū'-tūr. { f. One that
 SUITOR, } fues, a peti-
 tioner, a supplicant; a wooer, one
 who courts a mistress.

SUITRESS, sú'-trís. *f.* A female sup-
plicant.

SULCATED, sŭl'-kă-tid. a. Furrowed.

SULLEN, sul'-lin. a. Gloomy, discontented; mischievous, malignant; intractable, obstinate; dismal; heavy, dull.

S U M

SULLENLY, sul'-lin-lŷ, ad. Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, sul'-lĕn-nĕs. *f.*
Gloominess, moroseness, sluggish
anger; malignity.

SULLENS, sul'-linz. f. Morose temper, gloominess of mind.

To SULLY, súl'-ly. v. a. To foil, to tarnish, to dirt, to spot.

SULLY, súl'-ly. f. Soil, tarnish, spot.

SULPHUR, sŭl'-fŭr. f. Brimstone.

SULPHUREOUS, sŭl-fŭ'-ryŭs. 1.

SULPHUROUS, ſul'-fūr-ŭs. } ^{a.}
Made of brimſtone, having the qua-
lities of brimſtone, containing ſul-
phur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sŭl-fŭ'-ryŭs-
nis. f. The state of being sulphu-
reous.

SULPHURWORT, sŭl'-fŭr-wŭrt. f.
The same with Hogsfennel.

SULPHURY, sŭl'-fŭr-y. a. Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN, sul'-tān. f. The Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, sŭl-tă'-nă. } f. The
SULTANESS, sŭl'-tên-ls. } queen
of an eastern emperor.

SULTRINESS, sŭl'-trŭ-nis. *f.* The state of being sultry.

SULTRY, sul'-try. a. Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

SUM, sŭm'. *f.* The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

To SUM, sūm'. v. a. To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compass; to have feathers full grown.

SUMLESS, sūm'-lis. a. Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, sūm'-mēr-ll-y. ad.
Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMMARY, sŭm'-mēr-y. a. Short, brief, compendious.

SUMMARY, sūm'-mēr-y. *s.* Compendium, abridgment.

SUM-

S U N

SUMMER, sŭm'-mŭr. f. The season in which the sun arrives at the higher solstice; the principal beam of a floor.

SUMMERHOUSE, sŭm'-mēr-hous. f. An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

SUMMERSAULT, { sŭm' mēr- } f.
SUMMERSET, { sēt. }

A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMIT, sŭm'-mīt. f. The top, the utmost height.

To SUMMON, sŭm'-mŭn. v. a. To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raise.

SUMMONER, sŭm'-mŭn-ŭr. f. One who cites.

SUMMONS, sŭm'-mŭnz. f. A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, sŭmp'-tŭr. f. A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, sŭmp'-shŭn. f. The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, sŭm'-tshŭ-ēr-y. a. Relating to expence, regulating the cost of life.

SUMPTUOSITY, sŭmp-tshŭ-ōs'-īt-y. f. Expensiveness, costliness.

SUMPTUOUS, sŭmp'-tshŭ-ŭs. a. Costly, expensive, splendid.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sŭmp'-tshŭ-ŭf-lŷ. ad. Expensively, with great cost.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sŭmp'-tshŭ-ŭf-nŭs. f. Expensiveness, costliness.

SUN, sŭn'. f. The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid; Under the Sun, in this world. A proverbial expression.

To SUN, sŭn'. v. a. To expose to the sun.

SUNBEAM, sŭn'-bēm. f. Ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, sŭn'-bēt. part. a. Shone on by the sun.

SUNBRIGHT, sŭn'-brīte. a. Resembling the sun in brightness.

SUNBURNING, sŭn'-bŭrn-ing. f. The effect of the sun upon the face.

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S U P

SUNBURNT, sŭn'-bŭrnt. part. a. Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

SUNCLAD, sŭn'-klād. part. a. Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, sŭn'-dā. f. The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

To SUNDER, sŭn'-dŭr. v. a. To part, to separate, to divide.

SUNDIAL, sŭn'-dī-ēl. f. A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

SUNDRIES, sŭn'-drīz. f. The plural of **SUNDRY**. Several things. It is a substantive only in the plural.

SUNDRY, sŭn'-drŷ. a. Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sŭn'-flow-ŭr. f. A plant.

SUNG, sŭng'. The pret. and part. pass. of **SING**.

SUNK, sŭnk'. The pret. and part. pass. of **SINK**.

SUNLESS, sŭn'-lŭs. a. Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, sŭn'-līke. a. Resembling the sun.

SUNNY, sŭn'-nŷ. a. Resembling the sun, bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, sŭn'-rīze. } f.
SUNRISING, sŭn'-rīz-ing. }

Morning, the appearance of the sun.

SUNSET, sŭn'-sēt. f. Close of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sŭn'-shīne. f. Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sŭn'-shīn-y. a. Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

To SUP, sŭp'. v. a. To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, sŭp'. v. n. To eat the evening meal.

SUP, sŭp'. f. A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, shō'-pēr-ēbl. a. Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS, shō'-pēr-ēbl-nŭs. f. Quality of being conquerable.

3 A

To

To SUPERABOUND, shō-pēr-ā-bou'nd. v. n. To be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough.
SUPERABUNDANCE, shō-pēr-ā-būn'-dēns. f. More than enough, great quantity.
SUPERABUNDANT, shō-pēr-ā-būn'-dēt. a. Being more than enough.
SUPERABUNDANTLY, shō-pēr-ā-būn'-dēt-lý. ad. More than sufficiently.
To SUPERADD, shō-pēr-ād'. v. n. To add over and above, to join any thing so as to make it more.
SUPERADDITION, shō-pēr-ād-dish'-ūn. f. The act of adding to something else; that which is added.
SUPERADVENIENT, shō-pēr-ād-vē'-nyēnt. a. Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.
To SUPERANNUATE, shō-pēr-ān'-nū-āte. v. a. To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.
SUPERANNUATION, shō-pēr-ān-nū-ā'-shūn. f. The state of being disqualified by years.
SUPERB, shō-pērb'. a. Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.
SUPERCARGO, shō-pēr-kā'r-gō. f. An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.
SUPERCELESTIAL, shō-pēr-fē-lēs'-tshēl. a. Placed above the firmament.
SUPERCILIOUS, shō-pēr-sil'-yūs. a. Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.
SUPERCILIOUSLY, shō-pēr-sil'-yūs-lý. ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.
SUPERCILIOUSNESS, shō-pēr-sil'-yūs-nis. f. Haughtiness, contemptuousness.
SUPERCONCEPTION, shō-pēr-kōn-iēp'-shūn. f. A conception made after another conception.
SUPERCONSEQUENCE, shō-pēr-kōn'-sē-kwēns. f. Remote consequence.
SUPERCRESCENCE, shō-pēr-krēs'-sēns. f. That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, shō-pēr-ēm'-mý-nēns. }
SUPEREMINENCY, shō-pēr-ēm'-mý-nēn-sý. } f.
 Uncommon degree of eminence.
SUPEREMINENT, shō-pēr-ēm'-mý-nēt. a. Eminent in a high degree.
To SUPEREROGATE, shō-pēr-ēr-rō-gāte. v. n. To do more than duty requires.
SUPEREROGATION, shō-pēr-ēr-rō-gā'-shūn. f. Performance of more than duty requires.
SUPEREROGATORY, shō-pēr-ēr-rō-gā-tūr-ý. a. Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.
SUPEREXCELLENT, shō-pēr-ék'-fēl-ēnt. a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.
SUPEREXCRESCENCE, shō-pēr-ék'-krēs'-sēns. f. Something superfluously growing.
To SUPERFETATE, shō-pēr-fē-tāte. v. n. To conceive after conception.
SUPERFETATION, shō-pēr-fē-tā'-shūn. f. One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.
SUPERFICE, shō'-pēr-fis. f. Outside, surface. Not used.
SUPERFICIAL, shō-pēr-fish'-ēl. a. Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.
SUPERFICIALITY, shō-pēr-fish'-āl'-it-ý. f. The quality of being superficial.
SUPERFICIALLY, shō-pēr-fish'-ēl-ý. ad. On the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep; without searching.
SUPERFICIALNESS, shō-pēr-fish'-ēl-nis. f. Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.
SUPERFICIES, shō-pēr-fýsh'-ēz. f. Outside, surface, superfice.
SUPERFINE, shō-pēr-fine. a. Eminently fine.

SUPER-

SUPERFLUITANCE, shô-pêr-flû'-y-tâns. f. The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, shô-pêr-flû'-y-tânt. a. Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, shô-pêr-flû'-it-y. f. More than enough, plenty beyond use or necessity.

SUPERFLUOUS, shô-pêr'-flû-ûs. a. Exuberant, more than enough, unnecessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, shô-pêr'-flû-ûs-nîs. f. The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, shô'-pêr-flûks. f. That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERHUMAN, shô-pêr-hû'-mân. a. Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, shô-pêr-im-prêg-nâ'-shûn. f. Superconception, superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, shô-pêr-in-kûm'-bênt. a. Lying on the top of something else.

To SUPERINDUCE, shô-pêr-in-dû's. v. a. To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, shô-pêr-in-dûk'-shûn. f. The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, shô-pêr-in-dzhék'-shûn. f. An injection succeeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, shô-pêr-in-stî-tshô'-shûn. f. In law, one institution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, shô-pêr-in-tênd'. v. a. To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, shô-pêr-in-tênd'-êns. f. }

SUPERINTENDENCY, shô-pêr-in-tênd'-ên-sy. f. }

Superior care, the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, shô-pêr-in-tênd'-ênt. f. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, shô-pê-ryôr'-it-y. f. Pre-eminence, the quality of being

greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOR, shô-pê'-ryûr. a. Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, shô-pê'-ryûr. f. One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, shô-pêr'-lâ-tîv. a. Implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, shô-pêr'-lâ-tîv-ly. ad. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, shô-pêr'-lâ-tîv-nîs. f. The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, shô-pêr-lû'-nêr. a. Not sublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, shô-pêr'-nêl. a. Having an higher position, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celestial.

SUPERNATANT, shô-pêr-nâ'-tânt. a. Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, shô-pêr-nâ-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

SUPERNATURAL, shô-pêr-nât'-tshû-rêl. a. Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, shô-pêr-nât'-tshû-rêl-y. ad. In a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, shô-pêr-nû'-mêr-êr-y. a. Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, shô-pêr-pôn'-dêr-âte. v. a. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, shô-pêr-prô-pô'r-shûn. f. Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION, shô-pêr-pûr-gâ'-shûn. f. More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLEXION, shô-pêr-rê-flek'-

• **flèk'-shùn.** f. Reflexion of an image reflected.
SUPERSALIANCY, shò-pèr-sà'-lyèn-fý. f. The act of leaping upon any thing.
To SUPERSCRIBE, shò-pèr-skrí'be. v. a. To inscribe upon the top or outside.
SUPERSSCRIPTION, shò-pèr-skríp'-shùn. f. The act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside.
To SUPERSEDE, shò-pèr-sé'd. v. a. To make void or inefficacious by superior power, to set aside.
SUPERSEDEAS, shò-pèr-sé'-dzhás. f. In law. The name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding at law.
SUPERSERVICEABLE, shò-pèr-sér'-vý-fébl. a. Over-officious.
SUPERSTITION, shò-pèr-stísh'-ún. f. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion, religion without morality; false religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over-nicety, exactness too scrupulous.
SUPERSTITIOUS, shò-pèr-stísh'-ús. a. Addicted to superstition, full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over-accurate, scrupulous beyond need.
SUPERSTITIOUSLY, shò-pèr-stísh'-ús-lý. ad. In a superstitious manner.
To SUPERSTRAIN, shò-pèr-strá'n. v. a. To strain beyond the just stretch.
To SUPERSTRUCT, shò-pèr-strúkt'. v. a. To build upon any thing.
SUPERSTRUCTION, shò-pèr-strúk'-shùn. f. An edifice raised on any thing.
SUPERSTRUCTIVE, shò-pèr-strúk'-tiv. a. Built upon something else.
SUPERSTRUCTURE, shò-pèr-strúk'-tshúr. f. That which is raised or built upon something else.
SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, shò-pèr-súb-stán'-shèl. a. More than substantial.
SUPERVACANEOUS, shò-pèr-vá-ká'-nyús. a. Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, serving to no purpose.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, shò-pèr-vá-ká'-nyús-lý. ad. Needlessly.
SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, shò-pèr-vá-ká'-nyús-nis. f. Needlessness.
To SUPERVENE, shò-pèr-vé'n. v. n. To come as an extraneous addition.
SUPERVENIENT, shò-pèr-vé'-nyènt. a. Added, additional.
SUPERVENTION, shò-pèr-vén'-shùn. f. The act of supervening.
To SUPERVISE, shò-pèr-ví'ze. v. a. To overlook, to oversee.
SUPERVISOR, shò-pèr-ví'z-úr. f. An overseer, an inspector.
To SUPERVIVE, shò-pèr-ví've. v. n. To overlive, to outlive.
SUPINATION, shò-pí-ná'-shùn. f. The act of lying with the face upward.
SUPINE, shò-pí'ne. a. Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careless, indolent, drowsy.
SUPINE, shò-pí'ne. f. In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.
SUPINELY, shò-pí'ne-lý. ad. With the face upward; drowsily, thoughtlessly, indolently.
SUPINENESS, shò-pí'ne-nis. f. Posture with the face upward; drowsiness, carelessness, indolence.
SUPINITY, shò-pín'-ít-y. f. Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, indolence, thoughtlessness.
SUPPEDANEOUS, súp-pé-dá'-nyús. a. Placed under the feet.
SUPPER, súp'-púr. f. The last meal of the day, the evening repast.
SUPPERLESS, súp'-pér-lis. a. Wanting supper, fasting at night.
To SUPPLANT, súp-plánt'. v. a. To trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem, to turn out, to displace, to overpower, to force away.
SUPPLANTER, súp-plánt'-úr. f. One that supplants, one that displaces.
SUPPLE, súp'l. a. Pliant, flexible; yielding, soft, not obstinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that which makes supple.

To SUPPLE, súp'l. v. a. To make pliant, to make soft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

To SUPPLE, súp'l. v. n. To grow soft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, súp'-plě-měnt. f. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, súp-plě-měnt'-él. }

SUPPLEMENTARY, súp-plě-měnt'-ér-ý. } a.

Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.

SUPPLENESS, súp'l-nis. f. Pliantness, flexibility, readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, súp'-plě-túr-ý. f. That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, súp'-plyánt. a. Entreating, beseeching, precatory.

SUPPLIANT, súp'-plyánt. f. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, súp'-ply-kánt. f. One that entreats or implores with great submission.

To SUPPLICATE, súp'-ply-kâte. v. n. To implore, to entreat, to petition submissively.

SUPPLICATION, súp'-ply-kâ'-shùn. f. Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worship, the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

To SUPPLY, súp'-ply'. v. a. To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furnish.

SUPPLY, súp'-ply'. f. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, súp-pórt. v. a. To sustain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, súp-pórt. f. Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessities of life; maintenance, supply.

SUPPORTABLE, súp-pórt-ébl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, súp-pórt-ébl-nis. f. The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, súp-pórt-ěns. f. Maintenance, support.

SUPPORTER, súp-pórt-úr. f. One that supports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, súp-pó'z-ébl. a. That may be supposed.

SUPPOSAL, súp-pó'-zél. f. Position without proof, imagination, belief.

To SUPPOSE, súp-pó'ze. v. a. To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itself.

SUPPOSE, súp-pó'ze. f. Supposition, position without proof, unevidenced conceit.

SUPPOSER, súp-pó'-zúr. f. One that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, súp-pó-zish'-ún. f. Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITIOUS, súp-póz-ý-tish'-ús. a. Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS, súp-póz-ý-tish'-ús-nis. f. State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY, súp-póz'-zy-tiv-ly. ad. Upon supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, súp-póz'-zy-túr-ý. f. A kind of solid clyster.

To SUPPRESS, súp-prés'. v. a. To crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, súp-prěsh'-ún. f. The act of suppressing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, súp-prés'-súr. f. One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE, súp'-púr-âte. v. a. To generate pus or matter.

To SUPPURATE, súp'-pũ-râte. v. n.

To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, súp-pũ-râ'-shũn. f.

The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, súp'-pũ-râ-tív. a.

Digestive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, súp-pũ-tâ'-shũn. f.

Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

To SUPPUTE, súp-pũ'te. v. a. To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARY, shõ-prâ-lâp'-

sér-y. a. Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVULGAR, shõ-prâ-vũl'-gũr.

a. Above the vulgar.

SUPREMACY, shõ-prém'-â-sỹ. f.

Highest place, highest authority, state of being supreme.

SUPREME, shõ-prém'. a. Highest

in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent.

SUPREMELY, shõ-prém'-lỹ. ad. In the highest degree.

SURADDITION, sũr''-âd-dish'-ũn. f.

Something added to the name.

SURAL, shõ'-rêl. a. Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, shõ'-rêns. f. Warrant, security.

To SURBATE, sũr-bâ'te. v. a. To bruise and batter the feet with travel, to harass, to fatigue.

To SURCEASE, sũr-sê's. v. n. To be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use; to leave off, to practise no longer.

To SURCEASE, sũr-sê's. v. a. To stop, to put to an end.

SURCEASE, sũr-sê's. f. Cessation, stop.

SURCHARGE, sũr-tshâ'rdzh. f.

Overburthen, more than can be well borne.

To SURCHARGE, sũr-tshâ'rdzh. v. a. To overload, to overburthen.

SURCHARGER, sũr-tshâ'r-dzhũr. f. One that overburthens.

SURCINGLE, sũr-sing'gl. f. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse; the girdle of a cassock.

SURCLE, sũrk'l. f. A shoot, a twig, a sucker.

SURCOAT, sũr'-kõt. f. A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

SURD, sũrd'. a. Deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear; not expressed by any term.

SURE, shõ'r. a. Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain, past doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to failure; To be Sure, certainly.

SURE, shõ'r. ad. Certainly, without doubt, doubtless.

SUREFOOTED, shõ'r-fũt'-îd. a. Treading firmly, not stumbling.

SURELY, shõ'r-lỹ. ad. Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, shõ'r-nis. f. Certainty.

SURETISHIP, shõ'r-tỹ-shíp. f. The office of a surety or bondsman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, shõ'r-tỹ. f. Certainty, indubitableness; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification, confirmation; security against loss or damage, security for payment; hostage, bondsman, one that gives security for another.

SURFACE, sũr'-fêa. f. Superficies, outside.

To SURFEIT, sũr'-fît. v. a. To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

To SURFEIT, sũr'-fît. v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, sũr'-fît. f. Sickness or satiety caused by over-fullness.

SURFEITER, sũr'-fît-ũr. f. One who riots, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, sũr''-fît-wâ'-tũr. f. Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, sũrdzh'. f. A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To SURGE, sũrdzh'. v. n. To swell, to rise high.

SURGEON, sũr'-dzhũn. f. One who cures by manual operation.

SURGEONRY, sũr'-dzhũn-ry. } f.

SURGERY, sũr'-dzhêr-y. }
The act of curing by manual operation.
SURGY,

SURGY, sŭrdzh'-y. a. Rising in billows.

SURLILY, sŭr'-ly-ly. ad. In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sŭr'-ly-nls. f. Gloomy moroseness, sour anger.

SURLY, sŭr'-ly. a. Gloomily morose, rough, uncivil, sour.

To SURMISE, sŭr-mī'ze. v. a. To suspect, to imagine imperfectly, to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, sŭr-mī'ze. f. Imperfect notion, suspicion.

To SURMOUNT, sŭr-mou'nt. v. a. To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sŭr-mou'nt-ēbl. a. Conquerable, superable.

SURNAME, sŭr'-nāme. f. The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To SURNAME, sŭr'-nāme. v. a. To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPASS, sŭr-pās'. v. a. To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sŭr-pās'-sing. part. a. Excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sŭr'-plis. f. The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

SURPLUS, sŭr'-plūs. } f.

SURPLUSAGE, sŭr'-plūs-ēdzh. } f. A supernumerary part, overplus, what remains when use is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, sŭr-prī'z-ēl. } f. The

SURPRISE, sŭr-prī'ze. } act of taking unawares, the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, sŭr-prī'ze. v. a. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex by something sudden.

SURPRISING, sŭr-prī'z-ing. part. a. Wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, sŭr-prī'z-ing-ly. ad. To a degree that raises wonder, in a manner that raises wonder.

To SURRENDER, sŭr-rēnd'-dŭr. v. a. To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, sŭr-rēnd'-dŭr. v. n. To yield, to give one's self up.

SURRENDER, sŭr-rēnd'-dŭr. } f.

SURRENDRY, sŭr-rēnd'-dry. } f. The act of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sŭr-rēp'-shŭn. f. Surprise, sudden and unperceived invasion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sŭr-rēp-tīsh'-ŭs. a. Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sŭr-rēp-tīsh'-ŭs-ly. ad. By stealth, fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, sŭr'-rō-gāte. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sŭr'-rō-gāte. f. A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

To SURROUND, sŭr-roū'nd. v. a. To environ, to encompass, to enclose on all sides.

SURSOLID, sŭr-sōl'-ld. f. In algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sŭr-tō't. f. A large coat worn over all the rest.

To SURVENE, sŭr-vē'n. v. a. To supervene, to come as an addition.

To SURVEY, sŭr-vē'. v. a. To overlook, to have under the view; to oversee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, sŭr'-vē. f. View, prospect.

SURVEYOR, sŭr-vē'-ŭr. f. An overseer, one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sŭr-vē'-ŭr-shīp. f. The office of a surveyor.

To SURVIVE, sŭr-vī've. v. n. To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To SURVIVE, sŭr-vī've. v. a. To outlive.

SURVIVER, sŭr-vī'v-ŭr. f. One who outlives another.

SURVIVERSHIP, sŭr-vī'v-ēr-shīp. f. The state of outliving another.

SUS-

SUSCEPTIBILITY, súf-sép-tý-blít-y. f. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, súf-sép'-tíbl. a. Capable of admitting.

SUSCEPTION, súf-sép'-shún. f. Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, súf-sép'-tív. a. Capable to admit.

SUSCIPENCY, súf-síp'-yén-sý. f. Reception, admission.

SUSCIPIENT, súf-síp'-yént. f. One who takes, one that admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE, súf'-sý-táte. v. n. To rouse, to excite.

SUSCITATION, súf-sý-tá'-shún. f. The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPECT, súf-pékt'. v. a. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

To SUSPECT, súf-pékt'. v. n. To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, súf-pékt'. part. a. Doubtful.

To SUSPEND, súf-pénd'. v. a. To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to stop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, súf-péns'. f. Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment; privation for a time, impediment for a time; stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSE, súf-péns'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, súf-pén'-shún. f. Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary cessation.

SUSPENSORY, súf-pén'-súr-y. a. Belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

SUSPICION, súf-písh'-ún. f. The

act of suspecting, imagining of something ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, súf-písh'-ús. a. Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, súf-písh'-ús-lý. ad. With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, súf-písh'-ús-nís. f. Tendency to suspicion.

SUSPIRATION, súf-spý-rá'-shún. f. Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPIRE, súf-spí're. v. a. To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; it seems in Shakespeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To SUSTAIN, súf-tá'n. v. a. To bear, to prop, to hold up; to support, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to assist; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer, to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAINABLE, súf-tá'n-ébl. a. That may be sustained.

SUSTAINER, súf-tá'n-úr. f. One that props, one that supports; one that suffers, a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, súf-tě-něns. f. Support, maintenance; necessities of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, súf-tén-tá'-shún. f. Support, preservation from falling; support of life, use of victuals; maintenance.

SUSURRATION, shó-súr-rá'-shún. f. Whisper, soft murmur.

SUTLER, súf-lúr. f. A man that sells provisions.

SUTURE, shó-tshúr. f. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, swób'. f. A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swób'. v. a. To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, swób'-búr. f. A sweeper of the deck.

To SWADDLE, swód'l. v. a. To swathe, to bind in clothes, generally used

S W A

used of binding new-born children;
to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, fwɔd'l. f. Clothes
bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, fwɔd'-
ling-bānd. }

SWADDLINGCLOTH, fwɔd'-
ling-klɔth. } f.

SWADDLINGCLOUT, fwɔd'-
ling-klout. }

Cloth wrapped round a new-born
child.

To SWAG, fwæg'. v. n. To sink down
by its weight, to lay heavy.

To SWAGGER, fwæg'-gúr. v. n. To
bluster, to bully, to be turbulently
and tumultuously proud.

SWAGGERER, fwæg'-gér-úr. f. A
blusterer, a bully, a turbulent noisy
fellow.

SWAGGY, fwæg'-gý. a. Dependent
by its weight.

SWAIN, fwá'ne. f. A young man; a
country servant employed in hus-
bandry; a pastoral youth.

To SWALE, { fwá'le. { v. a. To
To SWEAL, { waste or
blaze away; to melt.

SWALLOW, fwɔl'-lɔ. f. A small
bird of passage, or, as some say, a
bird that lies hid and sleeps in the
winter.

To SWALLOW, fwɔl'-lɔ. v. a. To
take down the throat; to receive
without examination; to engross, to
appropriate; to absorb, to take in,
to sink in any abyss, to engulph;
to devour, to destroy; to be lost in
any thing, to be given up.

SWALLOW, fwɔl'-lɔ. f. The throat,
voracity.

SWAM, fwám'. The pret. of SWIM.

SWAMP, fwɔmp'. f. A marsh, a
bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, fwɔm'-py. a. Boggy,
fenny.

SWAN, fwɔn'. f. A large water-
fowl.

SWANSKIN, fwɔn'-skin. f. A kind
of soft flannel.

SWAP, fwɔp'. ad. Hastily, with hasty
violence, as, he did it Swap.

SWARD, fwá'rd. f. The skin of ba-
con; the surface of the ground.

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S W E

SWARE, fwá're. The preterit of
SWEAR.

SWARM, fwá'rm. f. A great body
or number of bees or other small
animals; a multitude, a crowd.

To SWARM, fwá'rm. v. n. To rise
as bees in a body, and quit the
hive; to appear in multitudes, to
crowd, to throng; to be crowded,
to be over-run, to be thronged; to
breed multitudes.

SWART, fwá'rt. } a. Black, dark-
SWARTH, fwá'rth. } ly brown;
tawney; in Milton, gloomy, malig-
nant.

SWARTHILY, fwá'r-thý-lý. ad.
Blackly, duskily, tawnily.

SWARTHINESS, fwá'r-thý-nís. f.
Darkness of complexion, tawniness.

SWARTHY, fwá'r-thý. a. Dark of
complexion, black, dusky, tawney.

To SWASH, fwɔsh'. v. n. To make
a great clatter or noise.

SWASHBUCK- { fwɔsh'-búk-
LER, { lúr. } f.
SWASHER, { fwɔsh'-úr. }

One who makes a show of valour or
force.

To SWATHE, fwá'the. v. a. To
bind as a child with bands and roll-
ers.

To SWAY, fwá'. v. a. To wave in
the hand, to move or wield with fa-
cility; to bias, to direct to either
side; to govern, to rule, to over-
power, to influence.

To SWAY, fwá'. v. n. To hang
heavy, to be drawn by weight; to
have weight, to have influence; to
bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, fwá'. f. The swing or sweep
of a weapon; any thing moving
with bulk and power; power, rule,
dominion; influence, direction.

To SWEAR, fwé're. v. n. preterit,
SWORE, or SWARE; participle passive
SWORN. To obtest some superior
power, to utter an oath; to declare
or promise upon oath; to give evi-
dence upon oath; to obtest the great
name profanely.

To SWEAR, fwé're. v. a. To put to
an oath; to declare upon oath; to
obtest by an oath.

SWE

SWEARER, fwě'r-ūr. f. A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, fwět'. f. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moisture.

To SWEAT, fwět'. v. n. pret. **SWET**, **SWETED**; part. pass. **SWEATEN**. To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.

To SWEAT, fwět'. v. a. To emit as sweat.

SWEATER, fwět'-tūr. f. One who sweats.

SWEATY, fwět'-tý. a. Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

To SWEEP, fwě'p. v. a. To drive away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

To SWEEP, fwě'p. v. n. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp, to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, fwě'p. f. The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEEPINGS, fwě'p-ingz. f. That which is swept away.

SWEEPNET, fwě'p-nět. f. A net that takes in a great compass.

SWEEPSTAKE, fwě'p-ftake. f. A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

SWEEPY, fwě'p-ý. a. Passing with great speed and violence.

SWEET, fwě't. a. Pleasing to any sense; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; pleasing to the eye; mild, soft, gentle; grateful, pleasing; not stale, not stinking, as, that meat is sweet.

SWEET, fwě't. f. Sweetness, something pleasing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWE

SWEETBREAD, fwě't-bréd. f. The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, fwě't-bri-ūr. f. A fragrant shrub.

SWEETBROOM, fwě't-brôm. f. An herb.

To SWEETEN, fwě'tn. v. a. To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften, to make delicate.

SWEETENER, fwě't-nūr. f. One that palliates, one that represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, fwě't-hárt. f. A lover or mistress.

SWEETING, fwě't-ing. f. A sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, fwě't-ışh. a. Somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, fwě't-ly. ad. In a sweet manner, with sweetness.

SWEETMEAT, fwě't-mět. f. Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, fwě't-nis. f. The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

SWEETWILLIAM, fwět-wil'-lyám. f. A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, fwět-wil'-lô. f. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, fwěl'. v. n. part. pass. **SWOLLEN**. To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumify by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, fwěl'. v. a. To cause to rise or encrease, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWELL, fwěl'. f. Extension of bulk.

SWELLING, fwěl'-lîng. f. Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, fwěl'-tūr. v. n. To be pained with heat.

To SWELTER, swél'-túr. v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, swél'-trý. a. Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swépt'. The part. and pret. of SWEEP.

To SWERVE, swérv'. v. n. To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, custom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

SWIFT, swift'. a. Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, speedy, nimble; ready.

SWIFT, swift'. f. A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.

SWIFTLY, swift'-lý. ad. Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, swift'-nís. f. Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

To SWIG, swíg'. v. n. To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, swíl'. v. a. To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, swíl'. f. Drink luxuriously poured down.

SWILLER, swíl'-lúr. f. A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, swim'. v. n. pret. SWAM, Swom, or Swum. To float on the water, not to sink; to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.

To SWIM, swim'. v. a. To pass by swimming.

SWIM, swim'. f. The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMER, swim'-múr. f. One who swims; the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, swim'-míng-lý. ad. Smoothly, without obstruction.

SWINE, swí'ne. f. A hog, a pig, a sow.

SWINEBREAD, swí'ne-bréd. f. A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, swí'ne-hérd. f. A keeper of hogs.

SWINEPIPE, swí'ne-pípe. f. A bird of the thrush kind.

To SWING, swing'. v. n. To wave to and fro hanging loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING, swing'. v. a. preterit SWANG, SWUNG. To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely.

SWING, swing'. f. Motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty; unrestrained tendency.

To SWINGE, swíndzh'. v. a. To whip, to bastinado, to punish; to move as a lash.

SWINGEBUCKLER, swíndzh'-búk-lúr. f. A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

SWINGER, swing'-úr. f. He who swings, a hurler.

SWINGING, swín'-dzhíng. a. Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, swín'-dzhíng-lý. ad. Vastly, greatly.

SWINISH, swí'n-ísh. a. Befitting swine, resembling swine, gross.

To SWINK, swínk'. v. a. To overlabour. Obsolete.

SWITCH, swítsh'. f. A small flexible twig.

To SWITCH, swítsh'. v. a. To lash, to jerk.

SWIVEL, swív'l. f. Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER, swób'-búr. f. A sweeper of the deck. See SWABBER. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the games of whist.

SWOLLEN, } swó'ln. { The part,
SWOLN, } } pass. of
SWELL.

SWOM, swóm'. The pret. of SWIM. Not in use, Swam supplying its place.

To SWOON, só'n. v. n. To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation, to faint.

SWOON,

S Y L

SWOON, fō'n. f. A lipothymy, a fainting fit.
To SWOOP, fwō'p. v. a. To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.
SWOOP, fwō'p. f. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.
To SWOP, fwōp'. v. a. To change, to exchange one thing for another.
SWORD, fō'rd. f. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance of justice; emblem of authority.
SWORDED, fō'rd-ld. a. Girt with a sword.
SWORDER, fō'rd-ūr. f. A cut-throat, a soldier. Not in use.
SWORDFISH, fō'rd-flsh. f. A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.
SWORDGRASS, fō'rd-grās. f. A kind of sedge, glader.
SWORDKNOT, fō'rd-nōt. f. Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword.
SWORDLAW, fō'rd-lā. f. Violence.
SWORDMAN, fō'rd-mān. f. Soldier, fighting man.
SWORDPLAYER, fō'rd-plā-ūr. f. Gladiator, fencer.
SWORE, fwō're. The pret. of **SWEAR**.
SWORN, fwō'rn. The part. pass. of **SWEAR**.
SWUM, fwūm'. Pret. and part. pass. of **SWIM**.
SWUNG, fwūng'. Pret. and part. pass. of **SWING**.
SYCAMORE, fik'-ā-mōre. f. A tree.
SYCOPHANT, fik'-ō-fēnt. f. A flatterer, a parasite.
SYCOPHANTICK, fik'-ō-fān'-tik. a. Flattering, parasitical.
SYLLABICAL, fil-lāb'-y-kēl. a. Relating to syllables, consisting of syllables.
SYLLABICALLY, fil-lāb'-y-kēl-y. ad. In a syllabical manner.
SYLLABICK, fil-lāb'-ik. a. Relating to syllables.
SYLLABLE, fil'-lēbl. f. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.

S Y M

To SYLLABLE, fil'-lēbl. v. a. To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.
SYLLABUB, fil'-lā-būb. f. Milk and acids. Rightly **SILLABUB**, which see.
SYLLABUS, fil'-lā-būs. f. An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
SYLLOGISM, fil-lō-dzhīzm. f. An argument composed of three propositions.
SYLLOGISTICAL, fil-lō-dzhīs'-tý-kēl. }
SYLLOGISTICK, fil-lō-dzhīs'-tik. } a.
 Pertaining to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.
SYLLOGISTICALLY, fil-lō-dzhīs'-tý-kēl-y. ad. In the form of a syllogism.
To SYLLOGIZE, fil'-lō-dzhīze. v. n. To reason by syllogism.
SYLVAN, fil'-vén. a. Woody, shady.
SYLVAN, fil-vén. f. A wood god, or satyr.
SYMBOL, fim'-būl. f. An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.
SYMBOLICAL, fim-bōl'-y-kēl. a. Representative, typical, expressing by signs.
SYMBOLICALLY, fim-bōl'-y-kēl-y. ad. Typically, by representation.
SYMBOLIZATION, fim-bō-lī-zā'-shūn. f. The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.
To SYMBOLIZE, fim'-bō-līze. v. n. To have something in common with another by representative qualities.
To SYMBOLIZE, fim'-bō-līze. v. a. To make representative of something.
SYMMETRICAL, fim-mēt'-trý-kēl. a. Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.
SYMMETRIST, fim'-mē-trīst. f. One very studious or observant of proportion.
SYMMETRY, fim'-mē-trý. f. Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYM-

SYMPATHETICAL, *fīm-pā-thēt'-y-kēl*.
SYMPATHETICK, *fīm-pā-thēt'-ik*. } a.
 Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.
SYMPATHETICALLY, *fīm-pā-thēt'-tý-kēl-y*. ad. With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.
To SYMPATHIZE, *fīm'-pā-thíze*. v. n. To feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.
SYMPATHY, *fīm'-pā-thý*. f. Fellow-feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.
SYMPHONIOUS, *fīm-fō'-nyūs*. a. Harmonious, agreeing in sound.
SYMPHONY, *fīm'-fō-ny*. f. Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.
SYMPOSIACK, *fīm-pō'-shāk*. a. Relating to merry-makings.
SYMPTOM, *fīmp'-tūm*. f. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, not as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.
SYMPTOMATICAL, *fīmp-tō-māt'-tý-kēl*.
SYMPTOMATICK, *fīmp-tō-māt'-tik*. } a.
 Happening concurrently, or occasionally.
SYMPTOMATICALLY, *fīmp-tō-māt'-tý-kēl-y*. ad. In the nature of a symptom.
SYNAGOGUE, *fīn'-ā-gōg*. f. An assembly of the Jews to worship.
SYNALEPHA, *fīn'-ā-lē'-fā*. f. A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel.
SYNCHRONICAL, *fīn-krōn'-y-kēl*. a. Happening together at the same time.
SYNCHRONISM, *fīn'-krō-nizm*. f. Concurrence of events happening at the same time.
SYNCHRONOUS, *fīn'-krō-nūs*. a. Happening at the same time.
SYNCOPE, *fīn'-kō-pē*. f. Fainting

fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.
SYNCOPIST, *fīn'-kō-pist*. f. Contractor of words.
SYNDICK, *fīn'-dik*. f. A person deputed to act on the behalf of a corporation or community; the chief magistrate of a town or corporation.
To SYNDICATE, *fīn'-dý-kēt*. v. n. To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure.
SYNDROME, *fīn'-drō-mē*. f. Concurrent action, concurrence.
SYNECDOCHE, *fý-nēk'-dō-kē*. f. A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.
SYNOD, *fīn'-nūd*. f. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.
SYNODAL, *fīn'-nō-dēl*.
SYNODICAL, *fīn-nōd'-y-kēl*. } a.
SYNODICK, *fīn-nōd'-ik*.
 Relating to a synod, transacted in a synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.
SYNODICALLY, *fīn-nōd'-y-kēl-y*. ad. By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.
SYNONYMA, *fīn-ōn'-ny-mā*. f. Names which signify the same thing.
To SYNONOMISE, *fīn-ōn'-nō-mize*. v. a. To express the same thing in different words.
SYNONYMOUS, *fīn-ōn'-ny-mūs*. a. Expressing the same thing by different words.
SYNONYMY, *fīn-ōn'-ny-my*. f. The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.
SYNOPSIS, *fīn-ōp'-sis*. f. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.
SYNOPTICAL, *fīn-ōp'-tý-kēl*. a. Affording a view of many parts at once.
SYNTACTICAL, *fīn-tāk'-tý-kēl*. a. Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.
SYNTAX, *fīn'-tāks*. } f. A system,
SYNTAXIS, *fīn-tāks'-is*. } a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.
 SYN-

SYNTHESIS, sĭn'-thĕ-sĭs. f. The act of joining, opposed to Analysis.

SYNTHETICK, sĭn-thĕt'-tik. a. Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

SYPHON, sĭ'-fūn. f. A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sĕr'-rĭndzh. f. A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

To SYRINGE, sĕr'-rĭndzh. v. a. To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sĭ-rĭng-gōt'-tō-my. f. The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, sĕr'-tis. f. A quick sand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sĭs'-tĭm. f. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sĭf-tĕ-măt'-tĭ-kĕl. a. Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sĭf-tĕ-măt'-tĭ-kĕl-ĭ. ad. In form of a system.

SYSTOLE, sĭs'-tō-lĕ. f. In anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

T A B

TABBY, tăb'-bĭ. f. A kind of waved silk.

TABBY, tăb'-bĭ. a. Brinded, brindled.

TABEFACTION, tăb-ĕ-făk'-shūn. f. The act of wasting away.

To TABEFY, tăb'-ĕ-fĭ. v. n. To waste, to be extenuated by disease.

TABERNACLE, tăb'-ĕr-nĕkl. f. A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.

TABID, tăb'-ĭd. a. Wasted by disease, consumptive.

TABIDNESS, tăb'-ĭd-nĭs. f. Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

TABIFICK, tă-blĭ'-fĭk. a. Consumptive, tending to a consumption, wasting, producing a consumption.

TABLATURE, tăb'-lă-tshūr. f. Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE, tă'bl. f. Any flat or level

T A B

surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes; the persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself, as he keeps a good Table; a tablet, a surface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares; To turn the Tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

To TABLE, tă'bl. v. a. To make into a catalogue, to set down. Not in use.

TABLEBEER, tă'bl-bĕr. f. Beer used at victuals, small beer.

TABLEBOOK, tă'bl-bōk. f. A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLECLOTH, tăbl'-klăth. f. Linen spread on a table.

TABLER,

T A C

TABLER, tã'-blur. f. One who boards.

TABLETALK, tã'bl-tãk. f. Conversation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, tãb'-lit. f. A small level surface; a surface written on or painted.

TABOUR, tã'-bur. f. A small drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURER, tã'-bur-ur. f. One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, tãb'-ũ-rét. f. A small drum or tabour.

TABOURINE, tãb'-ũ-rĩ'n. f. A tabour, a small drum.

TABRET, tãb'-rit. f. A tabour.

TABULAR, tãb'-ũ-lér. a. Set down in the form of tables or synopses; formed in squares, made into laminæ.

To TABULATE, tãb'-ũ-lâte. v. a. To reduce to tables or synopses.

TABULATED, tãb'-ũ-lã-tid. a. Having a flat surface.

TACHE, tãtsh'. f. Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACHYGRAPHY, tãk'-kỹ-grãf-fỹ. f. The art or practice of quick writing.

TACIT, tãs'-it. a. Silent, implied, not expressed by words.

TACITLY, tãs'-it-lỹ. ad. Silently, without oral expression.

TACITURNITY, tãf-ỹ-tũr'-nĩt-ỹ. f. Habitual silence.

To TACK, tãk'. v. a. To fasten to any thing; to join, to write, to stitch together.

To TACK, tãk'. v. n. To turn a ship.

TACK, tãk'. f. A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea; To hold Tack, to last, to hold out.

TACKLE, tãk'l. f. Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.

TACKLED, tãk'ld. a. Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, tãk'-ling. f. Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.

TACTICAL, tãk'-tỹ-kel. } a. Re-

TACTICK, tãk'-tik. } lating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS, tãk'-tik. f. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

T A K

TACTILE, tãk'-tĩl. a. Susceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, tãk-tĩl'-it-ỹ. f. Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, tãk'-shũn. f. The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tãd'-põle. f. A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, tã'n. The poetical contraction of TAKEN.

TAFFETA, tãf'-fẽ-tỹ. f. A thin silk.

TAG, tãg'. f. A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, tãg'. v. a. To fit any thing with an end, as to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly To tack.

TAGTAIL, tãg'-tãl. f. A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tã'l. f. That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing; To turn Tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, tã'ld. a. Furnished with a tail.

TAILLE, tã'le. f. A limited estate, an entail.

TAILOR, tã'l-ur. f. One whose business is to make clothes.

To TAIN, tã'nt. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain, to sully; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of ARTAIN.

To TAIN, tã'nt. v. n. To be infected, to be touched.

TAINT, tã'nt. f. A tincture, a stain; an infect; infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish.

TAINTLESS, tã'nt-lĩs. a. Free from infection.

TAINTURE, tã'nt-yur. f. Taint, tinge, defilement.

To TAKE, tã'ke. v. a. pret. Took; participle passive TAKEN, sometimes Took. To receive what is offered;

T A K

to seize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill-will; to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to use, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practise; to close in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to seize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to swallow as a medicine; to choose one of more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to transport; to fasten on, to seize; not to refuse, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow, to admit; to suppose, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease; To Take away, to deprive of; to set aside, to remove; To Take care, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend; To Take course, to have recourse to measures; To Take down, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; to swallow, to take by the mouth; To Take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; To Take heed, to be cautious, to beware; To Take heed to, to attend; To Take in, to comprise, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; To Take oath, to swear; To Take off, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove; To Take order with, to check, to take course with; To Take out, to remove from within any place; To Take part, to share; To Take place, to prevail, to have effect; To Take up, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to engage; to

T A L

have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to compromise; to adopt, to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; To Take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority.

To TAKE, tǎ'ke. v. n. To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix; To Take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; To Take in, to inclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he Took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; To Take in hand, to undertake; To Take in with, to resort to; To Take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; To Take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourse; To Take up, to stop; to reform; To Take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To Take with, to please.

TAKEN, tǎ'kn. The part. pass. of TAKE.

TAKER, tǎ'-kūr. f. He that takes.

TAKING, tǎ'-king. f. Seizure, distress.

TALE, tǎ'le. f. A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.

TALEBEARER, tǎ'le-bēr-ūr. f. One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tǎ'le-bēr-ing. f. The act of informing.

TALENT, tǎl'-ént. f. A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tǎl'-iz-mǎn. f. A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tǎl'-iz-mǎn'-ik. a. Magical.

To TALK, tǎ'k. v. n. To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

TALK, tǎ'k. f. Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, tǎ'k. f. Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastick.

TALKATIVE, tǎ'k-ǎ-tiv. a. Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tǎ'k-ǎ-tiv-nis. f. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tǎ'k-úr. f. One who talks; a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tǎ'k-y. a. Consisting of talk.

TALL, tǎ'l. a. High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

TALLAGE, tǎ'l-lidzh. f. Impost, excise.

TALLOW, tǎl'-lǒ. f. The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tǎl'-lǒ-tshánd-lúr. f. One who makes candles of tallow.

TALLY, tǎl'-lý. f. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another.

To TALLY, tǎl'-lý. v. a. To fit, to suit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, tǎl'-lý. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, } tǎl'-múd. { f. The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.

THALMUD, }

TALNESS, tǎl'-nis. f. Height of stature, procerity.

TALON, tǎl'-ún. f. The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tǎm'-mǎ-rind. f. A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tǎm'-mǎ-rísk. f. A tree.

TAMBARINE, tǎm-bǎ-rí'n. f. A tambour, a small drum.

TAMBOUR, tǒm'-bǒr. f. A drum;

a kind of fine sieve; a kind of particoloured needlework.

To TAMBOUR, tǒm'-bǒr. v. a. To ornament with a kind of particoloured needlework.

TAME, tǎ'me. a. Not wild, domestic; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

To TAME, tǎ'me. v. n. To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush, to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tǎ'm-ébl. a. Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, tǎ'me-lý. ad. Not wildly, meanly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, tǎ'me-nis. f. The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tǎ'm-úr. f. Conqueror, subduer.

To TAMPER, tǎm'-púr. v. a. To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

To TAN, tǎn'. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TAN, tǎn'. f. The bark of the oak, the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather.

TANG, tǎng'. f. A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth, relish, taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; sound, tune.

To TANG, tǎng'. v. n. To ring with.

TANGENT, tǎn'-dzhént. f. Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tǎn-dzhý-bíl'-ít-y. f. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tǎn'-dzhíbl. a. Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, tǎng'-gl. v. a. To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

To TANGLE, tǎng'-gl. v. n. To be entangled.

TANGLE, tǎng'-gl. f. A knot of things mingled in one another.

TANK,

T A R

TANK, tánk'. f. A large cistern or bason. Not in use.

TANKARD, tánk'-érd. f. A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, tán'-núr. f. One whose trade is to tan leather.

TANPIT, tán'-plt. f. The pit in which leather is tanned.

TANSY, tán'-zý. f. A plant.

TANTALISM, tán'-tá-lízm. f. A punishment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, tán'-tá-líze. v. a. To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tánt'-líng. f. One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tánt'-á-mount. a. Equivalent.

TANTIVY, tán-tív'-ý. ad. [From the sound of the hunting-horn.] With great speed, with more than common hurry.

TANYARD, tán'-yárd. f. The place where the business of a tanner is carried on.

To TAP, táp'. v. a. To touch lightly, to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.

TAP, táp'. f. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, tá'pe. f. A narrow fillet or band.

TAPER, tá'-púr. f. A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tá'-púr. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tá'-púr. v. n. To grow smaller.

TAPESTRY, táps'-trý. f. Cloth woven in regular figures.

TAPROOT, táp'-rót. f. The principal stem of the root.

TAPSTER, táps'-túr. f. One whose business is to draw beer in an ale-house.

TAR, tá'r. f. Liquid pitch.

TAR, tá'r. f. A sailor, a seaman in contempt.

To TAR, tá'r. v. a. To smear over with tar; to teaze, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tá-rán'-tshú-lá. f.

T A R

An insect whose bite is only cured by musick.

TARDATION, tár-dá'-shùn. f. The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, tá'r-dý-lý. ad. Slowly, sluggishly.

TARDINESS, tá'r-dý-nís. f. Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion.

TARDITY, tá'r-dít-ý. f. Slowness, want of velocity.

TARDY, tár'-dý. a. Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

To TARDY, tár'-dý. v. a. To delay, to hinder.

TARE, tá're. f. A weed that grows among corn.

TARE, tá're. f. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.

TARE, tá're. preterit of **TEAR**.

TARGE, tárdzh. } f. A kind of
TARGET, tá'r-gít. } buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

TARIFF, tár'-lf. f. A cartel of commerce.

To TARNISH, tár'-nîsh. v. a. To sully, to soil, to make not bright.

To TARNISH, tár'-nîsh. v. n. To lose brightness.

TARPAWLING, tár-pá'l-íng. f. Hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailer in contempt.

TARRAGON, tár'-rá-gón. f. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE, tár'-ryéns. f. Stay, delay, perhaps sojourn.

TARRIER, tár'-ryér. f. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole; one that tarries or stays.

To TARRY, tár'-ry. v. n. To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, tár'-sll. f. A kind of hawk.

TART, tá'rt. a. Sour, acid, acidulated, sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.

TART, tá'rt. f. A small pie of fruit.

TARTANE, tár'-tán. f. A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with

with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

TARTAR, tǎ'r-tǎr. *f.* Hell. Obsolete. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone.

TARTAREAN, tǎr-tǎ'-ryén. *a.* Hellish.

TARTAREOUS, tǎr-tǎ'-ryús. *a.* Consisting of tartar; hellish.

To TARTARIZE, tǎ'r-tǎr-ize. *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, tǎ'r-tǎr-ús. *a.* Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.

TARTLY, tǎ'rt-lý. *ad.* Sharply, sourly, with acidity; sharply, with poignancy, with severity; with sourness of aspect.

TARTNESS, tǎ'rt-nís. *f.* Sharpness, sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, poignancy of language.

TARTUFFE, tǎr'-túf. *f.* [From the French.] A counterfeiter in religion, a pretender to devotion; a puritan, so called in contempt.

TASK, tǎsk'. *f.* Something to be done imposed by another; employment, business; To take to Task, to reprove, to reprimand.

To TASK, tǎsk'. *v. a.* To burthen with something to be done.

TASKER, tǎsk'-úr.
 TASKMASTER, tǎsk'-mǎf-túr. } *f.*
 One who imposes tasks.

TASSEL, tós'l. *f.* An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

TASSELLED, tós'ld. *a.* Adorned with tassels.

TASTABLE, tǎ't-ébl. *a.* That may be tasted, flavoury.

To TASTE, tǎ'te. *v. a.* To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of.

To TASTE, tǎ'te. *v. n.* To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to relish intellectually, to approve; to be instructed, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, tǎ'te. *f.* The act of tasting,

gustation; the sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

TASTED, tǎ't-íd. *a.* Having a particular relish.

TASTER, tǎ't-úr. *f.* One who takes the first essay of food; a dram cup.

TASTEFUL, tǎ't-fúl. *a.* High relished, flavoury.

TASTELESS, tǎ't-lís. *a.* Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleasure, insipid; having no intellectual gust.

TASTELESSNESS, tǎ't-léf-nís. *f.* Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER, tǎt'-túr. *v. a.* To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tǎt'-túr. *f.* A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tǎt-tér-dé-mǎl'-lyún. *f.* A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tǎt'l. *v. n.* To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tǎt'l. *f.* Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tǎt'-lúr. *f.* An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tǎt-tó. *f.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, tǎv'-érn. *f.* A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, tǎv'-érn-kep-úr. } *f.*

TAVERNMAN, tǎv'-érn-mǎn. }
 One who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, tǎ't. *pret. and part. pass. of TEACH.*

TAUGHT, tǎ't. *a.* Tight, extended, stretched out. A sea term.

To TAUNT, tǎ'nt. *v. a.* To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule.

TAUNT, tã'nt. *f.* Insult, scoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tã'nt-ür. *f.* One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY, tã'nt-ing-lý. *ad.* With insult, scoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tã-tõ-lõdzh'-ý-kèl. *a.* Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tã-tõl'-lõ-dzhíst. *f.* One who repeats the same thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, tã-tõl'-lõ-dzhý. *f.* Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

To TAW, tã'. *v. a.* To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tã'. *f.* A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, tã'-dry-nís. *f.* Tinsel, finery, finery too ostentatious.

TAWDRY, tã'-dry. *a.* Meanly shewy, splendid without cost.

TAWER, tã'-ür. *f.* One who dresses white leather.

TAWNY, tã'-ny. *a.* Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tãks'. *f.* An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tallage; charge, censure.

To TAX, tãks'. *v. a.* To load with imposts; to charge, to censure, to accuse.

TAXABLE, tãks'-èbl. *a.* That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tãks'-ã'-shùn. *f.* The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accusation, scandal.

TAXER, tãks'-ür. *f.* He who taxes.

TEA, tè'. *f.* A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH, tè'tsh. *v. a.* *pret.* and *part. pass.* **TAUGHT**, sometimes **TEACHED**, which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tè'tsh. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, tè'tsh-èbl. *a.* Docile, susceptible of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tè'tsh-èbl-nís. *f.* Docility, willingness to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tè'tsh-ür. *f.* One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAGUE, tè'g. *f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, tè'l. *f.* A wild fowl.

TEAM, tè'm. *f.* A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, tè'r. *f.* The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, tè'r. *f.* A rent, a fissure.

To TEAR, tè'r. *v. a.* *pret.* **TORE**; *anciently part. pass.* **TORN**. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to shatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence.

To TEAR, tè'r. *v. n.* To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, tè'r-ür. *f.* He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tè'r-fál-ling. *a.* Tender, shedding tears.

TEARFUL, tè'r-fúl. *a.* Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, tè'z. *v. a.* To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASEL, tè'zl. *f.* A plant of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth.

TEASER, tè'z-ür. *f.* Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, tè't. *f.* The dug of a beast.

TECHINESS, tè'tsh'-ý-nís. *f.* Peevishness, aptness to take offence.

TECHNICAL, tèk'-ny-kèl. *a.* Belonging to arts, not in common or popular use.

TECHY, tè'tsh'-ý. *a.* Peevish, fretful, irritable.

T E L

TECTONICK, tĕk-tŏn'-ĭk. a. Pertaining to building.

To TED, tĕd'. v. a. To lay grass newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, tĕd'-dŭr. f. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide; any thing by which one is restrained.

TE DEUM, tĕ-dĕ'-ŭm. f. An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tĕ'-dzhŭs. a. Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

TEDIOUSLY, tĕ'-dzhŭs-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, tĕ'-dzhŭs-nĭs. f. Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To TEEM, tĕ'm. v. n. To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM, tĕ'm. v. a. To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tĕ'm-ŭr. f. One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tĕ'm-fŭl. a. Pregnant, prolifick.

TEEMLESS, tĕ'm-lĭs. a. Unfruitful, not prolifick.

TEEN, tĕ'n. f. Sorrow, grief. Obsolete.

TEENS, tĕ'nz. f. The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, tĕ'th. The plural of **TOOTH**.

To TEETH, tĕ'th. v. n. To breed teeth.

TEETHING, tĕ'th-ing. f. The act of breeding teeth, the act of furnishing a dentated instrument with teeth.

TEGUMENT, tĕg'-ŭ-mĕnt. f. Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, tĕ'l-trĕ. f. Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tĭnt'. f. Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELESCOPE, tĕl'-lĭs-kŏpe. f. A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tĕl'-lĭs-kŏp'-ŷ-kĕl. a. Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

T E M

To TELL, tĕl'. v. a. pret. and part. pass. **TOLD**. To utter, to express, to speak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuses.

To TELL, tĕl'. v. n. To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tĕl'-lŭr. f. One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the exchequer.

TELLTALE, tĕl'-tāle. f. One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tĕm-ĕr-ā'-ryŭs. a. Rash, heady; careless, heedless.

TEMERITY, tĕ-mĕr'-ĭt-ŷ. f. Rashness, unreasonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, tĕm'-pŭr. v. a. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to beat together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify, to assuage, to sooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, tĕm'-pŭr. f. Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tĕm'-pĕr-ā-mĕnt. f. Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tĕm-pĕr-ā-mĕnt'-ĕl. a. Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕns. f. Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt. a. Not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt-lŷ. ad. Moderately, not excessively; calmly, without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEM-

- TEMPERATENESS**, tēm'-pēr-ēt-nls. f. Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calmness, coolness of mind.
- TEMPERATURE**, tēm'-pēr-ā-tshūr. f. Constitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.
- TEMPERED**, tēm'-pūrd. a. Disposed with regard to the passions.
- TEMPEST**, tēm'-pēst. f. The utmost violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.
- To TEMPEST**, tēm'-pēst. v. a. To disturb as by a tempest.
- TEMPEST-BEATEN**, tēm'-pēst-bētn. a. Shattered with storms.
- TEMPEST-TOST**, tēm'-pēst-tōst. a. Driven about by storms.
- TEMPESTIVITY**, tēm-pēs-tiv'-it-ŷ. f. Seasonableness.
- TEMPESTUOUS**, tēm-pēst'-ū-ūs. a. Stormy, turbulent.
- TEMPLAR**, tēm'-plēr. f. A student in the law.
- TEMPLE**, tēm'pl. f. A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law, an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.
- TEMPORAL**, tēm'-pō-rēl. a. Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.
- TEMPORALITY**, tēm-pō-rāl'-it-ŷ. f. }
- TEMPORALS**, tēm'-pō-rēlz. } f. Secular possessions, not ecclesiastick rights.
- TEMPORALLY**, tēm'-pō-rāl-ŷ. ad. With respect to this life.
- TEMPORALTY**, tēm'-pō-rāl-tŷ. f. The laity, secular people; secular possessions.
- TEMPORANEOUS**, tēm-pō-rā'-nyūs. a. Temporary.
- TEMPORARINESS**, tēm'-pō-rēr-ŷ-nis. f. The state of being temporary.
- TEMPORARY**, tēm'-pō-rēr-ŷ. a. Lasting only for a limited time.
- To TEMPORIZE**, tēm'-pō-rīze. v. n. To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.
- TEMPORIZER**, tēm'-pō-rīz-ūr. f. One that complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.
- To TEMPT**, tēmt'. v. a. To solicit to ill, to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.
- TEMPTABLE**, tēmt'-ēbl. a. Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.
- TEMPTER**, tēmt'-tūr. f. One who solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.
- TEMPTATION**, tēmt-tā'-shūn. f. The act of tempting, solicitation to ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.
- TEN**, tēn'. a. The decimal number, twice five.
- TENABLE**, tē'-nēbl. a. Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.
- TENACIOUS**, tē-nā'-shūs. a. Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.
- TENACITY**, tē-nās'-sīt-ŷ. f. The adhesion of one part to another; viscosity.
- TENANCY**, tēn'-ēn-sŷ. f. Temporary possession of what belongs to another.
- TENANT**, tēn'-ēnt. f. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and uses the property of another; one who resides in any place.
- To TENANT**, tēn'-ēnt. v. a. To hold on certain conditions.
- TENANTABLE**, tēn'-ēn-tēbl. a. Such as may be held by a tenant.
- TENANTLESS**, tēn'-ēnt-lis. a. Unoccupied, unpossessed.
- TENCH**, tēntsh'. f. A pond fish.
- To TEND**, tēnd'. v. a. To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.
- To TEND**, tēnd'. v. n. To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose;

T E N

to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants or servants.

TENDANCE, tén'-dâns. f. Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tén'-dêns. } f. Direction
TENDENCY, tén'-dên-sý. } or course towards any place or object; direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

TENDER, tén'-dûr. a. Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emasculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To TENDER, tén'-dûr. v. a. To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

TENDER, tén'-dûr. f. Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this last sense not in use.

TENDER-HEARTED, tén''-dêr-hârt-îd. a. Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tén'-dêr-ling. f. The first horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tén'-dêr-ly. ad. In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tén'-dêr-nîs. f. The state of being tender, susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention, anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDICLE, tén'-dikl. f. A gin, a snare.

TENDINOUS, tén'-dîn-ûs. a. Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tén'-dûn. f. A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

T E N

TENDRIL, tén'-drîl. f. The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSE, tē-nēb'-rý-kōse. } a.

TENEBRIOUS, tē-nē'-bryûs. Dark, gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tén-ē-brôs'-îl-ý. f. Darkness, gloom.

TENEMENT, tén'-ē-mént. f. Any thing held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tē-nēr'-îl-ý. f. Tenderness.

TENESMUS, tē-néz'-mûs. f. Needing to go to stool.

TENET, tē'-nét. f. It is sometimes written Tenent; position, principle, opinion.

TENNIS, tén'-nîs. f. A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENON, tén'-ûn. f. The end of a timber cut to be fitted into a hole in another piece of timber.

TENOUR, tén'-nûr. f. Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense contained, general course or drift; a sound in musick.

TENSE, tēns'e. a. Stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE, tēns'e. f. A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSENESS, tēns'-nîs. f. Contraction, tension, the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tén'-sibl. a. Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tén'-sîl. a. Capable of extension.

TENSION, tén'-shûn. f. The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSIVE, tén'-sîv. a. Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, tén'-shûr. f. The act of stretching, or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tēnt'. f. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To

To T^{ENT}, t^{ént'}. v. n. To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.
 To T^{ENT}, t^{ént'}. v. a. To search as with a medical tent.
 T^{ENTATION}, t^{én-tă'-shún}. f. Trial, temptation.
 T^{ENTATIVE}, t^{én'-tă-tív}. a. Trying, essaying.
 T^{ENTED}, t^{ént'-íd}. a. Covered with tents.
 T^{ENTER}, t^{én'-túr}. f. A hook on which things are stretched; To be on the Tenters, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.
 To T^{ENTER}, t^{én'-túr}. v. a. To stretch by hooks.
 To T^{ENTER}, t^{én'-túr}. v. n. To admit extension.
 T^{TENTH}, t^{énth'}. a. First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.
 T^{TENTH}, t^{énth'}. f. The tenth; tithe.
 T^{TENTHLY}, t^{énth'-lý}. ad. In the tenth place.
 T^{TENTWORT}, t^{ént'-würt}. f. A plant.
 To T^{TENUATE}, t^{én'-ũ-âte}. v. a. To make thin, to cause tenuity.
 T^{TENUITY}, t^{é-nũ'-ít-y'}. f. Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.
 T^{TENUOUS}, t^{én'-nũ-ús}. a. Thin, small, minute.
 T^{TENURE}, t^{é'-nyúr}. f. Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.
 T^{TEPEFACTION}, t^{ép-ě-făk'-shún}. f. The act of warming to a small degree.
 To T^{TEPEFY}, t^{ép'-ě-fý}. v. a. To warm in a small degree.
 T^{TEPID}, t^{ép'-íd}. a. Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.
 T^{TEPIDITY}, t^{é-píd'-ít-y'}. f. Lukewarmness.
 T^{TEPOR}, t^{é'-pör}. f. Lukewarmness, gentle heat.
 T^{TERCE}, t^{érs'}. f. A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.
 T^{TEREBINTH}, t^{ér'-rě-bínth}. f. Turpentine, the turpentine-tree.
 T^{TEREBINTHINATE}, t^{ér-rě-bín'-thý-nâte}.
 T^{TEREBINTHINE}, t^{ér-rě-bín'-thín}. } a.

Consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.
 To T^{TEREBRATE}, t^{ér'-rě-brâte}. v. a. To bore, to perforate, to pierce.
 T^{TEREBRATION}, t^{ér-rě-bră'-shún}. f. The act of boring or piercing.
 T^{TERGEMINOUS}, t^{ér-dzhém'-ín-ús}. a. Threefold.
 T^{TERGIVERSATION}, t^{ér-dzhý-vér-să'-shún}. f. Shift, subterfuge, evasion; change, fickleness.
 T^{TERM}, t^{érm'}. f. Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; words, language; condition, stipulation; time for which any thing lasts; in law, the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.
 To T^{TERM}, t^{érm'}. v. a. To name, to call.
 T^{TERMAGANCY}, t^{ér'-mă-găn-fý}. f. Turbulence, tumultuousness.
 T^{TERMAGANT}, t^{ér'-mă-gănt}. a. Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, furious.
 T^{TERMAGANT}, t^{ér'-mă-gănt}. f. A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.
 T^{TERMER}, t^{érm'-ér}. f. One who travels up to attend the term.
 T^{TERMINABLE}, t^{ér'-mín-ěbl}. a. Limitable, that admits of bounds.
 To T^{TERMINATE}, t^{ér'-mín-âte}. v. a. To bound, to limit; to put an end to.
 To T^{TERMINATE}, t^{ér'-mín-âte}. v. n. To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.
 T^{TERMINATION}, t^{ér-mý-nă'-shún}. f. The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words as varied by their significations.
 T^{TERMINTHUS}, t^{ér-mín'-thús}. f. A tumour.
 T^{TERMLESS}, t^{érm'-lís}. a. Unlimited, boundless.
 T^{TERMLY}, t^{érm'-lý}. ad. Term by term.
 T^{TERNARY}, t^{ér'-nér-y'}. } f. The
 T^{TERNION}, t^{ér'-nyún}. } number
 three.
 T^{TERRACE}, t^{ér'-rés}. f. A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised walk.

TER-

TERRAQUEOUS, tər-rā'-kwȳ-ūs. a. Composed of land and water.

TERRENE, tər-rē'n. a. Earthly, terrestrial.

TERREOUS, tər'-ryūs. a. Earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tər-rēs'-trȳ-ēl. a. Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terreous.

To TERRESTRIFY, tər-rēs'-trȳ-fȳ. v. a. To reduce to the state of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tər-rēs'-trȳ-ūs. a. Terreous, earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tər'-rībl. a. Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, tər'-rībl-nīs. f. Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.

TERRIBLY, tər'-rīb-lȳ. ad. Dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, tər'-ryēr. f. A dog that follows his game under ground.

TERRIFICK, tər-rīf'-fīk. a. Dreadful, causing terror.

To TERRIFY, tər'-rȳ-fȳ. v. a. To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRITORIAL, tər-rȳ-tō'-ryēl. a. Belonging to a territory.

TERRITORY, tər'-rȳ-tūr-ȳ. f. Land, country, dominion, district.

TERROR, tər'-rūr. f. Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

TERSE, tērs'e. a. Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

TERTIAN, tər'-shēn. f. Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

TESSELLATED, tēs'-sēl-lā-tīd. a. Variegated by squares.

TEST, tēst'. f. The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminative characteristic.

TESTABLE, tēst'-ēbl. a. Capable of being devised by testament.

TESTACEOUS, tēs-tā'-shūs. a. Con-

sisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to crustaceous.

TESTAMENT, tēs'-tā-mēt. f. A will, any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAMENTARY, tēs-tā-mēn'-tēr-ȳ. a. Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, tēs'-tāte. a. Having made a will.

TESTATOR, tēs-tā'-tōr. f. One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, tēs-tā'-trīks. f. A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, tēst'-īd. a. Tried by a test.

TESTER, tēs'-tūr. f. A sixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, tēs'-tikl. f. Stone.

TESTIFICATION, tēs-tȳ-fȳ-kā'-shūn. f. The act of witnessing.

TESTIFICATOR, tēs"-tȳ-fȳ-kā'-tūr. f. One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER, tēs'-tȳ-fī-ūr. f. One who testifies.

To TESTIFY, tēs'-tȳ-fȳ. v. n. To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

To TESTIFY, tēs'-tȳ-fȳ. v. a. To witness, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, tēs'-tȳ-lȳ. ad. Fretfully, peevishly, morosely.

TESTIMONIAL, tēs-tȳ-mō'-nyēl. f. A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

TESTIMONY, tēs'-tȳ-mūn-ȳ. f. Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open attestation, profession.

TESTINESS, tēs'-tȳ-nīs. f. Moroseness.

TESTUDINATED, tēs-tshū'-dȳ-nā-tīd. a. Roofed, arched.

TESTUDINEOUS, tēs-tshū'-dīn'-yūs. a. Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY, tēs'-tȳ. a. Fretful, peevish, apt to be angry.

TETCHY, tētsh'-ȳ. a. Froward, peevish.

TETE A TETE, tēt'-ā-tēt. f. Cheek by jowl.

T H A

To TETHER, tét'h'-úr. v. a. To tie up.

TETHER, tét'h'-úr. f. A string by which cattle are held from pasturing too wide.

TETRAGONAL, tét'-trág'-gô-nél. a. Square.

TETRARCH, tét'-trárk. f. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TETRARCHATE, tét'-trá'r-kâte. } f.

TETRARCHY, tét'-trár-ký. } f. A Roman government.

TETRASTICK, tét'-trás'-tik. f. An epigram or stanza of four verses.

TETRICAL, tét'-rý-kél. } a. Forward,

TETRICOUS, tét'-rý-kús. } perverse, four.

TETTER, tét'-túr. f. A scab, a scurf, a ringworm.

TEXT, tékst'. f. That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture.

TEXTILE, téks'-tíl. a. Woven, capable of being woven.

TEXTUARY, téks'-tshû-ér-y. a. Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.

TEXTUARIST, téks'-tshû-ér-íst. f. One ready in the text of scripture, a divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTURE, téks'-tshúr. f. The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, thán'. ad. A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.

THANE, thá'ne. f. An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK, thánk'. v. a. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

THANKS, thá'ns'. f. Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, thánk'-fúl. a. Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, thánk'-fúl-y. ad.

T H E

With lively and grateful sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKFULNESS, thánk'-fúl-nls. f. Gratitude, a disposition to acknowledge a favour.

THANKLESS, thánk'-lís. a. Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, thánk'-lés-nls. f. Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, thánk-óf'-fér-ing. f. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, thá'ns'-gív-ing. f. Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, thánk'-wúr-thý. a. Deserving gratitude.

THAT, thát'. pronoun. Not this, but the other; which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person; it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing; opposed to This, as The Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence; in That, as being.

THAT, thát'. conjunct. Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end.

THATCH, thátsh'. f. Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

To THATCH, thátsh'. v. a. To cover as with straw.

THATCHER, thátsh'-úr. f. One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

To THAW, thá'. v. n. To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW, thá'. v. a. To melt what was congealed.

THAW, thá'. f. Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation.

THE, thê and thê'. article. The article noting a particular thing; before

fore a vowel E is commonly cut off in verse.

THEATRICAL, thê'-â-trâl. a. Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, thê'-â-tûr. f. A place in which shews are exhibited, a play-house; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, thê'-ât'-trîk. } a.

THEATRICAL, thê'-ât'-trý-kél. } a. Scenick, suiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALY, thê'-ât'-trý-kél-ý. ad. In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, thê'. The oblique singular of THOU.

THEFT, thêft'. f. The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, thê'r. a. Of them; the pronoun possessive from THEY; Theirs is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

THEISM, thê'-izm. f. Natural religion, the mere belief of a God, deism.

THEIST, thê'-ist. f. An unitarian, an antitrinitarian, a deist.

THEM, thém'. The oblique of THEY.

THEME, thê'm. f. A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, thém-sêlv'z. f. These very persons; the oblique case of THEY and SELVES.

THEN, thên'. ad. At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, théns'. f. From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, théns'-fôrth. ad. From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, théns'-fôr-wêrd. ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, thê'-ók'-krá-fý. f. Government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, thê'-ô-krát'-tý-kél. a. Relating to a government administered by God.

THEODOLITE, thê'-ôd'-ô-llt. f. A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THEOGONY, thê'-ôg'-gô-ný. f. The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, thê'-ô-lô'-dzhén. f. A divine; a professor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, thê'-ô-lôdzh'-ý-kél. a. Relating to the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, thê'-ô-lôdzh'-ý-kél-ý. ad. According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, thê'-ôl'-lô-dzhíst. f. A divine, one studious in the science of divinity.

THEOLOGY, thê'-ôl'-lô-dzhý. f. Divinity.

THEORBO, thê'-â'r-bô. f. A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians.

THEOREM, thê'-ô-rém. f. A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEOREMATICAL, thê'-ô-rê-mát'-ý-kél. } a.

THEOREMATICK, thê'-ô-rê-mát'-ík. } a.

THEOREMICK, thê'-ô-rém'-ík. } Comprised in theorems, consisting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, thê'-ô-rét'-ý-kél. } a.

THEORETICK, thê'-ô-rét'-ík. } a.

THEORICAL, thê'-ôr'-ý-kél. } a.

THEORICK, thê'-ôr'-ík. } a.

Speculative, depending on theory or speculation, terminating in theory or speculation.

THEORETICALLY, thê'-ô-rét'-ý-kél-ý. ad. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, thê'-ô-rík. f. A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, thê'-ôr'-ý-kél-ý. ad. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, thê'-ô-ríst. f. A speculatist, one given to speculation.

THEORY, thê'-ô-rý. f. Speculation,

not practice, scheme, plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

THERAPEUTICK, thér-à-pù'-tík. a. Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

THERE, thê're. ad. In that place; it is opposed to **HERE**; an exclamation directing something at a distance.

THEREABOUT, thê're-à-bout. }
THEREABOUTS, thê're-à-bouts. } ad.

Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, thêre-âf'-tûr. ad. According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, thêre-ât'. ad. At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, thêre-bý'. ad. By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, thêr'-fôre. ad. For that, for this, for this reason, in consequence; in return for this, in recompence for this or for that.

THEREFROM, thêre-frôm'. ad. From that, from this.

THEREIN, thêre-în'. ad. In that, in this.

THEREINTO, thêre-în-tô'. ad. Into that, into this.

THEREOF, thêre-ôv'. ad. Of that, of this.

THEREON, thêre-ôn'. ad. On that.

THEREOUT, thêre-out'. ad. Out of that.

THERE TO, thêre-tô'. }
THEREUNTO, thêre-ûn-tô'. } ad.
 To that.

THEREUPON, thêre-ûp-pôn'. ad. Upon that, in consequence of that; immediately.

THEREUNDER, thêre-ûn'-dûr. ad. Under that.

THEREWITH, thêre-wîth'. ad. With that; immediately.

THEREWITHAL, thêre-wîth-â'l. ad. Over and above; at the same time; with that.

THERIACAL, thê-rî'-â-kâl. a. Medicinal, physical.

THERMOMETER, thêr-môm'-y-tûr. f. An instrument for measur-

ing the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, thêr-mô-mêt'-trý-kél. a. Relating to the measure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, thêr'-mô-skôpe. f. An instrument, by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THESE, thê'z. pronoun. the plural of **THIS**. Opposed to **Those**; These relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and **Those** to the first.

THESIS, thê'-sîs. f. A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEURGY, thê'-ûr-dzhý. f. The power of working miracles by means of prayer to God.

THEW, thû'. f. Quality, manners; in Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.

THEY, thê'. f. in the oblique case **THEM**, the plural of **HE** or **SHE**. The men, the women, the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others.

THICK, thîk'. a. Not thin; dense, not rare, gross; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, thîk'. f. The thickest part or time when any thing is thickest; Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, thîk'. ad. Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.

To **THICKEN**, thîk'n. v. a. To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.

To **THICKEN**, thîk'n. v. n. To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concrete, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET,

THICKET, thik'-it. f. A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood.

THICKLY, thik'-ly. ad. Deeply, to a great quantity.

THICKNESS, thik'-nis. f. The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness, imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness.

THICKSKULLED, thik'-skuld. a. Dull, stupid.

THICKSET, thik'-set. a. Close planted.

THICKSKIN, thik'-skin. f. A coarse gross man. Old cant word.

THIEF, the'f. f. One who takes what belongs to another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, the'f-katch-ur. } f.

THIEFTAKER, the'f-tak-ur. } f. One whose business is to detect thieves.

To THIEVE, the'v. v. n. To steal, to practise theft.

THIEVERY, the'v-er-y. f. The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.

THIEVISH, the'v-ish. a. Given to stealing, practising theft; secret, sly.

THIEVISHLY, the'v-ish-ly. ad. Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, the'v-ish-nis. f. Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.

THIGH, thi'. f. The Thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, til'. f. The shafts of a wagon.

THILL-HORSE, til'-hors. } f. The

THILLER, til'-lur. } last horse, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, thim'bl. f. A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle.

THIME, ti'me. f. A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.

THIN, thin'. a. Not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slim, slender.

THIN, thin'. ad. Not thickly.

To THIN, thin'. v. a. To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINLY, thin'-ly. ad. Not thickly, not closely.

THINE, thi'ne. pronoun. Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, thing'. f. Whatever is, not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

To THINK, think'. v. n. preterit, **THOUGHT**. To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.

To THINK, think'. v. a. To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; To Think much, to grudge.

THINKER, think'-ur. f. One who thinks.

THINKING, think'-ing. f. Imagination, cogitation, judgment.

THINLY, thin'-ly. ad. Not thickly; not closely, not numerously.

THINNESS, thin'-nis. f. The contrary to thickness, exility, tenuity; scarcity; rareness, not spissitude.

THIRD, thurd'. a. The first after the second.

THIRD, thurd'. f. The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, thurd'-bur-ro. f. An under-constable.

THIRDLY, thurd'-ly. ad. In the third place.

THIRST, thirst'. f. The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.

To THIRST, thirst'. v. n. To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, thurs'-ty-nis. f. The state of being thirsty.

THIRSTY, thurs'-ty. a. Suffering want

want of drink, pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as blood Thirsty.

THIRTEEN, thur'-tên. a. Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, thur'-tê'nth. a. The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, thur'-týth. a. The tenth thrice told.

THIRTY, thur'-tý. a. Thrice ten.

THIS, thís'. pronoun. That which is present, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is used for This time; the last past; it is often opposed to That; when This and That respect a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to The other.

THISTLE, thís'l. f. A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THISTLY, thís'-lý. a. Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, thíth'-úr. ad. To that place, it is opposed to Hither; to that end, to that point.

THITHERTO, thíth'-úr-tò. ad. To that end, so far.

THITHERWARD, thíth'-úr-wêrd. ad. Towards that place.

THO, thỏ'. ad. Tho' contracted for **THOUGH**.

THONG, thỏng'. f. A strap or string of leather.

THORACICK, thỏ-rás'-ík. a. Belonging to the breast.

THORAL, thỏ'-rêl. a. Relating to the bed.

THORAX, thỏ'-ráks. f. The breast, the chest.

THORN, thỏ'rn. f. A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.

THORNAPPLE, thỏ'rn-âpl. f. A plant.

THORNBAC, thỏ'rn-bák. f. A sea-fish.

THORNBUT, thỏ'rn-bút. f. A sort of sea-fish.

THORNY, thỏ'r-ný. a. Full of thorns, rough, prickly; pricking, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, thur'-rỏ. prepos. By

way of making passage or penetration; by means of, commonly written, **THROUGH**; which see.

THOROUGH, thur'-rỏ. a. Complete, full, perfect; passing through.

THOROUGHFARE, thur'-rỏ-fâre. f. A passage through, a passage without any stop or let.

THOROUGHLY, thur'-rỏ-lý. ad. Completely, fully.

THOROUGHPA, thur'-rỏ-pâft. a. Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

THOROUGHSP, thur'-rỏ-spêd. a. Finished in principles, thorough-paced.

THOROUGHSTITCH, thur'-rỏ-ftítsh'. ad. Completely, fully.

THOSE, thỏ'ze. pron. The plural of **THAT**.

THOU, thou'. f. in the oblique cases singular **THEE**; in the plural **YE**; in the oblique cases plural **YOU**. The second pronoun personal; it is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To THOU, thou'. v. a. To treat with familiarity. Little used.

THOUGH, thỏ'. conjunct. Notwithstanding that, although; As **Though**, as if, like as if.

THOUGHT, thỏ't. the preterit and part. pass. of **THINK**.

THOUGHT, thỏ't. f. The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; sentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular consideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, serious consideration; solicitude, care, concern; a small degree, a small quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, thỏ't-fủl. a. Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to musing; anxious, solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, thỏ't-fủl-ý. ad. With thought or consideration, with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, thỏ't-fủl-nis. f. Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, thỏ't-lis. a. Airy, gay,

T H R

gay, dissipated; negligent, careless; stupid, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, thă't-lĕs-lý. ad. Without thought, carelessly, stupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, thă't-lĕs-nĭs. f. Want of thought, absence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, thă't-sĭk. a. Uneasy with reflection.

THOUSAND, thou'-zĕnd. a. or f. The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, thou'-zĕndth. a. The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thousand.

THRALL, thră'l. f. A slave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, state of slavery or confinement.

To THRALL, thră'l. v. a. To enslave, to bring into the power of another.

THRALDOM, thră'l-dŭm. f. Slavery, servitude.

THRAPPLE, thrŏp'l. f. The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH, thrăsh'. v. a. To beat corn to free it from the chaff; to beat, to drub.

To THRASH, thrăsh'. v. n. To labour, to drudge.

THRASHER, thrăsh'-ŭr. f. One who thrashes corn.

THRASHING-FLOOR, thrăsh'-ĭng-flŏr. f. An area on which corn is beaten.

THRASONICAL, thră-sŏn'-ny-kĕl. a. Boastful, bragging.

THREAD, thrĕd'. f. A small line, a small twist; any thing continued in a course, uniform tenour.

To THREAD, thrĕd'. v. a. To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, thrĕd'-băre. a. Deprived of the nap, wore to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, thrĕd'n. a. Made of thread.

THREAT, thrĕt'. f. Menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, thrĕt'. } v. a. To

To THREATEN, thrĕt'n. } menace,

T H R

to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify or attempt to terrify; to menace by action.

THREATENER, thrĕt'-nŭr. f. Menacer, one that threatens.

THREATENINGLY, thrĕt'-ning-lý. ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, thrĕt'-fŭl. a. Full of threats.

THREE, thrĕ'. a. Two and one; proverbially a small number.

THREEFOLD, thrĕ'-fŏld. a. Thrice repeated, consisting of three.

THREEPENCE, thrĭp'-ĕns. f. A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, thrĭp'-ĕn-y. a. Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, thrĕ'-pĭle. f. An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, thrĕ'-pĭld. a. Set with a thick pile, in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, thrĕ'-skŏre. a. Thrice twenty, sixty.

THRENODY, thrĕn'-ŏ-dý. f. A song of lamentation.

THRESHER, thrăsh'-ŭr. f. Properly **THRASHER**.

THRESHOLD, thrĕsh'-hŏld. f. The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, thrŏ'. preterit of **THROW**.

THRICE, thrĭse. ad. Three times; a word of amplification.

To THRID, thrĭd'. v. a. To slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, thrĭft'. f. Profit, gain, riches gotten; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, thrĭf'-tý-lý. ad. Frugally, parsimoniously.

THRIFTINESS, thrĭft'-tý-nĭs. f. Frugality, husbandry.

THRIFTLESS, thrĭft'-lĭs. a. Profuse, extravagant.

THRIFTY, thrĭft'-tý. a. Frugal sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.

To THRILL, thrĭl'. v. a. To pierce to bore, to penetrate.

To THRILL, thrĭl'. v. n. To ha

T H R

the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, thrí'v-e. v. n. preterit, **THROVE**, **THRIVED**; part. **THRIVEN**. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing desired.

THRIVER, thrí'v-úr. f. One that prospers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, thrí'v-ing-ly. ad. In a prosperous way.

THROAT, thró't. f. The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; To cut the Throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, thrób'. v. n. To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, thrób'. f. Heave, beat, stroke of palpitation.

THROE, thró'. f. The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle.

To THROE, thró'. v. a. To put in agonies. Not in use.

THRONE, thró'ne. f. A royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop.

To THRONE, thró'ne. v. a. To enthroned, to set on a royal seat.

THRONG, thróng'. f. A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.

To THRONG, thróng'. v. n. To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THRONG, thróng'. v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

THROSTLE, thrós'l. f. The thrush, a small singing bird.

THROTTLE, thrót'l. f. The windpipe.

To THROTTLE, thrót'l. v. a. To choak, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, thró've. The preterit of **THRIVE**.

THROUGH, thró'. prep. From end to end of; noting passage; by transmission; by means of.

THROUGH, thró'. ad. From one

T H R

end or side to the other; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, thúr'-rô-bréd. a. Completely educated, completely taught.

THROUGHLIGHTED, thúr'-rô-lit-id. a. Lighted on both sides.

THROUGHLY, thúr'-rô-ly. ad. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely.

THROUGHOUT, thró-ou't. prep. Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, thró-ou't. ad. Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, thúr'-rô-pást. a. Perfect, complete.

To THROW, thró'. v. n. preterit **THREW**; part. pass. **THROWN**. To fling, to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay carelessly, or in haste; to venture at dice; to cast, to strip off; to emit in any manner; to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive, to send by force; to make to act at a distance; to change by any kind of violence; To Throw away, to lose, to spend in vain; to reject; To Throw by, to reject, to lay aside as of no use; To Throw down, to subvert, to overturn; To Throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce; To Throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act; to distance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to reject, to exclude; To Throw up, to resign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, thró'. v. n. To perform the act of casting; to cast dice; To Throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.

THROW, thró'. f. A cast, the act of casting or throwing; a cast of dice, the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast; the space to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent sally; the agony of childbirth, in this sense it is written Throe.

THROWER, thró'-úr. f. One that throws.

THROWSTER, thró'-stúr. f. One whose

- whose business is to twist silk, one who winds silk.
- THRUM**, thrum'. f. The ends of weavers threads; any coarse yarn.
- To THRUM**, thrum'. v. a. To grate, to play coarsely.
- THRUSH**, thrush'. f. A small singing bird; small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts.
- To THRUST**, thrust'. v. a. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies; to push, to remove with violence, to drive; to stab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.
- To THRUST**, thrust'. v. n. To make a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude; to push forwards, to come violently, to throng.
- THRUST**, thrust'. f. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.
- THRUSTER**, thrus'-túr. f. He that thrusts.
- THUMB**, thum'. f. The short strong finger answering to the other four.
- To THUMB**, thum'. v. a. To handle awkwardly.
- THUMBSTAL**, thum'-stál. f. A thimble.
- THUMP**, thump'. f. A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.
- To THUMP**, thump'. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.
- To THUMP**, thump'. v. n. To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.
- THUMPER**, thump'-úr. f. The person or thing that thumps.
- THUNDER**, thun'-dúr. f. A loud rumbling noise which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
- To THUNDER**, thun'-dúr. v. n. To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.
- To THUNDER**, thun'-dúr. v. a. To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.
- THUNDERBOLT**, thun'-dúr-bólt. f. Lightning, the arrows of heaven;

- fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.
- THUNDERCLAP**, thun'-dúr-kláp. f. Explosion of thunder.
- THUNDERER**, thun'-dér-úr. f. The power that thunders.
- THUNDEROUS**, thun'-dér-ús. a. Producing thunder.
- THUNDERSHOWER**, thun'-dúr-show-úr. f. A rain accompanied with thunder.
- THUNDERSTONE**, thun'-dúr-stóne. f. A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, thunderbolt.
- To THUNDERSTRIKE**, thun'-dúr-strike. v. a. To blast or hurt with lightning.
- THURIFEROUS**, thúr-ríf'-fér-ús. a. Bearing frankincense.
- THURIFICATION**, thúr-ríf-fý-ká'-shún. f. The act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense.
- THURSDAY**, thúr-z'-dǎ. f. The fifth day of the week.
- THUS**, thús'. ad. In this manner, in this wise; to this degree, to this quantity.
- To THWACK**, thwák'. v. a. To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thresh, to bang.
- THWACK**, thwák'. f. A heavy hard blow.
- THWART**, thwǎ'rt. a. Transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.
- To THWART**, thwǎ'rt. v. a. To cross, to lie or come cross any thing; to cross, to oppose, to traverse.
- To THWART**, thwǎ'rt. v. n. To be opposite.
- THWARTINGLY**, thwǎ'rt-ing-ly. ad. Oppositely, with opposition.
- THY**, thy'. pronoun. Of thee, belonging to thee.
- THYINE-WOOD**, thy'-íne-wúd. f. A precious wood.
- THYME**, tí'me. f. A plant.
- THYSELF**, thy'-felf'. pronoun reciprocal. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

TIAR, tî'-âr. } f. A dress for the
TIARA, tî'-â'-râ. } head, a diadem;
 it generally means the mitre or triple
 crown worn by the pope.
To TICE, tî'se. v. a. To draw, to
 allure. Used seldom for Entice.
TICK, tik'. f. Score, trust; the louse
 of dogs or sheep; the case which
 holds the feathers of a bed.
To TICK, tik'. v. n. To run on score;
 to trust, to score.
TICKEN, } tik'-kin. { f. The same
TICKING, } with **TICK**.
 A sort of strong linen for bedding.
TICKET, tik'-it. f. A token of any
 right or debt upon the delivery of
 which admission is granted, or a
 claim acknowledged.
To TICKLE, tik'l. v. a. To affect
 with a prurient sensation by slight
 touches; to please by slight gratifi-
 cations.
To TICKLE, tik'l. v. n. To feel
 titillation.
TICKLE, tik'l. a. Tottering, un-
 fixed, unstable. Not in use.
TICKLISH, tik'-lish. a. Sensible
 to titillation, easily tickled; totter-
 ing, uncertain, unfixed; difficult,
 nice.
TICKLISHNESS, tik'-lish-nis. f.
 The state of being ticklish.
TICKTACK, tik'-tâk. f. A game at
 tables.
TID, tid'. a. Tender; soft; nice;
 delicate.
TIDE, tî'de. f. Time, season. In
 this sense not now in use. Alternate
 ebb and flow of the sea; flood;
 stream, course.
To TIDE, tî'de. v. a. To drive with
 the stream.
To TIDE, tî'de. v. n. To pour a
 flood, to be agitated with the tide.
TIDEGATE, tî'de-gâte. f. A gate
 through which the tide passes into a
 basin.
TIDESMAN, tîd'z-mân. f. A tide-
 waiter or customhouse officer, who
 watches on board merchantships till
 the duty of goods be paid.
TIDEWAITER, tî'de-wât-ûr. f. An
 officer who watches the landing of
 goods at the customhouse.

TIDILY, tî'd-ÿ-ly. ad. Neatly,
 readily.
TIDINESS, tî'd-ÿ-nis. f. Neatness,
 readiness.
TIDINGS, tî'-dingz. f. News, an
 account of something that has hap-
 pened.
TIDY, tî'd-ÿ. a. Neat, ready.
To TIE, tÿ'. v. a. To bind, to fasten
 with a knot; to knit, to complicate;
 to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to ob-
 struct; to oblige, to constrain, to re-
 strain, to confine.
TIE, tÿ'. f. Knot, fastening; bond,
 obligation.
TIER, tÿ'r. f. A row, a rank.
TIERCE, tÿ's'. f. A vessel holding
 the third part of a pipe.
TIERCET, tÿ'r-sÿt. f. A triplet; a
 stanza of three lines in poetry.
TIFF, tif'. f. Liquor, drink; a fit
 of peevishness or sullenness, a pet.
To TIFF, tif'. v. n. To be in a pet,
 to quarrel.
TIFFANY, tif'-fÿn-ÿ. f. Very thin
 silk.
TIGER, tî'-gÿr. f. A fierce beast of
 the leonine kind.
TIGHT, tî'te. a. Tense, close, not
 loose; free from fluttering rags, less
 than neat.
To TIGHTEN, tî'tn. v. a. To
 straiten, to make close.
TIGHTLY, tî't-ly. ad. Closely, not
 loosely; neatly, not idly.
TIGHTNESS, tî't-nis. f. Closeness,
 not looseness.
TIGRESS, tî'-grÿs. f. The female of
 the tiger.
TIKE, tî'ke. f. A species of dog.
TILE, tî'le. f. Thin plates of baked
 clay used to cover houses.
To TILE, tî'le. v. a. To cover with
 tiles; to cover as tiles.
TILER, tî'l-ûr. f. One whose trade is
 to cover houses with tiles.
TILING, tî'-ling. f. The roof co-
 vered with tiles.
TILL, til'. f. A money box.
TILL, til'. prep. To the time of;
 Till now, to the present time; Till
 then, to that time.
TILL, til'. conj. To the time; to the
 degree that.

T I M

- To **TILL**, til'. v. a. To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.
- TILLABLE**, til'-lēbl. a. Arable, fit for the plough.
- TILLAGE**, til'-līdzh. f. Husbandry, the act or practice of plowing or culture.
- TILLER**, til'-lūr. f. Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer; the bar or lever to turn the rudder of a ship.
- TILT**, tilt'. f. A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust.
- To **TILT**, tilt'. v. a. To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.
- To **TILT**, tilt'. v. n. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.
- TILTER**, tilt'-ūr. f. One who tilts, one who fights.
- TILTH**, tilth'. f. Husbandry, culture.
- TIMBER**, tīm'-būr. f. Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick.
- TIMBERED**, tīm'-būrd. a. Built, formed, contrived.
- TIMBREL**, tīm'-brīl. f. A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.
- TIME**, tī'me. f. The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.
- To **TIME**, tī'me. v. a. To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.
- TIMEFUL**, tī'me-fūl. a. Seasonable, timely, early.
- TIMELESS**, tī'me-līs. a. Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

T I N

- TIMELY**, tī'me-lȳ. a. Seasonable, sufficiently early.
- TIMESERVER**, tī'me-serv-ūr. f. One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.
- TIMESERVING**, tī'me-serv-ing. a. Meanly complying with present power.
- TIMID**, tīm'-īd. a. Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.
- TIMIDITY**, tīm-mīd'-īt-ȳ. f. Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.
- TIMOROUS**, tīm'-ūr-ūs. a. Fearful, full of fear and scruple.
- TIMOROUSLY**, tīm'-ūr-ūs-lȳ. ad. Fearfully, with much fear.
- TIMOROUSNESS**, tīm'-ūr-ūs-nīs. f. Fearfulness.
- TIMOUS**, tī'm-ūs. a. Early, timely. Not in use.
- TIN**, tīn'. f. One of the primitive metals called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.
- To **TIN**, tīn'. v. a. To cover with tin.
- To **TINCT**, tīnkt'. v. a. To stain, to colour, to spot, to dye; to imbue with a taste.
- TINCT**, tīnkt'. f. Colour, stain, spot.
- TINCTURE**, tīnkt'-tshūr. f. Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.
- To **TINCTURE**, tīnkt'-tshūr. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.
- TINDER**, tīn'-dūr. f. Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.
- To **TINGE**, tīndzh'. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.
- TINGENT**, tīn'-dzhént. a. Having the power to tinge.
- To **TINGLE**, tīng'-gl. v. n. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

T I R

To **TINK**, tɪnk'. v. n. To make a sharp shrill noise.
TINKER, tɪnk'-ʊr. f. A mender of old brass.
 To **TINKLE**, tɪnk'l. v. n. To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.
TINMAN, tɪn'-mæn. f. A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.
TINNER, tɪn'-nʊr. f. One who works in the tin mines.
TINSEL, tɪn'-sɪl. f. A kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre, any thing shewy and of little value.
 To **TINSEL**, tɪn'-sɪl. v. a. To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value.
TINT, tɪnt'. f. A dye, a colour.
TINY, tɪn'-y. a. Little, small, puny.
TIP, tɪp'. f. Top, end, point, extremity.
 To **TIP**, tɪp'. v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap, to give an inuendo, to give secretly.
TIPPET, tɪp'-pɪt. f. Something worn about the neck.
 To **TIPPLE**, tɪp'l. v. n. To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.
 To **TIPPLE**, tɪp'l. v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.
TIPPLE, tɪp'l. f. Drink, liquor.
TIPPLED, tɪp'ld. a. Tipsy, drunk.
TIPPLER, tɪp'-plʊr. f. A sottish drunkard.
TIPSTAFF, tɪp'-stɑf. f. An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself, so tipped.
TIPSY, tɪp'-sɪ. a. Drunk.
TIPTOE, tɪp'-tɔ. f. The end of the toe.
TIRE, tɪ're. f. Rank, row; a head-dress; furniture, apparatus.
 To **TIRE**, tɪ're. v. a. To fatigue, to make weary, to harass; to dress the head.
 To **TIRE**, tɪ're. v. n. To fail with weariness.
TIREDNESS, tɪ'rd-nɪs. f. State of being tired, weariness.
TIRESOME, tɪ're-sʊm. a. Wearisome, fatiguing, tedious.

T I T

TIRESOMENESS, tɪ're-sʊm-nɪs. f. Act or quality of being tiresome.
TIREWOMAN, tɪ're-wʊm-ʊn. f. A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.
TIRINGHOUSE, tɪ'-rɪŋ-hʊs. } f.
TIRINGROOM, tɪ'-rɪŋ-rʊm. }
 The room in which players dress for the stage.
'TIS, tɪz'. Contracted for **IT IS**.
TISICK, tɪz'-ɪk. f. Consumption.
TISICAL, tɪz'-y-kəl. a. Consumptive.
TISSUE, tɪʃ'-ʊ. f. Cloth interwoven with gold and silver.
 To **TISSUE**, tɪʃ'-ʊ. v. a. To interweave, to variegate.
TIT, tɪt'. f. A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouse or tomtit; a bird.
TITBIT, tɪt'-bɪt. f. Nice bit, nice food.
TITHEABLE, tɪ'th-əbl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes.
TITHE, tɪ'th. f. The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; small part, small portion.
 To **TITHE**, tɪ'th. v. a. To tax, to pay the tenth part.
 To **TITHE**, tɪ'th. v. n. To pay tithe.
TITHER, tɪ'-θʊr. f. One who gathers tithes.
TITHING, tɪ'-θɪŋ. f. Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithe, tenth part due to the priest.
TITHINGMAN, tɪ'-θɪŋ-mæn. f. A petty peace officer.
 To **TITILLATE**, tɪt'-tɪl-lāte. v. n. To tickle.
TITILLATION, tɪt'-tɪl-lā'-ʃhʊn. f. The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.
TITLARK, tɪt'-lɑrk. f. A bird.
TITLE, tɪ'tl. f. A general head com-

comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

To TITLE, títl. v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLELESS, títl-lís. a. Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, títl-pádzh. f. The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tít'-mous. f. A small species of birds.

To TITTER, tít'-túr. v. n. To laugh with restraint.

TITTER, tít'-túr. f. A restrained laugh.

TITTLE, tít'l. f. A small particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, tít'l-tát'l. f. Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

TITUBATION, tít-tshû-bá'-shûn. f. The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, tít-tshû-lér. a. Nominal, having only the title.

TITULARITY, tít-tshû-lár-ít-tý. f. The state of being titular.

TITULARY, tít-tshû-lér-ý. a. Consisting in a title; relating to a title.

TITULARY, tít-tshû-lér-ý. f. One that has a title or right.

TIVY, tív'-ý. a. A word expressing speed, from Tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.

TO, tú. ad. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first; it notes the intention, as she raised a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as, we are still To seek; Tò and again, Tò and fro, backward and forward.

TO, tú. preposition. Noting motion Towards, opposed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compellation, as here's To you all; noting a state or place whither any one goes, as away To horse; noting opposition, as foot To foot; noting amount, as To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as three To nine; not-

ing perception, as sharp To the taste; in comparison of, as no fool To the sinner; as far as; towards.

TOAD, tó'd. f. An animal resembling a frog, but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous.

TOADFISH, tó'd-fish. f. A kind of sea-fish.

TOADFLAX, tó'd-fláks. f. A plant.

TOADSTONE, tó'd-ftóne. f. A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

TOADSTOOL, tó'd-ftól. f. A plant like a mushroom, not esculent.

To TOAST, tó'ft. v. a. To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

TOAST, tó'ft. f. Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

TOASTER, tó'f-túr. f. He who toasts.

TOBACCO, tó-bák'-kò. f. An American plant much used in smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

TOBACCONIST, tó-bák'-kò-níst. f. A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD, tód'. f. A bush, a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

TOE, tó'. f. The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.

TOFORE, tó-fó're. ad. Before. Obsolete.

TOGED, tó'-géd. a. Gowned, dressed in gowns.

TOGETHER, tú-géth'-ér. ad. In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.

To TOIL, toi'l. v. n. To labour.

To TOIL, toi'l. v. a. To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

TOIL, toi'l. f. Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.

TOILET, toi'l-ít. f. A dressing-table.

TOILSOME, toi'l-súm. a. Laborious, weary.

TOILSOMENESS, toi'l-súm-nís. f. Wearisomeness, laboriousness.

TOKEN,

T O M

TOKEN, tō'kn. f. A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship, an evidence of remembrance.

To TOKEN, tō'kn. v. a. To make known.

TOLD, tō'ld. pret. and part. pass. of **TELL**. Mentioned, related.

To TOLE, tō'le. v. a. To train, to draw by degrees.

TOLERABLE, tōl'-ēr-ēbl. a. Supportable, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.

TOLERABLENESS, tōl'-ēr-ēbl-nīs. f. The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, tōl'-ēr-ēb-ly. ad. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

TOLERANCE, tōl'-ēr-ēns. f. Power of enduring, act of enduring.

TOLERANT, tōl'-ēr-ānt. a. Allowing, suffering, enduring.

To TOLERATE, tōl'-ēr-āte. v. a. To allow so as not to hinder, to suffer.

TOLERATION, tōl'-ēr-ā'-shūn. f. Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL, tō'le. f. An excise of goods.

To TOLL, tō'le. v. n. To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to sound as a single bell.

To TOLL, tō'le. v. a. To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense sounded, tōl'.

TOLBOOTH, tōl'-bōth. f. A prison.

TOLLGATHERER, tō'le-gāth-ēr-ūr. f. The officer that takes toll.

TOMB, tō'm. f. A monument in which the dead are inclosed.

To TOMB, tō'm. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

TOMBLESS, tō'm-līs. a. Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.

TOMBOY, tōm'-boy. f. A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.

TOMBSTONE, tō'm-stōne. f. A stone laid over the dead, a stone set up at the head of a grave in remembrance of the dead.

T O N

TOME, tō'me. f. One volume of many; a book.

TOMTIT, tōm-tīt'. f. A titmouse, a small bird.

TON, tūn'. f. A measure of weight. See **TUN**.

ONE, tō'ne. f. Note, sound; accent, sound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction.

ONELESS, tō'ne-līs. a. Having no tone.

TONG, tūng'. f. The catch of a buckle.

TONGS, tōngz'. f. An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, tūng'. f. The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well or ill used; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, as the Tongue of a balance; To hold the Tongue, to be silent.

To TONGUE, tūng'. v. a. To chide, to scold.

To TONGUE, tūng'. v. n. To talk, to prate.

TONGUED, tūngd'. a. Having a tongue.

TONGUELESS, tūng'-līs. a. Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.

TONGUEPAD, tūng'-pād. f. A great talker.

TONGUETIED, tūng'-tīde. a. Having an impediment of speech.

TONICK, tōn'-ik. } a. Being ex-

TONICAL, tōn'-ik-ēl. } tended, being elastick; relating to tones or sounds.

TONNAGE, tūn'-nīdzh. f. A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

TONSIL, tōn'-sīl. f. Tonfils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.

TONSOR, tōn'-fūr. f. A barber, one who shaves.

TONSURE, tōn'-shūr. f. The act of clipping the hair.

TOO,

TOP

TOO, tō'. ad. Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.

TOOK, tūk'. The preterit, and sometimes the participle passive of **TAKE**.

TOOL, tō'l. f. Any instrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

TOOTH, tō'th. f. plural **TEETH**. One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, or blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence; To the Teeth, in open opposition; To cast in the Teeth, to insult by open exprobration; In spite of the Teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

To TOOTH, tō'th. v. a. To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

TOOTHACH, tō'th-āke. f. Pain in the teeth.

TOOTHDRAWER, tō'th-drā-ūr. f. One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

TOOTHED, tō'thd. a. Having teeth.

TOOTHING, tō'th-ing. f. The act of furnishing with teeth.

TOOTHLESS, tō'th-lis. a. Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

TOOTHPICK, tō'th-plk.

TOOTHPICKER, tō'th-plk- } f. kūr.

An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.

TOOTHsome, tō'th-sūm. a. Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

TOOTHsomeNESS, tō'th-sūm-nis. f. Pleasantness of the taste.

TOOTHwort, tō'th-wūrt. f. A plant.

TOP, tōp'. f. The highest part of any thing; the surface, the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant;

TOP

a plaything for boys; Top is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

To TOP, tōp'. v. n. To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.

To TOP, tōp'. v. a. To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently, as he Tops his part.

TOPFUL, tōp'-fūl. a. Full to the top, full to the brim.

TOPGALLANT, tōp-gāl'-lānt. f. The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

TOPHEAVY, tōp-hēv'-y. a. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

TOPKNOT, tōp'-nōt. f. A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

TOPMAN, tōp'-mān. f. The sawer at the top.

TOPMOST, tōp'-mūst. a. Uppermost, highest.

TOPPROUD, tōp''-prou'd. a. Proud in the highest degree.

TOPSAIL, tōp'-sāl. f. The highest sail.

TOPAZ, tō'-pāz. f. A yellow gem.

To TOPE, tō'pe. v. n. To drink hard, to drink to excess.

TOPER, tō'-pūr. f. A drunkard.

TOPHACEOUS, tō-fā'-shūs. a. Gritty, stony.

TOPHET, tō'-fēt. f. Hell, a scriptural name.

TOPICAL, tōp'-y-kēl. a. Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tōp'-y-kēl-y. ad. With application to some particular part.

TOPICK, tōp'-ik. f. A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPLESS, tōp'-lis. a. Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tō-pōg'-grāf-ūr. f. One

T O R

One who writes descriptions of particular places.
TOPOGRAPHY, tō-pōg'-grāf-ŷ. f. Description of particular places.
TOPPING, tōp'-pīng. a. Fine, noble, gallant.
TOPPINGLY, tōp'-pīng-lŷ. ad. Finely, gayly, gallantly.
To TOPPLE, tōp'l. v. n. To fall forward, to tumble down.
TOPSYTURVY, tōp'-fŷ-tŭr-vŷ. ad. With the bottom upward.
TORCH, tā'rtsh. f. A wax light bigger than a candle.
TORCHBEARER, tā'rtsh-bēr-ŭr. f. One whose office is to carry a torch.
TORCHLIGHT, tā'rtsh-līte. f. Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.
TORCHER, tā'r-tshŭr. f. One that gives light.
TORE, tō're. Preterit and sometimes part pass. of **TEAR**.
To TORMENT, tōr-mēnt'. v. a. To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to tease, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.
TORMENT, tā'r-mēnt. f. Any thing that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.
TORMENTOR, tōr-mēnt'-ŭr. f. One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.
TORMENTIL, tā'r-mēn-tīl. f. Septfoil. A plant.
TORN, tō'rn. Part. pass. of **TEAR**.
TORNADO, tōr-nā'-dō. f. A hurricane.
TORPEDO, tōr-pē'-dō. f. A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.
TORPENT, tā'r-pēnt. a. Benumbed; struck motionless, not active.
TORPID, tā'r-pīd. a. Numbed, motionless, not active.
TORPIDNESS, tā'r-pīd-nīs. f. The state of being torpid.
TORPITUDE, tā'r-pŷ-tshŭd. f. State of being motionless.
TORPOR, tā'r-pŭr. f. Dulness, numbness.

T O S

TORREFACTION, tōr-rē-fāk'-shŭn. f. The act of drying by the fire.
To TORRIFY, tōr'-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To dry by the fire.
TORRENT, tōr'-rēnt. f. A sudden stream raised by summer showers; a violent and rapid stream, tumultuous current.
TORRENT, tōr'-rēnt. a. Rolling in a rapid stream.
TORRID, tōr'-rīd. a. Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.
TORSEL, tā'r-sīl. f. Any thing in a twisted form.
TORSION, tā'r-shŭn. f. The act of turning or twisting.
TORTILE, tā'r-tīl. a. Twisted, wreathed.
TORTION, tā'r-shŭn. f. Torment, pain.
TORTIVE, tā'r-tīv. a. Twisted, wreathed.
TORTOISE, tā'r-tīs. f. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.
TORTUOSITY, tār-tshō-ōs'-īt-ŷ. f. Wreath, flexure.
TORTUOUS, tā'r-tshō-ŭs. a. Twisted, wreathed, winding; mischievous.
TORTURE, tā'r-tshŭr. f. Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.
To TORTURE, tā'r-tshŭr. v. a. To punish with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.
TORTURER, tā'r-tshŭr-ŭr. f. He who tortures, tormentor.
TORVITY, tā'r-vīt-ŷ. f. Sourness, severity of countenance.
TORVOUS, tā'r-vŭs. a. Sour of aspect, stern, severe of countenance.
TORY, tō'-rŷ. f. A cant term, an Irish word signifying a savage; the name of a party opposed to that of Whig.
To TOSS, tōs'. v. a. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to agitate,

tate, to put into violent motion; to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To TOSS, tós'. v. n. To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be tossed; To Toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

TOSS, tós'. f. The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

TOSSER, tós'-súr. f. One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tós'-pót. f. A toper and drunkard.

TOST, tóft'. Pret. and part. pass. of Toss.

TOTAL, tó'-tél. a. Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tó-tál'-ít-ý. f. Complete sum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tó'-tél-ý. ad. Wholly, fully, completely.

T'OTHER, túth'-úr. Contracted for The other.

To TOTTER, tót'-túr. v. n. To shake so as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH, túth'. v. a. To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize slightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; To Touch up, to repair, or improve by slight strokes.

To TOUCH, túth'. v. n. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; to fasten on, to take effect on; To Touch at, to come to without stay; To Touch on, to mention slightly; To Touch on or upon, to go for a very short time.

TOUCH, túth'. f. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the

hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay.

TOUCHABLE, túth'-ébl. a. Tangible, that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, túth'-hóle. f. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

TOUCHINESS, túth'-ý-nis. f. Peevishness, irascibility.

TOUCHING, túth'-íng. prep. With respect, regard, or relation to.

TOUCHING, túth'-íng. a. Pathetic, affecting, moving.

TOUCHINGLY, túth'-íng-lý. ad. With feeling emotion, in a pathetic manner.

TOUCHMENOT, túth'-mê-nót'. f. An herb.

TOUCHSTONE, túth'-stóne. f. Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, túth'-wúd. f. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

TOUCHY, túth'-ý. a. Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire. A low word.

TOUGH, túf'. a. Yielding without fracture, not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy, ropy.

To TOUGHEN, túf'n. v. n. To grow tough.

TOUGHNESS, túf'-nis. f. Not brittleness, flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.

TOUPET, tó-pé'. f. A curl, an artificial lock of hair.

TOUR, tó'r. f. Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

TOURNAMENT, tó'r-ná-mént. } f.

TOURNEY, tó'r-ný. } Tilt, joust, military sport, mock encounter; Milton uses it simply for encounter.

To TOURNAY, tó'r-ná. v. n. To tilt in the lists.

To TOUSE, tou'z. v. a. To pull,

T O W

- to tear, to haul, to drag: whence
TOUSER.
- TOW, tō'. f. Flax or hemp beaten
and combed into a filamentous sub-
stance.
- To TOW, tō'. v. a. To draw by a
rope, particularly through the wa-
ter.
- TOWAGE, tō'-lāzh. f. The act
of towing; the money paid for tow-
ing.
- TOWARD, tō'rd. } prep. In a di-
TOWARDS, tō'rdz. } rection to;
near to, as the danger now comes
Towards him; with respect to, touch-
ing, regarding; with tendency to;
nearly, little less than.
- TOWARD, tō'-wērd. a. Ready to do
or learn, not froward.
- TOWARDLINESS, tō'-wērd-lī-nīs.
f. Docility, compliance, readiness
to do or to learn.
- TOWARDLY, tō'-wērd-lī. a. Ready
to do or learn; docile, compliant
with duty.
- TOWARDNESS, tō'-wērd-nīs. f.
Docility.
- TOWEL, tow'-l. f. A cloth on
which the hands are wiped.
- TOWER, tow'-ūr. f. A high build-
ing, a building raised above the
main edifice; a fortress, a citadel;
a high head-dress; high flight, ele-
vation.
- To TOWER, tow'-ūr. v. n. To soar,
to fly or rise high.
- TOWERED, tow'-ūrd. a. Adorned
or defended by towers.
- TOWERY, tow'-ūr-ī. a. Adorned or
guarded with towers.
- TOWN, tow'n. f. Any walled col-
lection of houses; any collection of
houses larger than a village; in Eng-
land, any number of houses to which
belongs a regular market, and which
is not a city or see of a bishop; the
court end of London; the people
who live in the capital.
- TOWNBULL, tow'n-būl. f. A bull
belonging to a parish; figuratively a
noisy rude fellow.
- TOWNCLERK, tow'n-klārk. f. An
officer who manages the publick bu-
siness of a place.

T R A

- TOWNHOUSE, tow'n-hous. f. The
hall where publick business is trans-
acted.
- TOWNSHIP, tow'n-shīp. f. The
corporation of a town.
- TOWNSMAN, tow'nz-mān. f. An
inhabitant of a place; one of the
same town.
- TOWNTALK, tow'n-tāk. f. Com-
mon prattle of a place.
- TOY, toy'. f. A petty commodity, a
trifle, a thing of no value; a play-
thing, a bauble; matter of no im-
portance; folly, trifling practice,
silly opinion; play, sport, amorous
dalliance; frolick, humour, odd
fancy.
- To TOY, toy'. v. n. To trifle, to
dally amorously, to play.
- TOYISH, toy'-līh. a. Trifling, wan-
ton.
- TOYISHNESS, toy'-līh-nīs. f. Nu-
gacity, wantonness.
- TOYSHOP, toy'-shōp. f. A shop where
playthings and little nice manufac-
tures are sold.
- To TOZE, tō'ze. v. a. To pull by
violence or impetuosity. Obsolete.
See TOUSE and TEASE.
- TRACE, trā'se. f. Mark left by any
thing passing, footsteps; remain, ap-
pearance of what has been; harness
for beasts of draught.
- To TRACE, trā'se. v. a. To follow
by the footsteps, or remaining marks;
to follow with exactness; to mark
out.
- TRACER, trā'-fūr. f. One that
traces.
- TRACK, trāk'. f. Mark left upon
the way by the foot or otherwise; a
road, a beaten path.
- To TRACK, trāk'. v. a. To follow
by the footsteps or marks left in the
way.
- TRACKLESS, trāk'-līs. a. Untrod-
den, marked with no footsteps.
- TRACT, trākt'. f. A region, a quan-
tity of land; continuity, any thing
protracted or drawn out to length;
course, manner of process; it seems
to be used by Shakespeare for Track;
a treatise, a small book.
- TRACTABLE, trāk'-tēbl. a. Ma-
nageable,

nageable, docile, compliant; palpable, such as may be handled.
TRACTABLENESS, trák'-tēbl-nīs. f. The state of being tractable, compliance, obsequiousness.
TRACTATE, trák'-tāte. f. A treatise, a tract, a small book.
TRACTION, trák'-shùn. f. The act of drawing, the state of being drawn.
TRACTILE, trák'-tīl. a. Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.
TRACTILITY, trák'-tīl'-īt-ý. f. The quality of being tractile.
TRADE, trā'de. f. Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.
To TRADE, trā'de. v. n. To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; having a trading wind.
TRADE-WIND, trā'de-wīnd. f. The monsoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.
TRADED, trā'd-īd. a. Versed, practised.
TRADER, trā'd-ūr. f. One engaged in merchandise or commerce; one long used in the methods of money getting, a practitioner.
TRADESFOLK, trā'dz-fōk. f. People employed in trades.
TRADESMAN, trā'dz-mān. f. A shopkeeper.
TRADEFUL, trā'de-fūl. a. Commercial; busy in traffick.
TRADITION, trā-dīsh'-ūn. f. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.
TRADITIONAL, trā-dīsh'-ūn-ēl. a. Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; observant of traditions, or idle rites.
TRADITIONALLY, trā-dīsh'-ūn-ēl-ý. ad. By transmission from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.
TRADITIONARY, trā-dīsh'-ūn-ēr-ý. a. Delivered by tradition.
TRADITIVE, trād'-īt-īv. a. Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

To TRADUCE, trā-dūs'e. v. a. To censure, to condemn, to represent as blameable, to calumniate; to propagate, to encrease by deriving one from another.
TRADUCEMENT, trā-dūs'e-mēnt. f. Censure, obloquy.
TRADUCER, trā-dūs'e-sūr. f. A false censurer, a calumniator.
TRADUCIBLE, trā-dūs'e-sībl. a. Such as may be derived.
TRADUCTION, trā-dūk'-shùn. f. Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation; transmission from one to another; conveyance; transition.
TRAFFICK, tráf'-fīk. f. Commerce, merchandising, large trade; commodities, subject of traffick.
To TRAFFICK, tráf'-fīk. v. n. To practise commerce, to merchandise; to trade meanly or mercenarily.
TRAFFICKER, tráf'-fīk-kūr. f. Trader, merchant.
TRAGEDIAN, trā-dzhē'-dzhén. f. A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.
TRAGEDY, trādzh'-ē-dý. f. A dramatick representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.
TRAGICAL, trādzh'-ý-kēl. } a. Re-
TRAGICK, trādzh'-īk. } lating
to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.
TRAGICALLY, trādzh'-ý-kēl-ý. ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.
TRAGICALNESS, trādzh'-ý-kēl-nīs. f. Mournfulness, calamitousness.
TRAGICOMEDY, trādzh'-ý-kōm"-ē-dý. f. A drama compounded of merry and serious events.
TRAGICOMICAL, trādzh'-ý-kōm"-ý-kēl. a. Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.
TRAGICOMICALLY, trādzh'-ý-kōm"-ý-kēl-ý. ad. In a tragicomical manner.
To TRAJECT, trā-dzhēkt'. v. a. To cast through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trãdzh'-ëkt. f. A ferry, a passage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trã-dzhëk'-shùn. f. The act of darting through; emission.

To TRAIL, trã'le. v. a. To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

To TRAIL, trã'le. v. n. To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, trã'le. f. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To TRAIN, trã'ne. v. a. To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trã'ne. f. Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; the inside of a bird; the part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a consecution; process, method, state of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a procession; the line of powder reaching to the mine; Train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trã'ne-bãndz'. f. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

TRAINOIL, trã'ne-oil'. f. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trã'n-y'. a. Belonging to train oil.

To TRAIPSE, trã'ps. v. a. To walk in a careless or fluttish manner.

TRAIT, trã'. f. A stroke, a touch.

TRAITOR, trã't-ür. f. One who being trusted betrays.

TRAITORLY, trã't-ür-ly'. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trã't-ür-üs. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trã't-ür-üs-ly'. ad. In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

TRAITRESS, trã't-tris. f. A woman who betrays.

TRALATITIOUS, trã-lã-tish'-üs. a. Metaphorical, not literal.

TRALATITIOUSLY, trã-lã-tish'-üs-ly'. ad. Metaphorically, figuratively.

To TRALINEATE, trã-lýn'-yãte. v. n. To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, trãm'-mil. f. A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To TRAMMEL, trãm'-mil. v. a. To catch, to intercept.

TRAMONTANE, trã-môn-tã'ne. a. Situate on the other side of a mountain, living on the other side of the mountains; applied by the Italians to those who live on the other side of the Alps.

To TRAMPLE, trãmp'l. v. a. To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRAMPLE, trãmp'l. v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trãmp'-lür. f. One that tramples.

TRANATION, trã-nã'-shùn. f. The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, trãns'. f. An extasy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things.

TRANCED, trãnst'. a. Lying in a trance or extasy.

TRANGRAM, trãn'-grãm. f. A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trãn'-nil. f. A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trãng'-kwil. a. Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trãng-kwil'-it-y'. f. Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

To TRANSACT, trãns-ãkt'. v. a. To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trãns-ãk'-shùn. f. Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSANIMATION, trãns-ãn-ný-mã'-shùn.

mả'-shùn. f. Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

To TRANSCEND, trăn-sẻnd'. v. a. To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trăn-sẻn'-dẻns. } f.

TRANSCENDENCY, trăn-sẻn'-dẻn-sẻ. } f.

Excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trăn-sẻn'-dẻnt. a. Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trăn-sẻn-dẻn'-tẻl. a. General, pervading many particulars; supereminent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trăn-sẻn'-dẻnt-lẻ. ad. Excellently, supereminently.

To TRANSCOLATE, trăn-sẻ-kỏ-lẻte. v. a. To strain through a sieve or colander.

To TRANSCRIBE, trăn-sẻkẻr'ẻbe. v. a. To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trăn-sẻkẻr'ẻb-ủr. f. A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trăn'-sẻkẻrẻpt. f. A copy, any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trăn-sẻkẻrẻp'-shùn. f. The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trăn-sẻkẻrẻp'-tẻv-lẻ. ad. In manner of a copy.

To TRANSCUR, trăn-sẻ-kủr'. v. n. To run or rove to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trăn-sẻ-kủr'-shùn. f. Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trăn-sẻ. f. A temporary absence of the soul, an ecstasy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trăn-sẻ-ẻl-ẻ-mẻn-tẻ'-shùn. f. Change of one element into another.

To TRANSFER, trăn-sẻ-fẻr. v. a. To convey, or make over, from one to another; to remove, to transport.

TRANSFIGURATION, trăn-sẻ-fig-ủ-rẻ'-shùn. f. Change of form;

the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trăn-sẻ-fig'-yủr. v. a. To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFIX, trăn-sẻ-fẻks'. v. a. To pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, trăn-sẻ-fẻ'rm. v. a. To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFORM, trăn-sẻ-fẻ'rm. v. n. To be metamorphosed.

TRANSFORMATION, trăn-sẻ-fẻr-mả'-shùn. f. Change of shape, state of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trăn-sẻ-frẻ-tẻ'-shùn. f. Passage over the sea.

To TRANSFUSE, trăn-sẻ-fủ'z. v. a. To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, trăn-sẻ-fủ'-zhùn. f. The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, trăn-sẻ-grẻs'. v. a. To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate, to break.

To TRANSGRESS, trăn-sẻ-grẻs'. v. n. To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trăn-sẻ-grẻsh'-ủn. f. Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trăn-sẻ-grẻs'-sẻv. a. Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trăn-sẻ-grẻs'-sẻr. f. Lawbreaker, violator of command, offender.

TRANSIENT, trăn'-shẻnt. a. Soon past, soon passing, short, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trăn'-shẻnt-lẻ. ad. In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trăn'-shẻnt-nẻs. f. Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCE, trăn-sẻ-lẻ' } f.

TRANSILIENCY, trăn-sẻ-lẻ'- } f.

Leap from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trăn'-sẻt. f. In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by

by or under any fixt star; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet.

TRANSITION, trăn-siêh'-ùn. f. Removal, passage; change; passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

TRANSITIVE, trăn-s'it-iv. a. Having the power of passing; in grammar, a verb Transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object, as I strike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trăn'-fý-túr-íl-ý. ad. With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trăn'-fý-túr-ý-nis. f. Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY, trăn'-fý-túr-ý. a. Continuing but a short time, speedily vanishing.

To TRANSLATE, trăn-slá'te. v. n. To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trăn-slá'-shùn. f. Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; something made by translation, version.

TRANSLATOR, trăn-slá't-úr. f. One that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLATORY, trăn-s'-lá-túr-ý. a. Transferring.

TRANSLOCATION, trăn-lỏ-ká'-shùn. f. Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

TRANSLUCENCY, trăn-lủ'-fên-fý. f. Diaphaneity, transparency.

TRANSLUCENT, trăn-lủ'-fênt. } a.

TRANSLUCID, trăn-lủ'-síd. } a. Transparent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, trăn-s'-má-rí'ne. a. Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

TRANSMIGRANT, trăn-s'-mý-gránt. a. Passing into another country or state.

To TRANSMIGRATE, trăn-s'-mý-grá'te. v. n. To pass from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, trăn-s'-mý-grá'-shùn. f. Passage from one place or state into another.

TRANSMISSION, trăn-s'-mish'-ùn. f. The act of sending from one place to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, trăn-s'-mis'-siv. a. Transmitted, derived from one another.

To TRANSMIT, trăn-s'-mít'. v. a. To send from one person or place to another.

TRANSMITTAL, trăn-s'-mít'-tél. f. The act of transmitting, transmission.

TRANSMUTABLE, trăn-s'-mủ'-têbl. a. Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTABLY, trăn-s'-mủ'-têb-ly. ad. With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trăn-s'-mủ'-tá'-shùn. f. Change into another nature or substance: the great aim of alchymy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

To TRANSMUTE, trăn-s'-mủ'te. v. n. To change from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTER, trăn-s'-mủ'-túr. f. One that transmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, trăn-s'-pả'-rên-fý. f. Clearness, diaphaneity, translucence, power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trăn-s'-pả'-rênt. a. Pervious to the light, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, trăn-s'-pủ'-ủ-ủs. a. Transparent, pervious to the sight.

To TRANSPIERCE, trăn-s'-pẻ's'. v. n. To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.

TRANSPIRATION, trăn-spỷ-rá'-shùn. f. Emission in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trăn-spỉ're. v. a. To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trăn-spỉ're. v. n. To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To

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To TRANSPLACE, trăn-plă'se. v. a. To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, trăn-plânt'. v. a. To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, trăn-plân-tă'-shùn. f. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, trăn-plânt'-ûr. f. One that transplants.

To TRANSPORT, trăn-pô'rt. v. a. To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy, to ravish with pleasure.

TRANSPORT, trăn'-pôrt. f. Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy.

TRANSPORTANCE, trăn-pă'r-tens. f. Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, trăn-pôrtă'-shùn. f. Removal, conveyance, carriage; banishment for felony; ecstatic violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, trăn-pôrt-ûr. f. One that transports.

TRANSPOSAL, trăn-pô'-zêl. f. The act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANSPOSE, trăn-pô'ze. v. a. To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPOSITION, trăn-pô-zîsh'-ûn. f. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANS SHAPE, trăn-shă'pe. v. a. To transform, to bring into another shape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trăn-sûb-stăn'-shâte. v. a. To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trăn-sûb-stăn-shă'-shùn. f. A miraculous

TRA

operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION, trăn-shũ-dă'-shùn. f. The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trăn-shô'd. v. n. To pass through in vapour.

TRANSVERSAL, trăn-vêr'-fêl. a. Running crosswise.

TRANSVERSALLY, trăn-vêr'-fêl-ý. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSVERSE, trăn-vêrs'. a. Being in a cross direction.

TRANSVERSELY, trăn-vêrs'-lý. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSUMPTION, trăn-sûm'-shùn. f. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, tráp'. f. A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

To TRAP, tráp'. v. a. To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, tráp'-dôr. f. A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, tră'pe. v. a. To run idly and fluttishly about.

TRAPES, tră'pz. f. An idle flatteringly woman.

TRAPSTICK, tráp'-stik. f. A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPPEZIUM, tră-pê'-zhùm. f. A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, tră-pê'-zoid. f. An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, tráp'-pîngz. f. Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, dress, embellishments.

TRASH, trăsh'. f. Any thing worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food.

To TRASH, trăsh'. v. a. To lop, to crop; to crush, to humble.

TRASHY,

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TRASHY, trāsh'-y. a. Worthless, vile, useless.

To TRAVAIL, trāv'-āle. v. n. To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, trāv'-āle. v. a. To harass, to tire.

TRAVAIL, trāv'-āle. f. Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, trāv'-il. v. n. To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour, to toil.

To TRAVEL, trāv'-il. v. a. To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, trāv'-il. f. Journey, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, trāv'-il-ūr. f. One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, trāv'-il-tānt-id. a. Harassed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, trāv'-ērse. ad. Crosswise, athwart.

TRAVERSE, trā-vēr'se. prep. Through crosswise.

TRAVERSE, trāv'-ērse. a. Lying across, lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, trāv'-ērse. f. Any thing laid or built cross.

To TRAVERSE, trāv'-ērse. v. a. To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose so as to annul; to wander over, to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, trāv'-ērse. v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, trāv'-ēs-ty. a. Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, trā-māt'-ik. a. Vulnerary.

TRAY, trā'. f. A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trā'-trīp. f. A kind of play.

TRE

TREACHEROUS, trētsh'-ēr-ūs. a. Faithless, perfidious, guilty of deserting or betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trētsh'-ēr-ūf-ly. ad. Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trētsh'-ēr-ūf-nīs. f. The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TREACHERY, trētsh'-ēr-y. f. Perfidy, breach of faith.

TREACLE, trē'kl. f. A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.

To TREAD, tréd'. v. n. pret. TROD; part. pass. TRODDEN. To set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to copulate as birds.

To TREAD, tréd'. v. a. To walk on, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

TREAD, tréd'. f. Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

TREADER, tréd'-ūr. f. He who treads.

TREADLE, tréd'l. f. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock.

TREASON, trē'zn. f. An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.

TREASONABLE, trē'zn-ēbl. } a.

TREASONOUS, trē'zn-ūs. } Having the nature or guilt of treason.

TREASURE, trēzh'-ūr. f. Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

To TREASURE, trēzh'-ūr. v. a. To hoard, to reposit, to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, trēzh'-ūr-hous. f. Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trēzh'-ūr-ūr. f. One who has care of money, one who has charge of treasure.

TREA-

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TREASURERSHIP, trézh'-úr-úr-shíp. *f.* Office or dignity of treasurer.

TREASURY, trézh'-úr-ý. *f.* A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, tré't. *v. a.* To negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to use in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain with expence.

To TREAT, tré't. *v. n.* To discourse, to make discussions; to practise negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, tré't. *f.* An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, tré't-ébl. *a.* Moderate, not violent.

TREATISE, tré'-tis. *f.* Discourse, written tractate.

TREATMENT, tré't-mént. *f.* Usage, manner of using good or bad.

TREATY, tré'-ty. *f.* Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for entreaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.

TREBLE, tréb'l. *a.* Threefold, triple; sharp of sound.

To TREBLE, tréb'l. *v. a.* To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, tréb'l. *v. n.* To become threefold.

TREBLE, tréb'l. *f.* A sharp sound; the upper part in musick.

TREBLENESS, tréb'l-nís. *f.* The state of being treble.

TREBLY, tréb'-lý. *ad.* Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, tré'. *f.* A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, tré'-foil. *f.* A plant.

TRELLIS, trél'-lls. *f.* Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

To TREMBLE, trém'-bl. *v. n.* To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to

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totter; to quaver, to shake as a sound.

TREMBLINGLY, trém'-bling-lý. *ad.* So as to shake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, tré-mén'-dús. *a.* Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly terrible.

TREMENDOUSLY, tré-mén'-dús-lý. *ad.* Dreadfully, awfully, terribly.

TREMOUR, tré'-múr. *f.* The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

TREMULOUS, trém'-ú-lús. *a.* Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trém'-ú-lús-nís. *f.* The state of quivering.

To TRENCH, tréntsh'. *v. a.* To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, tréntsh'. *f.* A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trén'-shént. *a.* Cutting, sharp.

TRENCHER, trén'-tshúr. *f.* A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, trén'-tshúr-fly. *f.* One that haunts tables, a parasite.

TRENCHERMAN, trén'-tshúr-mán. *f.* A feeder, an eater.

TRENCHERMATE, trén'-tshúr-mâte. *f.* A table companion, a parasite.

To TREND, trénd'. *v. n.* To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.

TRENDLE, trén'dl. *f.* Any thing turned round.

TREPAN, tré-pán'. *f.* An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull; a snare, a stratagem.

TREPANNER, tré-pán'-úr. *f.* One who perforates the skull by the trepan; one who ensnares, one who takes by stratagem.

To TREPAN, tré-pán'. *v. a.* To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.

TREPIDATION, trép-ý-dá'-shún. *f.*

TRI

The state of trembling; state of terror.

To TRESPASS, trēs'-pās. v. n. To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, trēs'-pās. f. Transgression, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, trēs'-pās-fūr. f. An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, trēs'-sīd. a. Knotted or curled.

TRESSES, trēs'-sīz. f. without a singular. A knot or curl of hair.

TRESTLE, trēs'l. f. The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET, trēt'. f. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

TREVET, trév'-lī. f. Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY, trē'. f. A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trī'-ābl. a. Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trī'-ād. f. Three united.

TRIAL, trī'-ēl. f. Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried.

TRIANGLE, trī'-āng-gl. f. A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, trī'-āng'-gū-lēr. a. Having three angles.

TRIBE, trī'be. f. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick; it is often used in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trīb'-ū-lā'-shūn. f. Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trī-bū'-nēl. f. The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUNE, trīb'-ūn. f. An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNESHIP, trīb' ūn-shīp. f.

TRI

The office or dignity of a tribune.

TRIBUNITIAL, trīb'-ū-nīsh'-ēl. }
 TRIBUNITIOUS, trīb'-ū-nīsh'- } a. ūs.

Suiting a tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trīb'-ū-tēr-ŷ. a. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trīb'-ū-tēr-ŷ. f. One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRIBUTE, trīb'-ūt. f. Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRICE, trī'se. f. A short time, an instant, a stroke.

TRICHOTOMY, trī-kōt'-tō-mŷ. f. Division into three parts.

TRICK, trīk'. f. A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocosely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trīk'. v. a. To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK, trīk'. v. n. To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trīk'-ūr. f. The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trīk'-īng. f. Dress, ornament.

TRICKISH, trīk'-īsh. a. Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.

To TRICKLE, trīk'l. v. n. To fall in drops, to rill in a slender stream.

TRICKSTER, trīk'-stūr. f. One who tricks, a sharper, a bite.

TRICKSY, trīk'-sŷ. a. Pretty. Obsolete.

TRICORPORAL, trī-kā'r-pō-rēl. a. Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trī'-dēnt. f. A three forked sceptre of Neptune.

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TRIDENT, trî'-dènt. a. Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trîd'-û-èn. a. Lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trî-èn'-nyèl. a. Lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trî'-ûr. f. One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test, one who brings to the test.

To TRIFALLOW, trî'-fâl-lò. v. a. To plow land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, trî'-fid. a. Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, trî-fîs'-tshû-lér-ý. a. Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE, trî'fl. v. n. To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amusement; to be of no importance.

To TRIFLE, trî'fl. v. a. To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trî'fl. f. A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trî'f-lûr. f. One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, trî'f-lîng. a. Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, trî'f lîng-lý. ad. Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, trî'-fârm. a. Having a triple shape.

TRIGGER, trîg'-gûr. f. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trî-dzhîn'-tèlz. f. A number of masses to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trî'-glîf. f. A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, trî'-gôn. f. A triangle.

TRIGONAL, trî'-gò-nèl. a. Triangular, having three corners.

TRIGONOMETRY, trîg-ò-nòm'-è-

TRI

try. f. The art of measuring triangles.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trî-gò-nò-mét'-trý-kèl. a. Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, trî-lát'-ér-èl. a. Having three sides.

TRILL, trîl'. f. Quaver, tremulousness of musick.

To TRILL, trîl'. v. a. To utter quavering.

To TRILL, trîl'. v. n. To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLION, trîl'-lyùn. f. A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trî lû'-mîn-ér. } a.

TRILUMINOUS, trî-lû'-mîn-ús. } Having three lights.

TRIM, trîm'. a. Nice, smug, dressed up.

To TRIM, trîm'. v. a. To fit out; to dress, to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel; it has often Up emphatical.

To TRIM, trîm'. v. n. To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trîm'. f. Dress, geer, ornaments.

TRIMLY, trîm'-lý. ad. Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trîm'-mûr. f. One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, trîm'-mîng. f. Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, trî'-nèl. a. Threefold.

TRINE, trî'ne. f. An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To TRINE, trî'ne. v. a. To put in a trine aspect.

TRINITY, trîn'-ît-ý. f. The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trînk'-ît. f. Toys, ornaments of dress; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To TRIP, trîp'. v. a. To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from

the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, tríp'. v. n. To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to stumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, tríp'. f. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, tríp'-pér-íte. a. Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies.

TRIBE, trí'pe. f. The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, trí-pé'-dél. a. Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS, trí-pét'-à-lús. a. Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, tríp'-thóng. f. A coalition of three vowels to form one sound.

TRIPLE, tríp'l. a. Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.

To TRIPLE, tríp'l. v. a. To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, tríp'-lít. f. Three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.

TRIPLICATE, tríp'-lý-kâte. a. Made thrice as much.

TRIPLICATION, tríp'-lý-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, trí-plis'-ít-ý. f. Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, tríp'-mád-àm. f. An herb.

TRIPOD, trí'-pòd. f. A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOLY, tríp'-pò-ly. f. A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPOS, trí'-pòs. f. A tripod.

TRIPPER, tríp'-púr. f. One who trips.

TRIPPING, tríp'-ping. a. Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, tríp'-ping. f. Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, tríp'-tòte. f. Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, tríp'-ping-ly. ad. With agility, with swift motion.

TRIEME, trí'-rém. f. A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, trí-fék'-shùn. f. Division into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, tríst'-fúl. a. Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in use.

TRISULC, trí'-sùlk. f. A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, trís-síl-láb'-ý-kél. a. Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trís'-síl-lábl. f. A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, tríte. a. Worn out, stale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, tríte-nís. f. Staleness, commonness.

TRITURABLE, trí'-tshû-rábl. a. Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

To TRITURATE, trí'-tshû-rât. v. a. To pound, to reduce to powder.

TRITURATION, trí-tshû-râ'-shùn. f. Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, trív'-ít. f. Any thing supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, trív'-yél. a. Vile, worthless, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trív'-yél-ý. ad. Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trív'-yél-nís. f. Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trí'-úm. f. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory, conquest; joy for success; a conquering card now called Trump.

To TRIUMPH, trí'-úm. v. n. To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

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TRIUMPHAL, trî-ûmf'-êl. a. Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trî-ûmf'-ênt. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trî-ûmf'-ênt-lý. ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trî-ûm-fûr. f. One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, trî-ûm'-vêr-êt. } f.

TRIUMVIRI, trî-ûm'-vêr-ý. }
A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, trî-ûn. a. At once three and one.

TROCHAICAL, trô-kâ'-ý-kêl. a. Consisting of trochees.

TROCHEE, trô'-ký. f. A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRODE, trôd'. The preterit of **TREAD**.

TROD, trôd'. } Part. pass. of

TRODDEN, trôd'n. } **TREAD**.

TROGLODYTE, trôg'-lô-díte. f. One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trô'l. v. a. To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trô'l. v. n. To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, trôl'-lúp. f. A flatteringly, loose woman.

TROOP, trô'p. f. A company, a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trô'p. v. n. To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in company.

TROOPER, trô'p-ûr. f. A horse soldier.

TROPE, trô'pe. f. A change of a word from its original signification.

TROPHIED, trô'-fid. a. Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trô'-fý. f. Something ta-

T R O

ken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trôp'-ý-kêl. a. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trôp'-ík. f. The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trô's-fûrz. f. Breeches, hose. Not in use.

To TROT, trôt'. v. n. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, trôt'. f. The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

TROTH, trâ'th. f. Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trâ'th-lîs. a. Faithless, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trâ'th-plíte. a. Betrothed, affianced.

TROTTER, trôt'-ûr. f. One who trots, a trotting horse; a sheep's foot.

To TROUBLE, trúb'l. v. a. To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to; to teize, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trúb'l. f. Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

TROUBLER, trúb'-lûr. f. Disturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trúb'l-súm. a. Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive; burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teizing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teizing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trúb'l-súm-lý. ad. Vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trúb'l-súm-nîs. f. Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

TROU-

TRU

TROUBLOUS, trúb'-lús. a. Tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, trô'-vûr. f. In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trôf'. f. Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

To TROUL, trô'l. v. n. To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trou'nse. v. a. To punish by an indictment or information.

TROUNCING, trouns'-ing. f. The act of punishing by an information or indictment, the act of punishing severely.

TROUSE, trou'z. } f. Breeches,
TROUSERS, trou'z-ûrz. } hose.

TROUT, trou't. f. Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams; a familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow.

TROUTSTREAM, trou't-strêm. f. A fine stream of water in which trouts live.

To TROW, trô'. v. n. To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, trô'. interject. An exclamation of enquiry. Obsolete.

TROWEL, trou'-il. f. A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, troy'-wê't. } f. A
TROY, troy'. } kind
of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, trô'-ënt. f. An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

TRUANT, trô'-ënt. a. Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

To TRUANT, trô'-ënt. v. n. To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trô'-ënt-shîp. f. Idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

TRU

TRUCE, trô's. f. A temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet.

TRUCIDATION, trô'-sý-dâ'-shûn. f. The act of killing.

To TRUCK, trúk'. v. n. To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK, trúk'. v. a. To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trúk'. f. Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, trúk'l-béd. f. A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

To TRUCKLE, trúk'l. v. n. To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, trô'-kû-léns. f. Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, trô'-kû-lént. a. Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.

To TRUDGE, trúdzh'. v. n. To travel laboriously, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trô'. a. Not false, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trô'-bârn. a. Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trô'-bréd. a. Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trô'-hârt-ld. a. Honest, faithful.

TRUISM, trô'-îzm. f. A truth, commonly in ludicrous style.

TRUELOVE, trô'-lûv. f. An herb, called Herba Paris.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trô'-lûv-ûrz-nôt'. f. Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trô'-nîs. f. Sincerity, faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, trô'-pên-ný. f. A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUF.

TRU

TRUFFLE, trô'fl. f. A kind of subterraneous mushrooms.

TRULL, trul'. f. A low whore, a vagrant strumpet.

TRULY, trô'-ly. ad. According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

TRUMP, trûmp'. f. A trumpet, an instrument of warlike musick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; To put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, trûmp'. v. a. To win with a trump card; To Trump up, to devise, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trûmp'-êr-y. f. Something fallaciously splendid; falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trûmp'-ît. f. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

To TRUMPET, trûmp'-ît. v. a. To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trûmp'-ît-ûr. f. One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trûmp'-ît-tûngd. a. Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trûnk'-âte. v. a. To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trûnk'-â'-shûn. f. The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trûntsh'-ûn. f. A short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trûntsh'-ûn-ê'r. f. One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trûn'dl. v. n. To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trûn'dl-tâle. f. Round-tail.

TRUNK, trûnk'. f. The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of any thing; a chest for clothes, a small chest commonly lined with paper;

TRU

the proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trûnk'-hôze. f. Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trûn'-nyûnz. f. The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trô'-zhûn. f. The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, trûs'. f. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; bundle, any thing thrust close together.

To TRUSS, trûs'. v. a. To pack up close together.

TRUST, trûst'. f. Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge of which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is entrusted.

To TRUST, trûst'. v. a. To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To TRUST, trûst'. v. a. To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trûst-tê'. f. One entrusted with any thing; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trûst'-ûr. f. One who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, trûst'-y-nis. f. Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trûst'-lis. a. Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trûst'-y. a. Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUTH, trô'th. f. The contrary to falsehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; fidelity,

T U F

fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality; Of a Truth, or in Truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, trô-tý-nă'-shùn. f. The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To TRY, try'. v. a. To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to assay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision, with Out emphatical; to act as on a test; to bring as to a test; to essay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, try'. v. n. To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, túb'. f. A large open vessel of wood; a state of salivation.

TUBE, tshô'b. f. A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tshô'-bérkl. f. A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tshô'b-rôze. f. A flower.

TUBEROUS, tshô'-bér-ús. a. Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, tshô'-bû-lér. a. Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular.

TUBULE, tshô'-bûl. f. A small pipe, or fistular body.

TUBULATED, tshô'-bû-lă-tld. } a.

TUBULOUS, tshô'-bû-lús. } a. Fistular, longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, túk'. f. A long narrow sword; a kind of net.

To TUCK, túk'. v. a. To crush together, to hinder from spreading; to inclose, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, túk'-úr. f. A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, tshô'z-dă. f. The third day of the week.

TUFT, túft'. f. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

To TUFT, túft'. v. a. To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, túf'-tld. a. Growing in tufts or clusters.

T U M

TUFTY, túf'-tý. a. Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, tóg'. v. a. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, tóg'. v. n. To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to struggle.

TUG, tóg'. f. Pull performed with the utmost effort.

TUGGER, tóg'-gúr. f. One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tshô'-ish'-ùn. f. Guardianship, superintendence.

TULIP, tshô'-lip. f. A flower.

TULIPTREE, tshô'-lip-tré. f. A tree.

To TUMBLE, tùm'bl. v. n. To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, tùm'bl. v. a. To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, tùm'bl. f. A fall.

TUMBLER, tùm'-blúr. f. One who shows postures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, tùm'-bríl. f. A dung-cart.

TUMEFACATION, tshô'-mê-făk'-shùn. f. Swelling.

To TUMEFY, tshô'-mê-fý. v. a. To swell, to make to swell.

TUMID, tshô'-míd. a. Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.

TUMOUR, tshô'-múr. f. A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOROUS, tshô'-múr-ús. a. Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

To TUMULATE, tshô'-mú-lâte. v. n. To swell.

TUMULOSE, tshô'-mú-lôse. a. Full of hills.

TUMULT, tshô'-múlt. f. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMUL-

T U N

TUMULTUARILY, tshō-mūl'-tshū-ēr-īl-ý. ad. In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tshō-mūl'-tshū-ēr-ý-nīs. f. Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tshō-mūl'-tshū-ēr-ý. a. Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tshō-mūl'-tshū-ús. a. Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tshō-mūl'-tshū-ús-lý. ad. By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tún'. f. A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hog-heads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque; the weight of two thousand pounds; a cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To TUN, tún'. v. a. To put into casks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tshō'n-ēbl. a. Harmonious, musical.

TUNABLENESS, tshō'n-ēbl-nīs. f. Harmony, melodiousness.

TUNABLY, tshō'n-ēb-lý. ad. Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, tshō'n. f. Tune is a diversity of notes put together; sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts; state of giving the due sounds, as the fiddle is in Tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

To TUNE, tshō'n. v. a. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

To TUNE, tshō'n. v. n. To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tshō'n-fūl. a. Musical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tshō'n-līs. a. Unharmonious, unmusical.

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T U R

TUNER, tshō'n-ūr. f. One who tunes.

TUNICK, tshō'n-īk. f. Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tshō'-nikl. f. Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tún'-nīdzh. f. Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tún'-nil. f. The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tún'-ny. f. A sea-fish.

TUP, túp'. f. A ram.

To TUP, túp'. v. a. To but like a ram.

TURBAN, }
TURBANT, } túr'-bún. } f. The cover worn by the
TURBAND, } Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, túr'-búnd. a. Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, túr'-bér-ý. f. The right of digging turf.

TURBID, túr'-bīd. a. Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, túr'-bīd-nīs. f. Muddiness, thickness.

TURBINATED, túr'-bý-nā-tīd. a. Twisted, spiral.

TURBITH, túr'-bīth. f. Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, túr'-bút. f. A delicate fish.

TURBULENCE, túr'-bú-léns. }
TURBULENCY, túr'-bú-lén-sý. } f. Tumult, confusion; tumultuousness, liableness to confusion.

TURBULENT, túr'-bú-lént. a. Raising agitation, producing commotion; exposed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, túr'-bú-lént-lý. ad. Tumultuously, violently.

TURCISM, túrk'-izm. f. The religion of the Turks.

TURD, túrd'. f. Excrement.

TURF, túrf'. f. A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

3 H

To

To TURF, túrf'. v. a. To cover with turfs.

TURFINESS, túrf'-ý-nls. f. The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, túrf'-ý. a. Full of turfs.

TURGENT, túr'-dzhént. a. Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCECE, túr'-dzhés'-séns. } f.

TURGESCECE, túr'-dzhés'-sén-ý. } f.

The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.

TURGID, túr'-dzhíd. a. Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, fastuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, túr'-dzhíd'-ít-ý. f. State of being swollen.

TURKEY, túr'-ký. f. A large domestick fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, túr'-ká'ze. f. A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones.

TURKSCAP, túrks'-káp. f. An herb.

TURM, túrm'. f. A troop.

TURMERICK, túr'-mér-ík. f. An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL, túr'-moil. f. Trouble, disturbance, harassing, uneasiness.

To TURMOIL, túr-moi'l. v. a. To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietness.

To TURN, túrn'. v. n. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper-side downwards; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body; to form, to shape; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute; to change, to alter; to translate; to change to another opinion or party worse or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauseate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or propension; to double in; to revolve; to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverse, to repeal; to keep passing in a course of

exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; To Turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; To Turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; To Turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect; To Turn over, to transfer; To Turn to, to have recourse to; To be Turned of, to advance to an age beyond; To Turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of a book after another; to throw off the ladder.

To TURN, túrn'. v. n. To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change posture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected consequence or tendency; To Turn away, to deviate from a proper course; To Turn off, to divert one's course.

TURN, túrn'. f. The act of turning; meander, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, alteration; change from the original intention or first appearance; actions of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, cast, shape, manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; by Turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, túrn'-kôte. f. One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, túrn'-úr. f. One whose trade is to turn.

TURNING, túrn'-íng. f. Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, túrn'-íp. f. A white esculent root.

TURNPIKE, túrn'-píke. f. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected

erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expence of repairing roads.

URNSOL, túrn'-sóle. f. A plant.

TURNSPIT, túrn'-spít. f. He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used.

TURNSTILE, túrn'-stíle. f. A turnpike; a cross-bar turning on a pin to let foot-passengers through, and prevent horses.

TURPENTINE, túr'-pén-tíne. f. The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURQUOISE, túr-ká'ze. See **TURKOIS**.

TURPITUDE, túr'-py'-tshód. f. Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, badness.

TURRET, túr'-rit. f. A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, túr'-rét-íd. a. Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.

TURTLE, túr'tl. f. A species of dove; the sea-tortoise.

TUSH, túsh'. interject. An expression of contempt.

TUSK, túsk'. f. The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

TUSKED, tús'-kíd. } a. Furnished

TUSKEY, tús'-ký. } with tusks.

TUT, tút'. interject. A particle noting contempt.

TUTANAG, tú'-tá-nág. f. The spelter, a kind of coarse pewter.

TUTELAGE, tshó'-tél-ídzh. f. Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tshó'-tél-ér. } a.

TUTELARY, tshó'-tél-ér-y. } a.

Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.

TUTOR, tshó'-túr. f. One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To TUTOR, tshó'-túr. v. a. To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

TUTORAGE, tshó'-túr-ídzh. f. The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, tshó'-trís. f. Directress, instructress, governess.

TUTTY, tút'-ty. f. A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, túz'. f. A lock or tuft of hair. Not in use.

TWAIN, twá'ne. a. Two.

To TWANG, twáng'. v. n. To sound with a quick sharp noise.

TWANG, twáng'. f. A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANGLING, twáng'-glíng. a. Contemptibly noisy.

To TWANK, twánk'. v. n. To make to sound.

'TWAS, twóz'. Contracted from **It WAS**.

To TWATTLE, twót'l. v. n. To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To TWEAK, twé'k. v. a. To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

TWEAK, twé'k. f. Perplexity, ludicrous distress.

To TWEEDLE, twé'dl. v. a. To handle lightly.

TWEEZERS, twé'-zúr. f. Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twélft'h. a. Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH TIDE, twélft'h'-tíde. f. The twelfth day after Christmas.

TWELVE, twélv'. a. Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twél'-múnth. f. A year, as consisting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, twél'-péns. f. A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twél'-pén-y. a. Sold for a shilling.

TWELVESCORE, twélv'-skó're. f. Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twén'-tyth'. a. Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twén'-ty. a. Twice ten.

TWICE, twí'se. ad. Two times; doubly; it is often used in composition.

T W I

To **TWIDLE**, twid'l. v. a. To touch lightly.

TWIG, twig'. f. A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twig'-gin. a. Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twig'-gy. a. Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twi'-lite. f. The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset, obscure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twi'-lite. a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.

TWIN, twin'. f. One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, the sign of the zodiack.

To **TWIN**, twin'. v. n. To be born at the same birth; to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited.

TWINBORN, twin'-barn. a. Born at the same birth.

To **TWINE**, twi'ne. v. a. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself.

To **TWINE**, twi'ne. v. n. To convolve itself, to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twi'ne. f. A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round.

To **TWINGE**, twindzh'. v. a. To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twindzh'. f. Short sudden sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twink'. f. The motion of an eye, a moment. See **TWINKLE**.

To **TWINKLE**, twink'l. v. n. To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twink'l. } f. A

TWINKLING, twink'-ling. } sparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twin'-ling. f. A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twin'-nür. f. A breeder of twins.

T W O

To **TWIRL**, twerl'. v. a. To turn round, to move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twerl'. f. Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

To **TWIST**, twist'. v. a. To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.

To **TWIST**, twist'. v. n. To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twist'. f. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string, contortion, writhe; the manner of twisting.

TWISTER, twist'-ür. f. One who twists, a ropemaker.

To **TWIT**, twit'. v. a. To sneer, to flout, to reproach.

To **TWITCH**, twitsh'. v. a. To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

TWITCH, twitsh'. f. A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twitsh'-gräs. f. A plant.

To **TWITTER**, twit'-tür. v. n. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twit'-tür. f. Any motion or disorder of passion.

TWITTLETWATTLE, twit'l-twöt'l. f. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

'TWIXT, twikst'. A contraction of **BETWIXT**.

TWO, tō'. a. One and one.

TWOEDGED, tō'-éd'zhd. a. Having an edge on either side.

TWOFOLD, tō'-föld. a. Double.

TWOHANDED, tō'-händ-ld. a. Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOPENCE, tūp'-pünse. f. A small coin.

TWOPENNY, tūp'-pén-ý. f. A sort of beer fold at twopence a pint.

TWOPENNY, tūp'-pén-ý. a. Valued at twopence, worth twopence.

T Y P

To TYE, tỳ'. v. a. To bind. See **TIE**.
TYE, tỳ'. f. A knot, a bond or obligation. See **TIE**.
TYGER, tĩ'-gũr. See **TIGER**.
TYKE, tĩ'ke. f. A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog.
TYMBAL, tím'-bál. f. A kind of kettledrum.
TYMPANUM, tím'-pá-nũm. f. A drum, a part of the ear.
TYMPANY, tím'-pá-nỹ. f. A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.
TYNY, tĩ'-nỹ. a. Small.
TYPE, tĩ'pe. f. Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured; a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.
TYPICK, tĩp'-ík. } a. Emble-
TYPICAL, tĩp'-ỹ-kél. } matical, fi-
gurative of something else.
TYPICALLY, tĩp'-ỹ-kél-ỹ. ad. In a typical manner.
TYPICALNESS, tĩp'-ỹ-kél-nĩs. f. The state of being typical.
To TYPIFY, tĩp'-ỹ-fỹ. v. a. To figure, to shew in emblem.
TYPOGRAPHER, tĩ-pòg'-gráf-ũr. f. A printer.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, tĩ-pò-gráf'-ỹ-kél. a. Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.
TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tĩ-pò-gráf'-ỹ-kál-ỹ. ad. Emblematically, figu-

T Y R

ratively; after the manner of printers.
TYPOGRAPHY, tĩ-pòg'-gráf-ỹ. f. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.
TYRANNESS, tẻ'-rả-nẻs. f. A she tyrant.
TYRANNICAL, tẻ-rẻn'-nẻ-kẻl. } a.
TYRANNICK, tẻ-rẻn'-nẻk. }
A Smiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotick, imperious.
TYRANNICALLY, tẻ-rẻn'-nẻ-kẻl-ỹ. ad. In manner of a tyrant.
TYRANNICIDE, tẻ-rẻn'-nẻ-sẻđe. f. The act of killing a tyrant.
To TYRANNISE, tẻ'-rẻn-nẻze. v. n. To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiousness.
TYRANNOUS, tẻ'-rẻn-ủs. a. Tyrannical, despotick, arbitrary, severe.
TYRANNY, tẻ'-rẻn-ỹ. f. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; unresisted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; severity, rigour, inclemency.
TYRANT, tẻ'-rẻnt. f. An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel despotick and severe master.
TYRE, tẻ're. See **TIRE**.
TYRO, tẻ'-rỏ. f. One yet not master of his art, one in his rudiments.

V A C

VACANCY, vắ'-kẻn-fỹ. f. Empty space, vacuity; chasm, space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought.

V

V A C

VACANT, vắ'-kẻnt. a. Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, or possessor; being at leisure, disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy.

To

To VACATE, vǎ'-kǎte. v. a. To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat, to put an end to.

VACATION, vǎ'-kǎ'-shún. f. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recess of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACILLANCY, vǎ'-síl'-lén-sý. f. A state of wavering, fluctuation, inconstancy.

VACILLATION, vǎ'-síl'-lǎ'-shún. f. The act or state of reeling or staggering.

VACUIST, vǎk'-û-íst. f. A philosopher that holds a Vacuum.

VACUATION, vǎk'-û-ǎ'-shún. f. The act of emptying.

VACUITY, vǎ'-kú'-ít-y. f. Emptiness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, vǎk'-û-ús. a. Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, vǎk'-û-úm. f. Space unoccupied by matter.

VADE-MECUM, vǎ'-dý-mě"-kúm. f. A pocket-book, a book in constant use.

VAGABOND, vǎg'-ǎ-búnd. a. Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, vǎg'-ǎ-búnd. f. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

VAGARY, vǎ'-gǎ'-rý. f. A wild freak, a capricious frolick.

VAGRANCY, vǎ'-grén-sý. f. A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vǎ'-grént. a. Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vǎ'-grént. f. Vagabond, man unsettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vǎ'g. a. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vǎ'le. f. A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dress by

which the face is concealed; money given to servants. See VALB.

To VAIL, vǎ'le. v. a. To cover.

To VAIL, vǎ'le. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

To VAIL, vǎ'le. v. n. To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vǎ'ne. a. Fruitless, ineffectual; empty, unreal, shadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; shewy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; In Vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vǎ'n-glǎ"-ryús. a. Boasting without performances, proud in disproportion to desert.

VAINGLORY, vǎ'n-glǎ'-rý. f. Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vǎ'n-lý. ad. Without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, foolishly.

VAINNESS, vǎ'n-nís. f. The state of being vain.

VAIVODE, vǎ'-vǒd. f. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vǎl'-léns. f. The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, vǎl'-léns. v. a. To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vǎ'le. f. A low ground, a valley; money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, vǎl'-ě-dík'-shún. f. A farewell.

VALEDICTORY, vǎl'-ě-dík'-túr-y. a. Bidding farewell.

VALENTINE, vǎl'-én-tíne. f. A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vǎ'-lě'-ryén. f. A plant.

VALET, vǎ'-lét' or vǎl'-lě. f. A waiting servant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vǎl'-lě-tshǒ'-dý-nǎ'-ryén.

VALETUDINARY, vǎl'-lě-tshǒ'-dý-nér-y. } a. Weakly, sickly, infirm of health.

VALIANT, vǎl'-yént. a. Stout, personally puissant, brave.

VALIANTLY, vǎl'-yént-lý. ad. Stoutly,

Stoutly, with personal strength, puissance.

VALIANTNESS, vâl'-yènt-nîs. f. Valour, personal bravery, puissance.

VALID, vâl'-îd. a. Strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, conclusive.

VALIDITY, vâ lîd'-î-t-y. f. Force to convince, certainty; value.

VALLANCY, vâl-lân'-f-y. f. A large wig that shades the face. Not in use.

VALLEY, vâl'-l-y. f. A low ground between hills.

VALOROUS, vâl'-ûr-ûs. a. Brave, stout, valiant.

VALOUR, vâl'-ûr. f. Personal bravery, strength, prowess, puissance, stoutness.

VALUABLE, vâl'-û èbl. a. Precious, being of great price; worthy, deserving regard.

VALUABLES, vâl'-û-èbls. f. In the plural only. Things of value.

VALUATION, vâl'-û-â'-shûn. f. Value set upon any thing; the act of setting a value, appraisement.

VALUATOR, vâl'-û-â'-tûr. f. An appraiser, one who sets upon any thing its price.

VALUE, vâl'-û. f. Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, vâl'-û. v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have in high esteem; to appraise, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to consider with respect to importance, to hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to raise to estimation.

VALUELESS, vâl'-û-lîs. a. Being of no value.

VALUER, vâl'-û-ûr. f. He that values.

VALVE, vâlv'. f. A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel; in anatomy, a kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regrefs.

VALVULE, vâl'-vûl. f. A small valve.

VAMP, vâmp'. f. The upper leather of a shoe.

To VAMP, vâmp'. v. a. To piece an old thing with some new part.

VAMPER, vâmp'-ûr. f. One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN, vân'. f. The front of an army, the first line; any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

VANCOURIER, vân'-kûr'-yèr. f. A harbinger, a precursor.

VANE, vâ'ne. f. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, vân'-gârd. f. The front, or first line of the army.

VANILLA, vâ-nîl'-lâ. f. A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate.

To VANISH, vân'-îsh. v. n. To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

VANITY, vân'-î-t-y. f. Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood, untruth; empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle shew; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds.

To VANQUISH, vânk'-wîsh. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, vânk'-wîsh-ûr. f. Conqueror, subduer.

VANTAGE, vân'-tédzh. f. Gain, profit; superiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vânt'-brâs. f. Armour for the arm.

VAPID, vâp'-îd. a. Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless.

VAPIDNESS, vâp'-îd-nîs. f. The state of being spiritless or maukish.

VAPORER, vâ'-pûr-ûr. f. A boaster, a braggart.

VAPORISH, vâ'-pûr-îsh. a. Splenetic, humourfome.

VAPOROUS, vâ'-pûr-ûs. a. Full of vapours or exhalations, fummy; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, vâ'-pûr. f. Any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagi-

imagination; diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves, melancholy, spleen.

To VAPOUR, vâ'-pûr. v. n. To pass in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To VAPOUR, vâ'-pûr. v. a. To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour.

VARIABLE, vâ'-ryèbl. a. Changeable, mutable, inconstant.

VARIABLENESS, vâ'-ryèbl-nîs. f. Changeableness, mutability; levity, inconstancy.

VARIABLY, vâ'-ryèb-lý. ad. Changeably, mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vâ'-ryèns. f. Discord, disagreement, dissension.

VARIATION, vâ'-ryâ'-shûn. f. Change, mutation, difference from itself; difference, change from one to another; successive change; in grammar, change of termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the compass, deviation of the magnetic needle from parallel with the meridian.

To VARIEGATE, vâ'-ryè-gâte. v. a. To diversify; to stain with different colours.

VARIEGATION, vâ'-ryè-gâ'-shûn. f. Diversity of colours.

VARIETY, vâ'-rî'-è-tý. f. Change, succession of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, dissimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former state.

VARIOUS, vâ'-ryûs. a. Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.

VARIOUSLY, vâ'-ryûs-lý. ad. In a various manner.

VARLET, vâ'-r-lît. f. Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.

VARLETRY, vâ'-r-lèt-trý. f. Rabble, crowd, populace.

VARNISH, vâ'-r-nîsh. f. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vâ'-r-nîsh. v. a. To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, vâ'-r-nîsh-ûr. f. One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser, an adorer.

To VARY, vâ'-rý. v. a. To change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

To VARY, vâ'-rý. v. n. To be changeable, to appear in different forms; to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours.

VARY, vâ'-rý. f. Change, alteration. Not in use.

VASCULAR, vâs'-kû-lêr. a. Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

VASE, vâ'se. f. A vessel.

VASSAL, vâs'-sâl. f. One who holds by the will of a superiour lord; a subject, a dependent; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a slave, a low wretch.

VASSALAGE, vâs'-sâl-lédzh. f. The state of a vassal; tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

VAST, vâst'. a. Large, great; viciously great, enormously extensive.

VAST, vâst'. f. An empty waste.

VASTATION, vâs'-tâ'-shûn. f. Waste, depopulation.

VASTIDITY, vâs'-tîd'-îl-tý. f. Width, immensity.

VASTLY, vâst'-lý. ad. Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, vâst'-nîs. f. Immensity, enormous greatness.

VASTY, vâst'-ý. a. Large.

VAT, vât'. f. A vessel in which liquors are kept in immature state.

VATICIDE, vât'-ý-side. f. A murderer of poets.

To VATICINATE, vâ-tîs'-sý-nâte. v. n. To prophesy, to practise prediction.

VAULT, vâ't. f. A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

To VAULT, vâ't. v. a. To arch, to shape as a vault; to cover with an arch.
 To VAULT, vâ't. v. n. To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler, or posture-master.
 VAULT, vâ't. f. A leap, a jump.
 VAULTAGE, vâ'-tîdzh. f. Arched cellar.
 VAULTED, vâ'-tîd. a. Arched, concave.
 VAULTER, vâ'-tûr. f. A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.
 VAULTY, vâ'-tý. a. Arched, concave.
 To VAUNT, vâ'nt. v. a. To boast, to display with ostentation.
 To VAUNT, vâ'nt. v. n. To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.
 VAUNT, vâ'nt. f. Brag, boast, vain ostentation.
 VAUNT, vâ'nt. f. The first part. Not in use.
 VAUNTER, vâ'nt-ûr. f. Boaster, braggart.
 VAUNTFUL, vâ'nt-fûl. a. Boastful, ostentatious.
 VAUNTINGLY, vâ'nt-îng-lý. ad. Boastfully, ostentatiously.
 VAWARD, vâ'-wârd. f. Fore part.
 UBERTY, û'-bêr-tý. f. Abundance, fruitfulness.
 UBIETY, û'-bî'-ê-tý. f. Local relation, whereness.
 UBIQUITARY, û'-bîk'-wý-têr-ý. a. Existing every where.
 UBIQUITY, û'-bîk'-wít-ý. f. Omnipresence, existence at the same time in all places.
 UDDER, úd'-dûr. f. The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.
 VEAL, vê'l. f. The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
 VECTION, vêk'-shûn.
 VECTITATION, vêk-tý-tâ'- } f. shûn.
 The act of carrying, or being carried.
 VECTURE, vêk'-tshûr. f. Carriage.
 To VEER, vê'r. v. n. To turn about.
 To VEER, vê'r. v. a. To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, vêdzh'-ê-tâ-blî'-it-ý. f. Vegetable nature.
 VEGETABLE, vêdzh'-ê-têbl. f. Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.
 VEGETABLE, vêdzh'-ê-têbl. a. Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.
 To VEGETATE, vêdzh'-ê-tâte. v. n. To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.
 VEGETATION, vêdzh'-ê-tâ'-shûn. f. The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.
 VEGETATIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tâ-tív. a. Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.
 VEGETATIVENESS, vêdzh'-ê-tâ-tív-nîs. f. The quality of producing growth.
 VEGETE, vê'-dzhê'te. a. Vigorous, active, spritely.
 VEGETIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tív. a. Vegetable.
 VEGETIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tív. f. A vegetable.
 VEHEMENCE, vê'-hê-mêns. } f.
 VEHEMENCY, vê'-hê-mên-fý. } Violence, force; ardour, mental violence, terror.
 VEHEMENT, vê'-hê-mênt. a. Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.
 VEHEMENTLY, vê'-hê-mênt-lý. ad. Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.
 VEHICLE, vê'-hîkl. f. That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.
 To VEIL, vâ'le. v. n. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, to invest; to hide, to conceal.
 VEIL, vâ'le. f. A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.
 VEIN, vê'n. f. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels

channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variation.

VEINED, vē'nd. } a. Full of veins;
VEINY, vē'n-ŷ. } streaked, varied.

VELLEITY, vēl-lē'-it-ŷ. f. The lowest degree of desire.

To VELLICATE, vēl'-lŷ-kāte. v. a. To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

VELLICATION, vēl-lŷ-kā'-shùn. f. Twitching, stimulation.

VELLUM, vēl'-lùm. f. The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vē-lōs'-it-ŷ. f. Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VELVET, vēl'-vlt. f. Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, vēl'-vlt. a. Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

VELURE, vē-lŭ'r. f. Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vē'-nēl. a. Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

VENALITY, vē-nāl'-it-ŷ. f. Mercenariness, prostitution.

VENATICK, vē-nāt'-ik. a. Used in hunting.

VENATION, vē-nā'-shùn. f. The act or practice of hunting.

To VEND, vēnd'. v. a. To sell, to offer to sale.

VENDEE, vēn-dē'. f. One to whom any thing is sold.

VENDER, vēnd'-ŭr. f. A seller.

VENDIBLE, vēnd'-ibl. a. Saleable, marketable.

VENDIBLENESS, vēnd'-ibl-nīs. f. The state of being saleable.

VENDITATION, vēn-dŷ-tā'-shùn. f. Boastful display.

VENDITION, vēn-dīsh'-ùn. f. Sale, the act of selling.

To VENEER, fīn-nē'r. v. a. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

VENEFICE, vēn'-ē-fīs. f. The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, vēn'-ē-fīsh'-ēl. a. Acting by poison, bewitching.

VENEFICIOUSLY, vēn'-ē-fīsh'-ŭf-lŷ. ad. By poison.

VENEMOUS, vēn'-ŭm-ŭs. a. Poisonous.

To VENENATE, vē-nē'-nāte. v. a. To poison, to infect with poison.

VENENATION, vē-nē-nā'-shùn. f. Poison, venom.

VENENE, vē-nē'n. } a. Poi-
VENENOSE, vē-nē-nō'se. } sonous, venomous.

VENERABLE, vēn'-ēr-ēbl. a. To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

VENERABLY, vēn'-ēr-ēb-lŷ. ad. In a manner that excites reverence.

To VENERATE, vēn'-ēr-āte. v. a. To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

VENERATION, vēn-ēr-ā'-shùn. f. Reverend regard, awful respect.

VENERATOR, vēn'-ēr-ā-tŭr. f. Reverencer.

VENEREAL, vē-nē'-ryēl. a. Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copper, called Venus by chemists.

VENEREOUS, vē-nē'-ryŭs. a. Libidinous, lustful.

VENERY, vēn'-ēr-ŷ. f. The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense. The pleasure of the bed.

VENESECTON, vē-nē-sēk'-shùn. f. Bloodletting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

VENEY, vē'-nŷ. f. A bout, a turn. Out of use.

To VENGE, vēndzh'. v. a. To avenge, to punish.

VENGEANCE, vēndzh'-ēns. f. Punishment, penal retribution, avengement; It is used in familiar language, To do with a Vengeance, is to do with vehemence; What a Vengeance, emphatically what?

VENGEFUL, vēndzh'-fŭl. a. Vindictive, revengeful.

VENIABLE, vē'-nyēbl. } a. Pardon-
VENIAL, vē'-nyēl. } able, susceptible of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

VENIAL-

VENIALNESS, vè'-nyèl-nîs. f. State of being excusable.

VENISON, vèn'-îf-sûn. f. Game, beast of chase, the flesh of deer.

VENOM, vèn'-ûm. f. Poison.

VENOMOUS, vèn'-ûm-ûs. a. Poisonous; malignant, mischievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vèn'-ûm-ûf-lý. ad. Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vèn'-ûm-ûf-nîs. f. Poisonousness, malignity.

VENT, vènt'. f. A small aperture, a hole, a spiracle; passage out from secrecy to publick notice; the act of opening; emission, passage; discharge, means of discharge; sale.

To VENT, vènt'. v. a. To let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publish; to sell, to carry to sale.

VENTER, vèn'-tér. f. Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vèn'-tý-dúkt. f. A passage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, vèn'-tý-lâte. v. a. To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to discuss.

VENTILATION, vèn'-tý-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vèn'-tý-lâ-túr. f. An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTRICLE, vèn'-tríkl. f. The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

VENTRILOQUIST, vèn-tríl'-lô-kwîst. f. One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTRILOQUY, vèn-tríl'-lô-kwý. f. The act of speaking in such a manner, as though the sound proceeded from the belly.

VENTURE, vèn'-tshûr. f. A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a stake; At a Venture, at

hazard, without much consideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, vèn'-tshûr. v. n. To dare; to run hazard; To Venture at, To Venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempts without any security of success.

To VENTURE, vèn'-tshûr. v. a. To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VENTURER, vèn'-tshûr-úr. f. He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vèn'-tshûr-ûs. a. Daring, bold, fearless, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vèn'-tshûr-ûf-lý. ad. Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vèn'-tshûr-ûf-nîs. f. Boldness, willingness to hazard.

VERACITY, vè-râs'-îl-ý. f. Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth, consistency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vè-râ'-shûs. a. Observant of truth.

VERB, vèrb'. f. A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.

VERBAL, vèrb'-él. a. Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; consisting in mere words; literal, having word answering to word; a Verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, vèr-bâl'-îl-ý. f. Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vèr'-bél-ý. ad. In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vèr-bâ'-tîm. ad. Word for word.

To VERBERATE, vèr'-bér-âte. v. a. To beat, to strike.

VERBERATION, vèr-bér-â'-shûn. f. Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vèr-bô'se. a. Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSELY, vèr-bô'se-lý. ad. With many words, with prolixity.

VERBOSITY, vèr-bôs'-îl-ý. f. Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vèr'-dènt. a. Green.

VER

VERDERER, vēr'-dēr-ūr. f. An officer in the forest.

VERDICT, vēr'-dikt. f. The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, decision, judgment, opinion.

VERDIGRISE, vēr'-dý-grýs. f. The rust of brass.

VERDITURE, vēr'-dý-tshūr. f. The faintest and palest green.

VERDURE, vēr'-dzhūr. f. Green, green colour.

VERDUROUS, vēr'-dzhūr-ūs. a. Green, covered with green, decked with green.

VERECUND, vēr'-ē-kúnd'. a. Modest, bashful.

VERGE, vēr'dzh'. f. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmost border; in law, Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household.

To VERGE, vēr'dzh'. v. n. To tend, to bend downward.

VERGER, vēr'dzh'-ūr. f. He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vē-ríd'-ý-kél. a. Telling truth.

VERIEST, vēr'-ý-ést. a. Greatest, having perfection in a bad sense.

VERIFICATION, vēr'-ý-fý-kǎ'-shùn. f. Confirmation by argument or evidence.

To VERIFY, vēr'-ý-fý. v. n. To justify against the charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vēr'-ý-ly. ad. In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

VERISIMILAR, vēr'-ý-sím'-ý-lér. a. Probable, likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, vēr'-ý-sím-míl''-ý-tshūd. } f.

VERISIMILITY, vēr'-ý-sím-míl''-ít-ý. } f.

Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth.

VERITABLE, vēr'-ý-tébl. a. True, agreeable to fact.

VERITY, vēr'-ít-ý. f. Truth, consonance to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth,

VER

agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vēr'-dzhūs. f. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, vēr-mí-tshél'-ý. f. A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, vēr-mík'-ū-lér. a. Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another of the same body.

To VERMICULATE, vēr-mík'-ū-lâte. v. a. To inlay, to work in chequer work.

VERMICULATION, vēr-mík'-ū-lá-shùn. f. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VERMICULE, vēr'-mý-kúl. f. A little grub.

VERMICULOUS, vēr-mík'-ū-lús. a. Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, vēr'-mý-fǎrm. a. Having the shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, vēr'-mý-fúdzh. f. Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vēr'-míl. } f. The

VERMILION, vēr-míl'-lyùn. } cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; factitious or native cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.

To VERMILION, vēr-míl'-lyùn. v. a. To die red.

VERMINE, vēr'-mín. f. Any noxious animal.

VERMINOUS, vēr'-mín-ūs. a. Tending to vermine, disposed to breed vermine.

VERMIPAROUS, vēr-míp'-pǎ-rús. a. Producing worms.

VERNACULAR, vēr-nák'-ū-lér. a. Native, of one's own country.

VERNAL, vēr'-nél. a. Belonging to the spring.

VERNANT, vēr'-nènt. a. Flourishing as in the spring.

VERNILITY, vēr-níl'-ít-tý. f. Servile carriage, the submission of a slave.

VERSABILITY, vēr-sǎ-bíl'-ít-ý. } f.

VERSABLENESS, vēr'-sibl-nís. } Aptness to be turned or wound any way,

VERSAL,

VER

VES

VERSAL, vēr'-fél. a. A cant word for Universal; total, whole.

VERSATILE, vēr'-fā-til. a. That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS, vēr'-fā-til-nis. } f.

VERSATILITY, vēr'-fā-til'-it-ý. } f.

The quality of being versatile.

VERSE, vēr's'e. f. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of feet; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To VERSE, vēr's'e. v. a. To tell in verse, to relate poetically.

To be VERSED, vēr'st'. v. n. To be skilled in, to be acquainted with.

VERSEMAN, vēr's'-mān. f. A poet, a writer in verse.

VERSIFICATION, vēr'-fý-fý-kā'-shùn. f. The art or practice of making verses.

VERSIFICATOR, vēr''-fý-fý-kā'-túr. } f.

VERSIFIER, vēr'-fý-fý-úr. } f.

A versifier, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

To VERSIFY, vēr'-fý-fý. v. n. To make verses.

To VERSIFY, vēr'-fý-fý. v. a. To relate in verse.

VERSION, vēr'-shùn. f. Change, transformation; change of direction; translation; the act of translating.

VERT, vért'. f. Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.

VERTEBRAL, vēr'-tē-brāl. a. Relating to the joints of the spine.

VERTEBRE, vēr'-tē-brē. f. A joint of the back.

VERTEX, vēr'-tēks. f. Zenith, the point over head; a top of a hill.

VERTICAL, vēr'-tý-kél. a. Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALITY, vēr'-tý-kál'-it-ý. f. The state of being in the zenith.

VERTICALLY, vēr'-tý-kél-ý. ad. In the zenith.

VERTICITY, vēr-tis'-it-ý. f. The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, vēr-tldzh'-in-ús. a. Turning round, rotatory; giddy.

VERTIGO, vēr-tí'-gō. f. A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.

VERVAIN, } vēr'-vāne. f. A plant.

VERVINE, }

VERY, vēr'-ý. a. True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; to note the things emphatically, or eminently; same.

VERY, vēr'-ý. ad. In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

To VESICATE, vēs'-sý-kāte. v. a. To blister.

VESICATION, vēs'-ý-kā'-shùn. f. Blistering, separation of the cuticle.

VESICATORY, vē-sik'-ā-túr-ý. f. A blistering medicine.

VESICLE, vēs'-íkl. f. A small cuticle, filled or inflated.

VESICULAR, vē-sik'-ū-lér. a. Hollow, full of small interstices.

VESPER, vēs'-púr. f. The evening star, the evening.

VESPER, vēs'-púr. f. The evening service.

VESPERTINE, vēs'-pér-tíne. a. Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL, vēs'-síl. f. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity; any thing containing.

VEST, vést'. f. An outer garment.

To VEST, vést'. v. a. To dress, to deck, to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possessor of, to invest with; to place in possession.

VESTAL, vēs'-tél. f. A pure virgin.

VESTAL, vēs'-tél. a. Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIBULE, vēs'-tý-búl. f. The porch or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE, vēs'-tldzh. f. Footstep, mark left behind in passing.

VEST-

VESTMENT, vēst'-mēt. f. Garment, part of dress.

VESTRY, vēs'-trȳ. f. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are repositied; a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

VESTURE, vēs'-tshūr. f. Garment, robe; dress; habit, external form.

VETCH, vētsh'. f. A plant.

VETCHY, vētsh'-ȳ. a. Made of vetches; abounding in vetches.

VETERAN, vēt'-ēr-ēn. f. An old soldier, a man long practised.

VETERAN, vēt'-ēr-ēn. a. Long practised in war, long experienced.

To VEX, vēks'. v. a. To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.

VEXATION, vēk-sā'-shūn. f. The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, vēk-sā'-shūs. a. Afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness; teasing, slightly troublesome.

VEXATIOUSLY, vēk-sā'-shūs-lȳ. ad. Troublesomely, uneasily.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vēk-sā'-shūs-nīs. f. Troublesomeness, uneasiness.

VEXER, vēks'-ūr. f. He who vexes.

UGLILY, ūg'-lil-ȳ. ad. Filthily, with deformity.

UGLINESS, ūg'-lȳ-nīs. f. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity.

UGLY, ūg'-lȳ. a. Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.

VIAL, vī'-ēl. f. A small bottle.

VIAND, vī'-ānd. f. Food, meat dressed.

VIATICUM, vī-āt'-ȳ-kūm. f. Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VIBRATE, vī'-brēt. v. a. To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To VIBRATE, vī'-brēt. v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

VIBRATION, vī-brā'-shūn. f. The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

VICAR, vik'-ēr. f. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

VICARAGE, vik'-ēr-īdzh. f. The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIAL, vī-kā'-ryāl. a. Belonging to a vicar.

VICARIOUS, vī-kā'-ryūs. a. Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

VICARSHIP, vik'-ēr-shīp. f. The office of a vicar.

VICE, vī'se. f. The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the fool or punchinello of old shows; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grasp; it is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, a Viceroy, Vicechancellor.

To VICE, vī'se. v. a. To draw. Obsolete.

VICEADMIRAL, vī'se-ād'-mēr-ēl. f. The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, vī'se-ād'-mēr-ēl-tȳ. f. The office of a vice-admiral.

VICEAGENT, vī'se-ā'-dzhēnt. f. One who acts in the place of another.

VICED, vī'st. a. Vicious, corrupt.

VICERENT, vī'se-dzhē'-rēnt. f. A lieutenant, one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour.

VICERGENCY, vī'se-dzhē'-rēn-sȳ. f. The office of a vicerent, lieutenancy, deputed power.

VICECHANCELLOR, vī'se-tshān'-tēl-lūr.

fél-lúr. f. The second magistrate of the universities.

VICENARY, ví-fén'-ér-ý. a. Belonging to twenty.

VICEROY, ví-se-roy. f. He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, víse-roy'-él-tý. f. Dignity of a viceroy.

VICINAGE, vís'-ín-ídzh. f. Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

VICINAL, vý-sí'-nél. } a. Near,

VICINE, vý-sí'ne. } neighbour-
ing.

VICINITY, vý-sín'-ít-ý. f. Nearness, state of being near; neighbourhood.

VICIOUS, vísh'-ús. a. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.

VICISSITUDE, vý-sís'-sý-tshúd. f. Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.

VICTIM, vík'-tím. f. A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.

VICTOR, vík'-túr. f. Conqueror, vanquisher, he that gains the advantage in any contest.

VICTORIOUS, vík-tó'-ryús. a. Conquering, having obtained conquest, superiour in contest; producing conquest; betokening conquest.

VICTORIOUSLY, vík-tó'-ryús-lý. ad. With conquest, successfully, triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, vík-tó'-ryús-nís. f. The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, vík'-túr-ý. f. Conquest, success in contest, triumph.

VICTRESS, vík'-trís. f. A female that conquers.

VICTUAL, vít'l. } f. Provision of

VICTUALS, vít'lz. } food, stores for
the support of life, meat.

To VICTUAL, vít'l. v. a. To store with provision for food.

VICTUALLER, vít'-lúr. f. One who provides victuals.

VIDELICET, ví-dél'-ý-fét. ad. To wit; that is. Generally written Viz.

To VIE, vý'. v. a. To show or practise in competition.

To VIE, vý'. v. n. To contest, to contend.

To VIEW, vú'. v. a. To survey, to look on by way of examination; to see, to perceive by the eye.

VIEW, vú'. f. Prospect; sight, power of beholding; act of seeing; sight, eye; survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, show; display, exhibition to the sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention, design.

VIEWLESS, vú'-lís. a. Unseen, not discernible by the sight.

VIGESIMAL, ví-gés'-ý-mél. a. Twentieth, next to the nineteenth.

VIGESIMATION, ví-gés'-sý-máshún. f. The act of putting every twentieth man to death.

VIGIL, vídzh'-íl. f. Watch, devotions performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of sleep.

VIGILANCE, vídzh'-íl-éns. } f.

VIGILANCY, vídzh'-íl-én-sý. } Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vídzh'-íl-ént. a. Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vídzh'-íl-ént-lý. ad. Watchfully, attentively, circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, vín-yét'. f. A picture of leaves and flowers, a kind of flourish of leaves and flowers.

VIGOROUS, víg'-úr-ús. a. Forcible, not weakened, full of strength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, víg'-úr-ús-lý. ad. With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, víg'-úr-ús-nís. f. Force, strength.

VIGOUR, víg'-úr. f. Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, ví'le. a. Base, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable; morally impure, wicked.

VILELY,

V I N

VILELY, vî'le-lý. ad. Basely, meanly, shamefully.

VILENESS, vî'le-nîs. f. Baseness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

To VILIFY, vil'-ý-fý. v. a. To debase, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILL, vil'. f. A village, a small collection of houses.

VILLA, vil'-lá. f. A country seat.

VILLAGE, vil'-lîdzh. f. A small collection of houses, less than a town.

VILLAGER, vil'-lîdzh-úr. f. An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vil'-lîdzh-rý. f. District of villages.

VILLAIN, vil'-lén. f. One who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vil'-lén-îdzh. f. The state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vil'-lén-îze. v. a. To debase, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vil'-lén-ús. a. Base, vile, wicked; sorry.

VILLANOUSLY, vil'-lén-ús-lý. ad. Wickedly, basely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vil'-lén-ús-nîs. f. Baseness, wickedness.

VILLANY, vil'-lén-ý. f. Wickedness, baseness, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

VILLATICK, vil-lát'-îk. a. Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vil'-lî. f. In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.

VILLOUS, vil'-lús. a. Shaggy, rough.

VIMINEOUS, ví-mýn'-yús. a. Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, vín'-sîbl. a. Conquerable, superable.

VINCIBLENESS, vín'-sîbl-nîs. f. Liableness to be overcome.

VINCTURE, vînk'-tshúr. f. A band, a binding.

VINCULUM, vín'-kú-lúm. f. A band, a chain; a mark or line to denote a connection in algebraical quantities.

VINDEMIAL, vín-dě'-myél. a. Belonging to a vintage.

V I O

To VINDICATE, vín'-dý-kâte. v. a. To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect.

VINDICATION, vín-dý-kâ'-shún. f. Defence, assertion, justification.

VINDICATIVE, vín-dîk'-â-tív. a. Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vín'-dý-kâ-túr. f. One who vindicates, an assertor.

VINDICATORY, vín'-dý-kâ-túr'-ý. a. Punitive, performing the office of vengeance; defensor, justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vín-dîk'-tív. a. Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, ví'ne. f. The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, vín'-ný-gúr. f. Wine grown sour; any thing really or metaphorically sour.

VINEYARD, vín'-yérd. f. A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, ví'-nús. a. Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

VINTAGE, vín'-tîdzh. f. The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTAGER, vín'-tîdzh-úr. f. He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vînt'-núr. f. One who sells wine.

VIOL, ví'-úl. f. A stringed instrument of musick.

VIOLABLE, ví'-ô-lébl. a. Such as may be violated or hurt.

To VIOLATE, ví'-ô-lâte. v. a. To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish, to deflower.

VIOLATION, ví'-ô-lâ'-shún. f. Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, ví'-ô-lâ-túr. f. One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, ví'-ô-léns. f. Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

VIOLENT,

V I R

VIOLENT, ví'-ò-lént. a. Forcible, acting with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjustly assailable, murderous; unseasonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, ví'-ò-lént-lý. ad. With force, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLET, ví'-ò-lét. f. A flower.

VIOLIN, ví'-ò-lín'. f. A fiddle, a stringed instrument.

VIOLIST, ví'-ò-líst. f. A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, ví'-ò-lón-tshél'-ò. f. A stringed instrument of music.

VIPER, ví'-púr. f. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive; any thing mischievous.

VIPERINE, víp'-ér-íne. a. Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, ví'-pér-ús. a. Having the qualities of a viper.

VIRAGO, ví-rá'-gó. f. A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man.

VIRELAY, vír'-è-lá. f. A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

VIRENT, ví'-rènt. a. Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vérdzh'. f. A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vér'-dzhín. f. A maid, a woman unacquainted with men; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

VIRGIN, vér'-dzhín. a. Befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin, maidenly.

VIRGINAL, vér'-dzhín-él. a. Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vér'-dzhín-él. f. more usually **VIRGINALS**. A musical instrument so called, because used by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vér'-dzhín'-ít-ý. f. Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRILE, ví'-ríle. a. Belonging to man.

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V I S

VIRILITY, vír-il'-ít-ý. f. Manhood, character of a man; power of procreation.

VIRTUAL, vér'-tshú-él. a. Having the efficacy without the sensible part.

VIRTUALITY, vér'-tshú-ál'-ít-ý. f. Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vér'-tshú-él-ý. ad. In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vér'-tshú. f. Moral goodness; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; secret agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

VIRTUELESS, vér'-tshú-lís. a. Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO, vér'-tshú-ò'-só. f. A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. In the plural **VIRTUOSI**, vér'-tshú-ò'-sè.

VIRTUOUS, vér'-tshú-ús. a. Morally good; chaste; done in consequence of moral goodness; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

VIRTUOUSLY, vér'-tshú-ús-lý. ad. In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vér'-tshú-ús-nís. f. The state or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vér'-ú-léns. } f.

VIRULENCY, vér'-ú-lén-sý. } Mental poison, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness.

VIRULENT, vér'-ú-lént. a. Poisonous, venomous; poisoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

VIRULENTLY, vér'-ú-lént-lý. ad. Malignantly, with bitterness.

VISAGE, víz'-ídzh. f. Face, countenance, look.

To VISCERATE, vis'-sè-ráte. v. a. To embowel, to exentrate.

VISCID, vis'-síd. a. Glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vis'-síd'-ít-ý. f. Glutinousness,

tinousness, tenacity, ropiness; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, viz-kòs'-lt-ý. f. Glutinousness, tenacity; a glutinous substance.

VISCOUNT, ví'-kount. f. A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, ví'-kount-ís. f. The lady of a viscount.

VISCOUS, vis'-kús. a. Glutinous, sticky, tenacious.

VISIBILITY, viz-ý-blí'-lt-ý. f. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye; state of being apparent, or openly discoverable.

VISIBLE, viz'-íbl. a. Perceptible by the eye; discovered to the eye; apparent, open, conspicuous.

VISIBLENES, viz'-íbl-nís. f. State or quality of being visible.

VISIBLY, viz'-íbl-ly. ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vizh'-ún. f. Sight, the faculty of seeing; the act of seeing; a supernatural appearance, a spectre, a phantom; a dream, something shown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vizh'-ún-ér-ý. a. Affected by phantoms, disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, seen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vizh'-ún-ér-ý. f. One whose imagination is disturbed.

To VISIT, viz'-lt. v. a. To go to see; to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a survey with judicial authority.

To VISIT, viz'-lt. v. n. To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

VISIT, viz'-lt. f. The act of going to see another.

VISITABLE, viz'-lt-ébl. a. Liable to be visited.

VISITANT, viz'-ý-tént. f. One who goes to see another.

VISITATION, viz-ý-tá'-shún. f. The act of visiting; object of visits; judicial visit or perambulation; judicial evil sent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, viz-ý-tá-tó'-ryél. a. Belonging to a judicial visiter.

VISITER, viz'-lt-úr. f. One who comes to see another; an occasional judge.

VISIVE, ví'-sív. a. Formed in the act of seeing.

VISOR, viz'-úr. f. A mask used to disfigure and disguise.

VISORED, viz'-úrd. a. Masked.

VISTA, vis'-tà. f. View, prospect through an avenue.

VISUAL, vizh'-ú-él. a. Used in sight, exercising the power of sight.

VITAL, ví'-tél. a. Contributing to life, necessary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the seat of life; so disposed as to live; essential, chiefly necessary.

VITALITY, ví-tál'-lt-ý. f. Power of subsisting in life.

VITALLY, ví'-tél-ý. ad. In such a manner as to give life.

VITALS, ví'-télz. f. Parts essential to life.

To VITIATE, vísh'-áte. v. a. To deprave, to spoil, to make less pure.

VITIATION, vísh-yá'-shún. f. Depravation, corruption.

VITIOUS, vísh'-yús. a. Corrupt, wicked, opposite to virtuous; corrupt, having physical ill qualities.

VITIOUSLY, vísh'-yús-ly. ad. Not virtuously, corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, vísh'-yús-nís. f. Corruptness, state of being vitious.

VITREOUS, vít'-tryús. a. Glassy; consisting of glass, resembling glass.

VITREOUSNESS, vít'-tryús-nís. f. Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE, vít-tríf'-fý-kébl. a. Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE, vít-tríf'-fý-káte. v. a. To change into glass.

VITRIFICATION, vít-trý-fý-ká'-shún. f. Production of glass, act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

To VITRIFY, vít'-trý-fý. v. a. To change into glass.

To VITRIFY, vít'-trý-fý. v. n. To become glass.

VITRIOL, vít'-tryúl. f. Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt.

VITRI-

VITRIOLATE, vit'-tryô-lâte. }
 VITRIOLATED, vit'-tryô-lâ- } a.
 tid.
 Impregnated with vitriol, consisting
 of vitriol.
 VITRIOLICK, vit'-try-ôl'-ik. }
 VITRIOLOUS, vit'-tri'-ô-lûs. } a.
 Resembling vitriol, containing vi-
 triol.
 VITULINE, vit'-tshû-lîne. a. Be-
 longing to a calf.
 VITUPERABLE, vi'-tshô'-pêr-êbl. a.
 Blameworthy.
 To VITUPERATE, vi'-tshô'-pêr-âte.
 v. a. To blame, to censure.
 VITUPERATION, vi'-tshô'-pêr-â'-
 shûn. f. Blame, censure.
 VIVACIOUS, vi'-vâ'-shûs. a. Long-
 lived; spritely, gay, active, live-
 ly.
 VIVACIOUSNESS, vi'-vâ'-shûf- }
 nis. } f.
 VIVACITY, vi'-vâs'-it-y. }
 Liveliness, spriteliness; longevity,
 length of life.
 VIVID, viv'-id. a. Lively, quick,
 striking; spritely, active.
 VIVIDLY, viv'-id-lý. ad. With life,
 with quickness, with strength.
 VIVIDNESS, viv'-id-nis. f. Life,
 vigour, quickness.
 To VIVIFICATE, vi'-vif'-fy-kâte.
 v. n. To make alive, to inform with
 life, to animate; to recover from
 such a change of form as seems to
 destroy the properties.
 VIVIFICATION, viv'-y-fy-kâ'-shûn.
 f. The act of giving life.
 VIVIFICK, vi'-vif'-ik. a. Giving
 life, making alive.
 To VIVIFY, viv'-y-fý. v. a. To
 make alive, to animate, to endue
 with life.
 VIVIPAROUS, vi'-vip'-pâ-rûs. a.
 Bringing the young alive, opposed
 to Oviparous.
 VIXEN, viks'n. f. Vixen is the name
 of a she-fox; and applied to a wo-
 man, whose nature is thereby com-
 pared to a she-fox.
 VIZARD, viz'-êrd. f. A mask used
 for disguise.
 VIZIER, viz'-yâre. f. The prime mi-
 nister of the Turkish empire.

ULCER, ul'-fûr. f. A sore of conti-
 nuance, not a new wound.
 To ULCERATE, ul'-fêr-âte. v. a.
 To disease with sores.
 ULCERATION, ul'-fêr-â'-shûn. f.
 The act of breaking into ulcers;
 ulcer, sore.
 ULCEROUS, ul'-fêr-ûs. a. Afflicted
 with sores.
 ULCEROUSNESS, ul'-fêr-ûf-nis. f.
 The state of being ulcerous.
 ULCERED, ul'-fêrd. a. Grown by
 time from a hurt to an ulcer.
 ULIGINOUS, û-lidzh'-in-ûs. a.
 Slimy, muddy.
 ULLAGE, ul'-lidzh. f. The quan-
 tity which a cask wants of being full.
 ULTIMATE, ul'-ty-mêt. a. Intend-
 ed in the last resort.
 ULTIMATELY, ul'-ty-mêt-lý. ad.
 In the last consequence.
 ULTIMITY, ul'-tim'-it-y. f. The
 last stage, the last consequence.
 ULTRAMARINE, ul'-trâ-mâ-rî'n. f.
 One of the noblest blue colours used
 in painting, produced by calcina-
 tion from the stone called lapis la-
 zuli.
 ULTRAMARINE, ul'-trâ-mâ-rî'n. a.
 Being beyond the sea, foreign.
 ULTRAMONTANE, ul'-trâ-môn'-
 tâne. a. Being beyond the moun-
 tains.
 ULTRAMUNDANE, ul'-trâ-mûn'-
 dân. a. Being beyond the world.
 UMBEL, um'-bêl. f. In botany, the
 extremity of a stalk or branch di-
 vided into several pediments or rays,
 beginning from the same point, and
 opening so as to form an inverted
 cone.
 UMBELLATED, um'-bêl-lâ-tid. a.
 In botany, is said of flowers when
 many of them grow together in um-
 bels.
 UMBELLIFEROUS, um'-bêl-lif'-fêr-
 ûs. a. Used of plants that bear
 many flowers, growing upon many
 footstalks.
 UMBER, um'-bêr. f. A colour; a
 fish. The UMBER and grayling dif-
 fer in nothing but their names.
 UMBERED, um'-bêrd. a. Shaded,
 clouded.

UMBILICAL, ùm-blí'-ý-kél. a. Belonging to the navel.
UMBLES, ùm'blz. f. A deer's entrails.
UMBO, ùm'-bô. f. The point or prominent part of a buckler.
UMBAGE, ùm'-brídz. f. Shade, skreen of trees; shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.
UMBRAGEOUS, ùm-brá'-dzhús. a. Shady, yielding shade.
UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ùm-brá'-dzhús-nís. f. Shadiness.
UMBRATILE, ùm-brát'-íl. a. Being in the shade.
UMBREL, ùm-brél'. } f. A
UMBRELLA, ùm-brél'-lá. } skreen
 used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.
UMBROSITY, ùm-brôs'-ít-ý. f. Shadiness; exclusion of light.
UMPIRAGE, ùm'-pýr-ídzh. f. Arbitration, friendly decision of a controversy.
UMPIRE, ùm'-pýr. f. An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.
UN, ùn'. A negative particle, much used in composition. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.
UNABASHED, ùn-á-básh't. a. Not shamed, not confined by modesty.
UNABLE, ùn-á'bl. a. Not having ability; weak, impotent.
UNABOLISHED, ùn-á-ból'-ísht. a. Not repealed, remaining in force.
UNACCEPTABLE, ùn-ák'-fép-tébl. a. Not pleasing, not such as is well received.
UNACCEPTABLENESS, ùn-ák'-fép-tébl-nís. f. State of not pleasing.
UNACCESSIBLENESS, ùn-ák'-fés'-sibl-nís. f. State of not being to be attained or approached.
UNACCOMMODATED, ùn-ák-kóm'-mô-dá-tíd. a. Unfurnished with external convenience.
UNACCOMPANIED, ùn-ák-kúm'-pá-nýd. a. Not attended,

UNACCOMPLISHED, ùn-ák-kóm'-plísh't. a. Unfinished, incomplete.
UNACCOUNTABLE, ùn-ák-kou'n-tébl. a. Not explicable, not to be solved by reason, not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled.
UNACCOUNTABLY, ùn-ák-kou'n-téb-lý. ad. Strangely.
UNACCURATE, ùn-ák'-kú-rét. a. Not exact.
UNACCUSTOMED, ùn-ák-kús'-túmd. a. Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.
UNACKNOWLEDGED, ùn-ák-nól'-lídzh'd. a. Not owned.
UNACQUAINTANCE, ùn-ák-kwá'n-téns. f. Want of familiarity.
UNACQUAINTED, ùn-ák-kwá'n-tíd. a. Not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.
UNACTIVE, ùn-ák'-tív. a. Not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy.
UNADMIRER, ùn-ád-mí'rd. a. Not regarded with honour.
UNADORED, ùn-á-dô'rd. a. Not worshipped.
UNADVISED, ùn-ád-ví'zd. a. Imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.
UNADULTERATED, ùn-á-dúl'-térát-íd. a. Genuine, not counterfeit, having no base mixture.
UNAFFECTED, ùn-áf-fék'-tíd. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation, open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not moved, not touched.
UNAFFECTING, ùn-áf-fék'-tíng. a. Not pathetick, not moving the passions.
UNAIDED, ùn-á'd-íd. a. Not assisted, not helped.
UNALLIED, ùn-ál-lí'd. a. Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.
UNANIMOUS, ù-nán'-ý-mús. a. Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.
UNANOINTED, ùn-á-noi'n-tíd. a. Not

U N A

Not anointed ; not prepared for death by extreme unction.
UNANSWERABLE, ùn-àn'-fúr-ébl. a. Not to be refuted.
UNANSWERED, ùn-àn'-fúrd. a. Not opposed by a reply ; not confuted ; not suitably returned.
UNAPPALLED, ùn-áp-pá'ld. a. Not daunted, not impressed by fear.
UNAPPEASABLE, ùn-áp-pé'z-ébl. a. Not to be pacified, implacable.
UNAPPREHENSIVE, ùn-áp-pré-hén'-sív. a. Not intelligent, not ready of conception ; not suspecting.
UNAPPROACHED, ùn-áp-pró'tsh-ld. a. Inaccessible.
UNAPPROVED, ùn-áp-pró'vd. a. Not approved.
UNAPT, ùn-ápt'. a. Dull, not apprehensive ; not ready, not propense ; unfit, not qualified ; improper, unfit, unsuitable.
UNAPTNESS, ùn-ápt'-nls. f. Unfitness, unsuitableness ; dulness, want of apprehension ; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.
UNARGUED, ùn-á'r-gú'd. a. Not disputed ; not censured.
UNARMED, ùn-á'rm'd. a. Having no armour, having no weapons.
UNARTFUL, ùn-á'rt-fúl. a. Having no art or cunning ; wanting skill.
UNASKED, ùn-áskt'. a. Not sought by solicitation.
UNASPIRING, ùn-áf-pí'-rìng. a. Not ambitious.
UNASSAILED, ùn-áf-fá'ld. a. Not attacked, not assaulted.
UNASSISTED, ùn-ás-sís'-tíd. a. Not helped.
UNASSISTING, ùn-áf-sís'-tìng. a. Giving no help.
UNASSURED, ùn-áf-shó'rd. a. Not confident ; not to be trusted.
UNATTAINABLE, ùn-át-tá'n-ébl. a. Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.
UNATTAINABLENESS, ùn-át-tá'n-ébl-nls. f. State of being out of reach.
UNATTEMPTED, ùn-át-tèmp'-tíd. a. Untried, not assayed.

U N B

UNATTENDED, ùn-át-tén'-díd. a. Having no retinue, or attendants.
UNAVAILABLE, ùn-à-vá'l-ébl. a. Useless, vain with respect to any purpose.
UNAVAILING, ùn-à-vá'-lìng. a. Useless, vain.
UNAVOIDABLE, ùn-à-voi'd-ébl. a. Inevitable, not to be shunned.
UNAVOIDED, ùn-à-voi'd-éd. a. Inevitable.
UNAUTHORISED, ùn-à'-thúr-ìzd. a. Not supported by authority, not properly commissioned.
UNAWARE, ùn-à-wá're. } ad.
UNAWARES, ùn-à-wá'rz. } Without previous meditation ; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, suddenly.
UNAWED, ùn-à'd. a. Unrestrained by fear or reverence.
UNBACKED, ùn-bákt'. a. Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider ; not countenanced, not aided.
To UNBAR, ùn-bá'r. v. a. To open by removing the bars ; to unbolt.
UNBARBED, ùn-bá'rb'd. a. Not shaven.
UNBATTERED, ùn-bát'-túrd. a. Not injured by blows.
UNBEATEN, ùn-bé'tn. a. Not treated with blows ; not trodden.
UNBECOMING, ùn-bý-kúm'-ìng. a. Indecent, unsuitable, indecorous.
To UNBED, ùn-béd'. v. a. To raise from a bed.
UNBEPFITTING, ùn-bý-fít'-tìng. a. Not becoming, not suitable.
UNBEGOT, ùn-bý-gót'. } a.
UNBEGOTTEN, ùn-bý-gót'n. } Eternal, without generation ; not yet generated.
UNBELIEF, ùn-bý-lé'f. f. Incredulity ; infidelity, irreligion.
To UNBELIEVE, ùn-bý-lé'v. v. a. To discredit, not to trust ; not to think real or true.
UNBELIEVER, ùn-bý-lé'v-úr. f. An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.
UNBENDING, ùn-bén'-dìng. a. Not suffering flexure ; devoted to relaxation.

UNBE-

U N B

UNBENEVOLENT, ũn-bě-něv'-vǒ-lěnt. a. Not kind.
UNBENEFICED, ũn-běn'-ně-flĭt. a. Not preferred to a benefice.
UNBENIGHTED, ũn-by'-nĭ't-ĭd. a. Never visited by darkness.
UNBENIGN, ũn-bě-nĭ'ne. a. Malignant, malevolent.
UNBENT, ũn-běnt'. a. Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; relaxed, not intent.
UNBESEEMING, ũn-by'-fě'm-ĭng. a. Unbecoming.
UNBESOUGHT, ũn-by'-fā't. a. Not intreated.
UNBEWAILED, ũn-by'-wā'ld. a. Not lamented.
To UNBIAS, ũn-bĭ'-ēs. v. a. To free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice.
UNBID, ũn-bĭd'. } a. Unin-
UNBIDDEN, ũn-bĭd'n. } vited, un-
 commanded, spontaneous.
UNBIGOTTED, ũn-big'-ūt-ĭd. a. Free from bigotry.
To UNBIND, ũn-bĭ'nd. v. a. To loose, to untie.
To UNBISHOP, ũn-bĭsh'-ŭp. v. a. To deprive of episcopal orders.
UNBITTED, ũn-bĭt'-tĭd. a. Unbridled, unrestrained.
UNBLAMABLE, ũn-blā'm-ěbl. a. Not culpable.
UNBLEMISHED, ũn-blēm'-ĭsh't. a. Free from turpitude, free from reproach.
UNBLENCED, ũn-blěntsht'. a. Not disgraced, not injured by any foil.
UNBLEST, ũn-blěst'. a. Accursed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.
UNBLOODIED, ũn-blŭd'-ŷd. a. Not stained with blood.
UNBLOWN, ũn-blŏ'n. a. Having the bud yet unexpanded.
UNBLUNTED, ũn-blŭnt'-ĭd. a. Not becoming obtuse.
UNBODIED, ũn-bŏd'-ŷd. a. Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.
To UNBOLT, ũn-bŏ'lt. v. a. To set open, to unbar.

U N B

UNBOLTED, ùn bò'lt-ld. a. Coarse, gross, not refined.
UNBONNETED, ùn-bòn'-nít-ld. a. Wanting a hat or bonnet.
UNBOOKISH, ùn-bò'k-ísh. a. Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.
UNBORN, ùn-bǎ'rn. a. Not yet brought into life, future.
UNBORROWED, ùn-bòr'-ròd. a. Genuine, native, one's own.
UNBOTTOMED, ùn-bòt'-tùmd. a. Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.
To UNBOSOM, ùn-bò'-zùm. v. a. To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.
UNBOUGHT, ùn-bǎ't. a. Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.
UNBOUND, ùn-bou'nd. a. Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of **UNBIND**.
UNBOUNDED, ùn-bou'nd-ld. a. Unlimited, unrestrained.
UNBOUNDEDLY, ùn-bou'nd-ld-ly. ad. Without bounds, without limits.
UNBOUNDEDNESS, ùn-bou'nd-éd-nis. f. Exemption from limits.
UNBOWED, ùn-bò'd. a. Not bent.
To UNBOWEL, ùn-bow'-íl. v. n. To exenterate, to eviscerate.
To UNBRACE, ùn-brá's. v. a. To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.
UNBREATHED, ùn-bré'thd. a. Not exercised.
UNBRED, ùn-bréd'. a. Not instructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.
UNBREECHED, ùn-brítsh't'. a. Having no breeches.
UNBRIBED, ùn-brí'bd. a. Not influenced by money or gifts.
UNBRIDLED, ùn-brí'dld. a. Licitious, not restrained.
UNBROKE, ùn-brò'ke. } a. Not
UNBROKEN, ùn-brò'kn. } violated;
not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.
UNBROTHERLIKE, ùn-brùth'-úr-like. }
UNBROTHERLY, ùn-brùth'-úr-ly. } a.

U N C

Ill suiting with the character of a brother.

To UNBUCKLE, ùn-bùk'l. v. a. To loose from buckles.

To UNBUILD, ùn-bìld'. v. a. To raze, to destroy.

UNBUILT, ùn-bìlt'. a. Not yet erected.

UNBURIED, ùn-bér'-rýd. a. Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBURNED, } ùn-bùrnt'. a. Not consumed, not wasted, not injured by fire; not heated with fire.

UNBURNED, }

UNBURNING, ùn-bùrn'-ìng. a. Not consuming by heat.

To UNBURTHEN, ùn-bùr'-dìn. v. a. To rid of a load; to throw off; to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

To UNBUTTON, ùn-bùt'n. v. a. To loose any thing buttoned.

UNCALCINED, ùn-kál-sì'nd. a. Free from calcination.

UNCALLED, ùn-ká'ld. a. Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.

UNCANCELLED, ùn-kán'-sìld. a. Not erased, not abrogated.

UNCANONICAL, ùn-ká-nòn'-ý-kél. a. Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCAPABLE, ùn-ká'-pébl. a. Not capable, not susceptible.

UNCARNATE, ùn-ká'r-nét. a. Not fleshly.

To UNCASE, ùn-ká'se. v. a. To disengage from any covering; to flay.

UNCAUGHT, ùn-ká't. a. Not yet caught.

UNCAUSED, ùn-ká'zd. a. Having no precedent cause.

UNCAUTIOUS, ùn-ká'-shús. a. Not wary, heedless.

UNCERTAIN, ùn-fér'-tìn. a. Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; unsettled, unregular.

UNCERTAINTY, ùn-fér'-tén-tý. f. Dubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; something unknown.

U N C

To UNCHAIN, ùn-tshá'n. v. a. To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, ùn-tshá'ndzh-ébl. a. Immutable.

UNCHANGED, ùn-tshá'ndzhd. a. Not altered; not alterable.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, ùn-tshá'ndzh-ébl-nís. f. Immutability.

UNCHANGEABLY, ùn-tshá'ndzh-éb-lý. ad. Immutably, without change.

UNCHANGING, ùn-tshá'ndzh-ìng. a. Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHARGE, ùn-tshá'rdzh. v. a. To retract an accusation.

UNCHARITABLE, ùn-tshár'-ít-ébl. a. Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, ùn-tshár'-ít-ébl-nís. f. Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, ùn-tshár'-ít-éb-lý. ad. In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARY, ùn-tshá'-rý. a. Not wary, not cautious.

UNCHASTE, ùn-tshá'st. a. Lewd, libidinous, not continent.

UNCHASTITY, ùn-tshás'-tít-ý. f. Lewdness, incontinence.

UNCHEERFULNESS, ùn-tshér'-fúl-nís. f. Melancholy, gloominess of temper.

UNCHECKED, ùn-tshékt'. a. Unrestrained.

UNCHEWED, ùn-tshó'd. a. Not masticated.

To UNCHILD, ùn-tshí'ld. v. a. To deprive of children.

UNCHRISTIAN, ùn-kris'-tshén. a. Contrary to the laws of christianity; unconverted, infidel.

UNCHRISTIANNESS, ùn-kris'-tshén-nís. f. Contrariety to christianity.

UNCIRCUMCISED, ùn-fér-kúm-sì'zd. a. Not circumcised, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, ùn-fér-kúm-sìz'-zhùn. f. Omission of circumcision.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ùn-fér-kúm-skri'bd. a. Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIR.

U N C

UNCIRCUMSPECT, ún-sér'-kúm-spékt. a. Not cautious, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ún-sér'-kúm-stán'-shél. a. Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, ún-sív'-íl. a. Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

UNCIVILLY, ún-sív'-íl-ý. ad. Unpolitely, not complaisantly.

UNCIVILIZED, ún-sív'-íl-ízd. a. Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent.

UNCLARIFIED, ún-klár'-ý-fíd. a. Not purged, not purified.

To UNCLASP, ún-klásp'. v. a. To open what is shut with clasps.

UNCLASSICK, ún-klás'-sík. a. Not classick.

UNCLE, únk'l. f. The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ún-klé'n. a. Foul, dirty, filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd, unchaste.

UNCLEANLINESS, ún-klén'-lý-nís. f. Want of cleanliness.

UNCLEANLY, ún-klén'-lý. a. Foul, filthy, nasty; indecent, unchaste.

UNCLEANNESS, ún-klé'n-nís. f. Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, ún-klénzd'. a. Not cleansed.

To UNCLEW, ún-klú'. v. a. To undo.

To UNCLENCH, ún-kléntsh'. v. a. To open the closed hand.

UNCLIPPED, ún-klípt'. a. Whole, not cut.

To UNCLOATH, ún-kló'th. v. a. To strip, to make naked.

To UNCLOG, ún-klóg'. v. a. To disencumber, to exonerate; to set at liberty.

To UNCLOISTER, ún-kloi'f-túr. v. n. To set at large.

To UNCLOSE, ún-kló'ze. v. a. To open.

UNCLOSED, ún-kló'zd. a. Not separated by inclosures.

U N C

UNCLOUDED, ún-klou'-díd. a. Free from clouds, clear from obscurity, not darkened.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ún-klou'-díd-nís. f. Openness, freedom from gloom.

UNCLOUDY, ún-klou'-dý. a. Free from a cloud.

To UNCLUTCH, ún-klútsh'. v. a. To open.

To UNCOIF, ún-kwoi'f. v. a. To pull the cap off.

To UNCOIL, ún-koi'l. v. a. To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, ún-koi'nd. a. Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ún-kól-lék'-tíd. a. Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ún-kúl'-lúrd. a. Not stained with any colour, or die.

UNCOMBED, ún-kó'md. a. Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

UNCOMEATABLE, ún-kúm-át'-ébl. a. Inaccessible, unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, ún-kúm'-lý-nís. f. Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, ún-kúm'-lý. a. Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, ún-kúm'-fúr-tébl. a. Affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ún-kúm'-fúr-tébl-nís. f. Want of cheerfulness.

UNCOMFORTABLY, ún-kúm'-fúr-téb-lý. ad. Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, ún-kúm-má'n-díd. a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, ún-kóm'-mún. a. Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONNESS, ún-kóm'-mún-ís. f. Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, ún-kóm-pákt'. a. Not compact, not closely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, ún-kóm-mú'-ný-ká-tíd. a. Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, ún-kúm'-pá-nýd. a. Having no companion.

UNCOMPELLED, ún-kúm-péld'. a. Free from compulsion.

UNCOM-

UNCOMPLETE, ùn-kòm-plé't. a. Not perfect, not finished.
UNCOMPOUNDED, ùn-kòm-pou'nd-ld. a. Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.
UNCOMPRESSED, ùn-kòm-pré'st'. a. Free from compression.
UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ùn-kòm-piè'hén'-siv. a. Unable to comprehend; in Shakespeare it seems to signify Incomprehensible.
UNCONCEIVABLE, ùn-kòn-fé'v-ébl. a. Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.
UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ùn-kòn-fé'v-ébl-nis. f. Incomprehensibility.
UNCONCEIVED, ùn-kòn-fé'vd. a. Not thought, not imagined.
UNCONCERN, ùn-kòn-férn'. f. Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.
UNCONCERNED, ùn-kòn-férnd'. a. Having no interest in; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected.
UNCONCERNEDLY, ùn-kòn-férnd'-ly. ad. Without interest or affection.
UNCONCERNEDNESS, ùn-kòn-férnd'-nis. f. Freedom from anxiety or perturbation.
UNCONCERNING, ùn-kòn-fér'-ning. a. Not interesting, not affecting.
UNCONCERNMENT, ùn-kòn-férn'-mént. f. The state of having no share.
UNCONCLUDENT, ùn-kòn-klú'-dént. }
UNCONCLUDING, ùn-kòn-klú'-ding. } a.
 Not decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion.
UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ùn-kòn-klú'-ding-nis. f. Quality of being unconcluding.
UNCOUNSELLABLE, ùn-kou n-fél-lébl. a. Not to be advised.
UNCOUNTABLE, ùn-kou'n-tébl. a. Innumerable.
UNCOUNTERFEIT, ùn-kou n-tér-fít. a. Genuine, not spurious.

To **UNCUPLE**, ùn-kúp'l. v. a. To loose dogs from their couples.
UNCOURTEOUS, ùn-kúr'-tshús. a. Uncivil, unpolite.
UNCOURTLINESS, ùn-kò'rt-ly-nis. f. Unsuitableness of manners to a court.
UNCOURTLY, ùn-kò'rt-ly. a. Inelegant of manners, uncivil.
UNCOUTH, ùn-kò'th. a. Odd, strange, unusual.
 To **UNCREATE**, ùn-kré-á'te. v. a. To annihilate, to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.
UNCREATED, ùn-kré-á'-tíd. a. Not yet created; not produced by creation.
UNCREDITABLENESS, ùn-kréd'-ý-tébl-nis. f. Want of reputation.
UNCROPPED, ùn-krópt'. a. Not cropped, not gathered.
UNCROSSED, ùn-krò'st'. a. Uncancelled.
UNCROUDED, ùn-krou'-díd. a. Not straitened by want of room.
 To **UNCROWN**, ùn-krow'n. v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.
UNCTION, ùnk'-shún. f. The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing softening, or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the last hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.
UNCTUOSITY, ùnk-tshú-ós'-ít-ý. f. Fatness, oiliness.
UNCTUOUS, ùnk'-tshú-ús. a. Fat, clammy, oily.
UNCTUOUSNESS, ùnk'-tshú ús-nis. f. Fatness, oiliness, clamminess, greasiness.
UNCULLED, ùn-kúld'. a. Not gathered.
UNCULPABLE, ùn-kúl'-pébl. a. Not blameable.
UNCULTIVATED, ùn-kúl'-tý-vâ-tíd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not instructed, not civilized.
UNCUMBERED, ùn-kúm'-búrd. a. Not burthened, not embarrassed.
UNCURBABLE, ùn-kúr'-bébl. a.

U N C

- That cannot be curbed, or checked.
- UNCURBED, ùn-kùrbd'. a. Licious, not restrained.
- To UNCURL, ùn-kùrl'. v. a. To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.
- To UNCURL, ùn-kùrl'. v. n. To fall from the ringlets.
- UNCURRENT, ùn-kùr'-rènt. a. Not current, not passing in common payment.
- To UNCURSE, ùn-kùrs'. v. a. To free from any execration.
- UNCUT, ùn-kùt'. a. Not cut.
- To UNDAM, ùn-dám'. v. a. To open, to free from the restraint of mounds.
- UNDAMAGED, ùn-dám'-ldzhd. a. Not made worse, not impaired.
- UNDAUNTED, ùn-dá'n-tíd. a. Unsubdued by fear, not depressed.
- UNDAUNTEDLY, ùn-dá'n-tíd-lý. ad. Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.
- UNDAZZLED, ùn-dáz'ld. a. Not dimmed, or confused by splendor.
- To UNDEAF, ùn-déf'. v. a. To free from deafness.
- UNDEBAUCHED, ùn-dě-bá'tsht. a. Not corrupted by debauchery.
- UNDECAGON, ùn-dék'-á-gòn. f. A figure of eleven angles or sides.
- UNDECAYING, ùn-dě-ká'-ing. a. Not suffering diminution or declension.
- UNDECAYED, ùn-dě-ká'd. a. Not liable to be diminished.
- To UNDECEIVE, ùn-dě-fě'v. v. a. To set free from the influence of a fallacy.
- UNDECEIVABLE, ùn-dě-fě'v-ěbl. a. Not liable to deceive.
- UNDECEIVED, ùn-dě-fě'vd. a. Not cheated, not imposed on.
- UNDECIDED, ùn-dě-sí'-díd. a. Not determined, not settled.
- To UNDECK, ùn-dék'. v. a. To deprive of ornaments.
- UNDECKED, ùn-dékt'. a. Not adorned, not embellished.
- UNDECISIVE, ùn-dě-sí'-sív. a. Not decisive, not conclusive.
- UNCECLINED, ùn-dě-klí'nd. a.

U N D

- Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.
- UNDEDICATED, ùn-déd'-ý-ká-tíd. a. Not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.
- UNDEEDED, ùn-dě'd-íd. a. Not signalized by action.
- UNDEFACED, ùn-dě-fá'ft. a. Not deprived of its form, not disfigured.
- UNDEFEASIBLE, ùn-dě-fě'z-íbl. a. Not defeasible, not to be vacated or annulled.
- UNDEFILED, ùn-dě-fí'ld. a. Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.
- UNDEFINED, ùn-dě-fí'nd. a. Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.
- UNDEFINABLE, ùn-dě-fín-ěbl. a. Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.
- UNDEFIED, ùn-dě-fí'de. a. Not set at defiance, not challenged.
- UNDEFORMED, ùn-dě-fá'rd. a. Not deformed, not disfigured.
- UNDELIBERATED, ùn-dě-líb'-ér-á-tíd. a. Not carefully considered.
- UNDELIGHTED, ùn-dě-lít-íd. a. Not pleased, not touched with pleasure.
- UNDELIGHTFUL, ùn-dě-lít-fúl. a. Not giving pleasure.
- UNDEMOLISHED, ùn-dě-mól'-ísh. a. Not razed, not thrown down.
- UNDEMONSTRABLE, ùn-dě-món'-strébl. a. Not capable of fuller evidence.
- UNDENIABLE, ùn-dě-ní'-ěbl. a. Such as cannot be gainsaid.
- UNDENIABLY, ùn-dě-ní'-éb-lý. ad. So plainly as to admit no contradiction.
- UNDEPLORED, ùn-dě-pló'rd. a. Not lamented.
- UNDEPRAVED, ùn-dě-prá'vd. a. Not corrupted.
- UNDEPRIVED, ùn-dě-prí'vd. a. Not divested by authority, not stripped of any possession.
- UNDER, ùn'-dúr. prep. In a state of subjection to; in the state of pillage to; beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a less degree than; for less than; less

less than, below; by the appearance of; with less than; in the state of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a state of being loaded with; in a state of oppression by, or subjection to; in a state of being liable to, or limited by; in a state of depression, or dejection by; in the state of bearing; in the state of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; represented by; in a state of protection; with respect to; attested by; subjected to, being the subject of; in a state of relation that claims protection.

UNDER, ún'-dúr. ad. In a state of subjection; less, opposed to Over or More; it has a signification resembling that of an adjective, inferior, subject, subordinate.

UNDERACTION, ún'-dúr-ák'-shún. f. Subordinate action, action not essential to the main story.

To UNDERBEAR, ún-dúr-bé'r. v. a. To support, to endure; to line, to guard. In this last sense out of use.

UNDERBEARER, ún-dúr-bé'r-úr. f. In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.

To UNDERBID, ún'-dúr-bíd'. v. a. To offer for any thing less than its worth.

UNDERCLERK, ún'-dúr-klá'rk. f. A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO, ún'-dúr-dô'. v. n. To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.

UNDERFACTION, ún'-dúr-fák'-shún. f. Subordinate faction, subdivision of a faction.

UNDERFELLOW, ún'-dúr-fél'-lô. f. A mean man, a sorry wretch.

UNDERFILLING, ún-dúr-fíl'-líng. f. Lower part of an edifice.

To UNDERFURNISH, ún'-dúr-fúr'-nish. v. a. To supply with less than enough.

To UNDERGIRD, ún-dúr-gérd'. v. a. To bind round the bottom.

To UNDERGO, ún-dúr-gô'. v. a. To suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to support, to hazard. Not in use.

To sustain, to be the bearer of, to possess; to sustain, to endure without fainting; to pass through.

UNDERGROUND, ún'-dúr-ground. f. Subterraneous space.

UNDERGROWTH, ún'-dúr-grôth. f. That which grows under the tall wood.

UNDERHAND, ún'-dúr-hánd. ad. By means not apparent, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent secrecy.

UNDERLABOURER, ún'-dúr-lá'-búr-ér. f. A subordinate workman.

UNDERIVED, ún-dé-rí'vd. a. Not borrowed.

To UNDERLAY, ún-dúr-lá'. v. a. To strengthen by something laid under.

To UNDERLINE, ún-dúr-lí'ne. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING, ún'-dúr-líng. f. An inferior agent, a sorry mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, ún-dúr-mí'ne. v. a. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up, to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.

UNDERMINER, ún-dúr-mí'n-úr. f. He that saps, he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.

UNDERMOST, ún'-dúr-múst. a. Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.

UNDERNEATH, ún-dúr-né'th. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.

UNDERNEATH, ún-dúr-né'th. prep. Under.

UNDEROFFICER, ún-dúr-áf-í'f-úr. f. An inferior officer, one in subordinate authority.

To UNDERPIN, ún-dúr-pín'. v. a. To prop, to support.

UNDEROGATORY, ún-dé-rôg'-gâ-túr-ý. a. Not derogatory.

UNDERPART, ún'-dúr-párt. f. Subordinate, or unessential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, ún'-dúr-pét'-tý-kôt. f. The petticoat worn next the body.

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UNDERPLOT, ùn'-dúr-plót. *f.* A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.

To **UNDERPRAISE**, ùn'-dúr-prá'ze. *v. a.* To praise below desert.

To **UNDERPRIZE**, ùn'-dúr-prí'ze. *v. a.* To value at less than the worth.

To **UNDERPROP**, ùn-dúr-próp'. *v. a.* To support, to sustain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ùn'-dúr-pró-pó'r-shùnd. *a.* Having too little proportion.

To **UNDERRATE**, ùn'-dúr-rá'te. *v. a.* To rate too low.

UNDERRATE, ùn'-dúr-rá'te. *f.* A price less than is usual.

UNDERSECRETARY, ùn'-dúr-sék'-kré-tér-y. *f.* An inferior or subordinate secretary.

To **UNDERSELL**, ùn-dúr-sél'. *v. a.* To defeat, by selling for less, to sell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, ùn'-dúr-fér'-vènt. *f.* A servant of the lower class.

To **UNDERSET**, ùn-dúr-sèt'. *v. a.* To prop, to support.

UNDERSETTER, ùn-dúr-sèt'-túr. *f.* Prop, pedestal, support.

UNDERSETTING, ùn-dúr-sèt'-tíng. *f.* Lower part, pedestal.

UNDERSHERIFF, ùn'-dúr-shér'-íf. *f.* The deputy of the sheriff.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ùn-dúr-shér'-íf-ry. *f.* The business or office of an undersheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ùn'-dúr-shót. *part. a.* Moved by water passing under it.

UNDERSONG, ùn'-dúr-sóng. *f.* Chorus, burthen of a song.

To **UNDERSTAND**, ùn-dúr-flánd'. *v. a. pret. UNDERSTOOD.* To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To **UNDERSTAND**, ùn-dúr-flánd'. *v. a.* To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, ùn-dúr-flán'-díng. *f.* Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those

U N D

of knowledge and judgment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ùn-dúr-flán'-díng. *a.* Knowing, skilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ùn-dúr-flán'-díng-lý. *ad.* With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ùn-dúr-flúd'. *pret. and part. passive of UNDERSTAND.*

UNDERSTRAPPER, ùn'-dúr-stráp'-púr. *f.* A petty fellow, an inferior agent.

To **UNDERTAKE**, ùn-dúr-tá'ke. *v. a. pret. UNDERTOOK; part. pass. UNDERTAKEN.* To attempt, to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

To **UNDERTAKE**, ùn-dúr-tá'ke. *v. n.* To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound to some condition.

UNDERTAKEN, ùn-dúr-tá'kn. *part. pass. of UNDERTAKE.*

UNDERTAKER, ùn-dúr-tá'k-úr. *f.* One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ùn-dúr-tá'k-íng. *f.* Attempt, enterprize, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ùn'-dúr-tén'-ènt. *f.* A secondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ùn-dúr-túk'. *part. pass. of UNDERTAKE.*

UNDervaluation, ùn'-dúr-vál'-ú-á'-shùn. *f.* Rate not equal to the worth.

To **UNDERVALUE**, ùn'-dúr-vál'-ú. *v. a.* To rate low, to esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise.

UNDERVALUE, ùn'-dúr-vál'-ú. *f.* Low rate, vile price.

UNDervaluer, ùn'-dúr-vál'-ú-úr. *f.* One who esteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, ùn-dúr-wènt'. *pret. of UNDERGO.*

UNDERWOOD, ùn'-dúr-wúd. *f.* The

U N D

The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ùn'-dùr-wùrk. f. Subordinate business, petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, ùn-dùr-wùrk'. v. a. pret. **UNDERWORKED**, or **UNDERWROUGHT**; part. pass. **UNDERWORKED**, or **UNDERWROUGHT**. To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ùn'-dùr-wùrk'-màn. f. An inferior or subordinate labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ùn-dùr-rì'te. v. a. To write under something else.

UNDERWRITER, ùn-dùr-rì't-ùr. f. An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, ùn-dìf-kri'bd. a. Not described.

UNDESCRIED, ùn-dìs-kri'de. a. Not seen, unseen, undiscovered.

UNDESERVED, ùn-dě-zěrv'd. a. Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ùn-dě-zěrvd'-lỳ. ad. Without desert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVER, ùn-dě-zěrv'-vùr. f. One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ùn-dě-zěrv'-vìng. a. Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDESIGNED, ùn-dě-sì'nd. a. Not intended, not purposed.

UNDESIGNING, ùn-dě-sì'-nìng. a. Not acting with any set purpose; having no artful or fraudulent schemes, sincere.

UNDESIREABLE, ùn-dě-zì'r-èbl. a. Not to be wished, not pleasing.

UNDESIRED, ùn-dě-zì'rd. a. Not wished, not solicited.

UNDESIRING, ùn-dě-zì'r-ìng. a. Negligent, not wishing.

UNDESTROYABLE, ùn-dìf-troy'-èbl. a. Indestructible, not susceptible of destruction.

UNDESTROYED, ùn-dìf-troy'd. a. Not destroyed.

UNDETERMINABLE, ùn-dě-tě'r'-mìn-èbl. a. Impossible to be decided.

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UNDETERMINATE, ùn-dě-tě'r'-mìn-èt. a. Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ùn-dě-tě'r'-mìn-èt-nìs. f. }

UNDETERMINATION, ùn-dě-tě'r-mìn-à'-shùn. f. }
Uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, ùn-dě-tě'r'-mìnd. a. Unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.

UNDEVOTED, ùn-dě-vỏ'-tìd. a. Not devoted.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ùn-dì-áf'-fàn-nùs. a. Not pellucid, not transparent.

UNDID, ùn-dìd'. the preterit of **UNDO**.

UNDIGESTED, ùn-dỳ-dzhěs'-tìd. a. Not concocted.

UNDINTED, ùn-dìnt'-ìd. a. Not impressed by a blow.

UNDIMINISHED, ùn-dỳ-mìn'-ìshìt. a. Not impaired, not lessened.

UNDIPPED, ùn-dìpt'. a. Not dipped, not plunged.

UNDIRECTED, ùn-dỳ-rěk'-tìd. a. Not directed.

UNDISCERNED, ùn-dìz-zěrnd'. a. Not observed, not discovered, not descried.

UNDISCERNEDLY, ùn-dìz-zěrnd'-lỳ. ad. So as to be undiscovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, ùn-dìz-zěrn'-ìbl. a. Not to be discerned, invisible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, ùn-dìz-zěrn'-ìb-lỳ. ad. Invisibly, imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, ùn-dìz-zěrn'-ìng. a. Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.

UNDISCIPLINED, ùn-dìs'-sìp-plìnd. a. Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninstruced.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ùn-dìf-kùv'-ěr-èbl. a. Not to be found out.

UNDISCOVERED, ùn-dìf-kùv'-ùrd. a. Not seen, not descried.

UNDISCREET, ùn-dìf-kre't. a. Not wise, imprudent.

UNDISGUISED, ùn-dìf-gyì'zd. a. Open, artless, plain.

UNDIS-

U N E

UNDISHONOURED, ún-díz-ón'-nurd. a. Not dishonoured.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ún-dif-tín'-gwísh-ébl. a. Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by any peculiar property.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ún-dif-tín'-gwíshd. a. Not marked out so as to be known from each other; not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly described; not plainly discerned; admitting nothing between, having no intervenient space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.

To UNDULATE, ún'-dú-láte. v. a. To drive backward and forward, to make to play as waves.

To UNDULATE, ún'-dú-láte. v. n. To play as waves in curls.

UNDULATION, ún'-dú-lá-shún. f. Waving motion.

UNDULATORY, ún'-dú-lá-túr-ý. a. Moving in the manner of waves.

UNEASINESS, ún-é'-zý-nis. f. Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet.

UNEASY, ún-é'-zý. a. Painful, giving disturbance; disturbed, not at ease; constraining, cramping; peevish, difficult to please.

UNEATEN, ún-é'tn. a. Not devoured.

UNEATH, ún-é'th. ad. Not easily. Not in use.

UNEDIFYING, ún-éd'-ý-fí-ing. a. Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ún-é-lék'-tíd. a. Not chosen.

UNELIGIBLE, ún-él'-ý-dzhíbl. a. Not worthy to be chosen.

UNEMPLOYED, ún-im-ploy'd. a. Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, ún-émp'-tý-ébl. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

UNENDOWED, ún-in-dow'd. a. Not invested, not graced.

UNENGAGED, ún-in-gá'dzhd. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ún-in-dzhoy'd. a. Not obtained, not possessed.

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UNENJOYING, ún-in-dzhoy'-ing. a. Not using, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTENED, ún-in-lí'tnd. a. Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, ún-in-lá'rdzhd. a. Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, ún-in-flá'vd. a. Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ún-én-tér-tá'n-ing. a. Giving no delight, giving no entertainment.

UNENVIED, ún-én'-výd. a. Exempt from envy.

UNEQUABLE, ún-é'-kwébl. a. Different from itself, diverse.

UNEQUAL, ún-é'-kwél. a. Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

UNEQUALABLE, ún-é'-kwél-ébl. a. Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, ún-é'-kwéld. a. Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, ún-é'-kwél-ý. ad. In different degrees, in disproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, ún-é'-kwél-nis. f. Inequality, state of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, ún-ék'-kwý-tébl. a. Not impartial, not just.

UNEQUIVOCAL, ún-é-kwiv'-ó-kél. a. Not equivocal.

UNERRABLENESS, ún-ér'-rébl-nis. f. Incapacity of error.

UNERRING, ún-ér'-ring. a. Committing no mistake; incapable of failure, certain.

UNERRINGLY, ún-ér'-ring-lý. ad. Without mistake.

UNESPIED, ún-éf-pí'de. a. Not seen, undiscovered, undescried.

UNESSENTIAL, ún-éf-sén'-shél. a. Not being of the last importance, not constituting essence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, ún-éf-táb'-líht. a. Not established.

UNEVEN, ún-é'vn. a. Not even, not level; not suiting each other, not equal.

UNE.

U N E

- UNEVENNESS**, ùn-ě'vn-nís. f. Surface not level, inequality of surface; turbulence, changeable state; not smoothness.
- UNEVITABLE**, ùn-ěv'-ý-těbl. a. Inevitable, not to be escaped.
- UNEXACTED**, ùn-ěg-zák'-tíd. a. Not exacted, not taken by force.
- UNEXAMINED**, ùn-ěg-zám'-lnd. a. Not enquired, not tried, not discussed.
- UNEXAMPLED**, ùn-ěg-zámp'ld. a. Not known by any precedent or example.
- UNEXCEPTIONABLE**, ùn-ěk-sěp'-shùn-ěbl. a. Not liable to any objection.
- UNEXCOGITABLE**, ùn-ěk-kòdzh'-ít-ěbl. a. Not to be found out.
- UNEXECUTED**, ùn-ěk'-sě-kũ-tíd. a. Not performed, not done.
- UNEXCISED**, ùn-ěk-sí'zd. a. Not subject to the payment of excise.
- UNEXEMPLIFIED**, ùn-ěg-zém'-ply-fíd. a. Not made known by instance or example.
- UNEXERCISED**, ùn-ěk'-sěr-sí'zd. a. Not practised, not experienced.
- UNEXEMPT**, ùn-ěg-zémp't. a. Not free by peculiar privilege.
- UNEXHAUSTED**, ùn-ěk-há's-tíd. a. Not spent, not drained to the bottom.
- UNEXPANDED**, ùn-ěk-pán'-did. a. Not spread out.
- UNEXPECTED**, ùn-ěk-spěk'-tíd. a. Not thought on, sudden, not provided against.
- UNEXPECTEDLY**, ùn-ěk-spěk'-tíd-lý. ad. Suddenly, at a time unthought of.
- UNEXPECTEDNESS**, ùn-ěk-spěk'-tíd-nís. f. Suddenness, unthought of time or manner.
- UNEXPERIENCED**, ùn-ěks'-pě-ryěnt. a. Not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice.
- UNEXPEDIENT**, ùn-ěk-pě'-dyěnt. a. Inconvenient, not fit.
- UNEXPERT**, ùn-ěk-pěrt'. a. Wanting skill or knowledge.
- UNEXPLORED**, ùn-ěk-plò'rd. a. Not searched out; not tried, not known.

U N F

- UNEXPOSED**, ùn-ěk-pó'zd. a. Not laid open to censure.
- UNEXPRESSIBLE**, ùn-ěk-prěs'-sibl. a. Ineffable, not to be uttered.
- UNEXPRESSIVE**, ùn-ěk-prěs'-siv. a. Not having the power of uttering or expressing; inexpressive, unutterable, ineffable.
- UNEXTENDED**, ùn-ěk-těn'-díd. a. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.
- UNEXTINGUISHABLE**, ùn-ěk-tíng'-gwísh-ěbl. a. Unquenchable, not to be put out.
- UNEXTINGUISHED**, ùn-ěk-tíng'-gwísh't. a. Not quenched, not put out; not extinguishable.
- UNFADED**, ùn-fá'-díd. a. Not withered.
- UNFADING**, ùn-fá'-díng. a. Not liable to wither.
- UNFAILING**, ùn-fá'l-íng. a. Certain, not missing.
- UNFAIR**, ùn-fá're. a. Disingenuous, subdulous, not honest.
- UNFAITHFUL**, ùn-fá'th-fúl. a. Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.
- UNFAITHFULLY**, ùn-fá'th-fúl-ý. ad. Treacherously, perfidiously.
- UNFAITHFULNESS**, ùn-fá'th-fúl-nís. f. Treachery, perfidiousness.
- UNFALLOWED**, ùn-fál'-lòd. a. Not fallowed.
- UNFAMILIAR**, ùn-fá-míl'-yěr. a. Unaccustomed, such as is not common.
- UNFASHIONABLE**, ùn-fásh'-ùn-ěbl. a. Not modish, not according to the reigning custom.
- UNFASHIONABLENESS**, ùn-fásh'-ùn-ěbl-nís. f. Deviation from the mode.
- UNFASHIONED**, ùn-fásh'-únd. a. Not modified by art; having no regular form.
- UNFASHIONABLY**, ùn-fásh'-ùn-ěb-lý. ad. Not according to the fashion; unartfully.
- To UNFASTEN**, ùn-fás'n. v. a. To loose, to unfix.
- UNFATHERED**, ùn-fá'-thúrd. a. Fatherless, having no father.
- UNFA-

UNFATHOMABLE, ùn-fáth'-ùmb-ébl. a. Not to be sounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.

UNFATHOMABLY, ùn-fáth'-ùmb-éb-ly. ad. So as not to be sounded.

UNFATHOMED, ùn-fáth'-ùmd. a. Not to be sounded.

UNFATIGUED, ùn-fá-tí'gd. a. Unwearied, untired.

UNFAVOURABLY, ùn-fá'-vúr-éb-ly. ad. Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.

UNFEARED, ùn-fé'rd. a. Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE, ùn-fé'z-íbl. a. Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, ùn-féth'-úrd. a. Implumous, naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, ùn-fé'-tshúrd. a. Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

UNFED, ùn-féd. a. Not supplied with food.

UNFEED, ùn-fé'd. a. Unpaid.

UNFEELING, ùn-fé'l-ing. a. Insensible, void of mental sensibility.

UNFEIGNED, ùn-fé'nd. a. Not counterfeited, not hypocritical, real, sincere.

UNFEIGNEDLY, ùn-fé'n-íd-ly. ad. Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy.

UNFELT, ùn-félt'. a. Not felt, not perceived.

UNFENCED, ùn-fénst'. a. Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any inclosure.

UNFERMENTED, ùn-fér-mént'-ld. a. Not fermented.

UNFERTILE, ùn-fér'-tíl. a. Not fruitful, not prolifick.

To UNFETTER, ùn-fét'-túr. v. a. To unchain, to free from shackles.

UNFIGURED, ùn-fíg'-yúrd. a. Representing no animal form.

UNFILLED, ùn-fíld'. a. Not filled, not supplied.

UNFIRM, ùn-férm'. a. Weak, feeble; not stable.

UNFILIAL, ùn-fýl'-yél. a. Unsuitable to a son.

UNFINISHED, ùn-fín'-ísh. a. Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.

UNFIT, ùn-fít'. a. Improper, unsuitable; unqualified.

To UNFIT, ùn-fít'. v. a. To disqualify.

UNFITTING, ùn-fít'-tíng. a. Not proper.

UNFITLY, ùn-fít'-ly. ad. Not properly, not suitably.

UNFITNESS, ùn-fít'-nís. f. Want of qualifications; want of propriety.

To UNFIX, ùn-fíks'. v. a. To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.

UNFIXED, ùn-fíks't'. a. Wandering, errattick, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.

UNFLEDGED, ùn-flédzhd'. a. That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.

UNFLESHED, ùn-flésh't'. a. Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.

UNFOILED, ùn-foi'ld. a. Unsubdued, not put to the worst.

To UNFOLD, ùn-fó'ld. v. a. To expand, to spread, to open; to tell, to declare; to discover, to reveal; to display, to set to view.

UNFOLDING, ùn-fó'ld-ing. a. Directing to unfold.

To UNFOOL, ùn-fó'l. v. a. To restore from folly.

UNFORBID, ùn-fór-bíd'. a. }
UNFORBIDDEN, ùn-fór-bíd'n. }
 Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ùn-fór-bíd'n-nís. f. The state of being unforbidden.

UNFORCED, ùn-fó'rst. a. Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to ease.

UNFORCIBLE, ùn-fó'r-síbl. a. Wanting strength.

UNFORBODING, ùn-fóre-bó'-díng. a. Giving no omens.

UNFOREKNOWN, ùn-fóre-nó'n. a. Not foreseen by prescience.

UNFORESEEN, ùn-fóre-fé'n. a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORFEITED, ùn-fá'r-fít-íd. a. Not forfeited.

U N F

UNFORGOTTEN, ùn-fòr-gòt'n. a. Not lost to memory.
UNFORGIVING, ùn-fòr-gìv'-ìng. a. Relentless, implacable.
UNFORMED, ùn-fà'rm'd. a. Not modified into regular shape.
UNFORSAKEN, ùn-fòr-sà'kn. a. Not deserted.
UNFORTIFIED, ùn-fà'r-tý-fíde. a. Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting securities.
UNFORTUNATE, ùn-fà'r-tshù-nèt. a. Not successful, unprosperous, wanting luck.
UNFORTUNATELY, ùn-fà'r-tshù-nèt-lý. ad. Unhappily, without good luck.
UNFORTUNATENESS, ùn-fà'r-tshù-nèt-nís. f. Ill luck.
UNFOUGHT, ùn-fà't. a. Not fought.
UNFOULED, ùn-fou'ld. a. Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled.
UNFOUND, ùn-fou'nd. a. Not found, not met with.
UNFRAMABLE, ùn-frá'm-èbl. a. Not to be moulded.
UNFRAMED, ùn-frá'm'd. a. Not formed, not fashioned.
UNFREQUENT, ùn-fré'-kwènt. a. Uncommon, not happening often.
To UNFREQUENT, ùn-fré'-kwènt'. v. a. To leave, to cease to frequent.
UNFREQUENTED, ùn-fré'-kwènt'-íd. a. Rarely visited, rarely entered.
UNFREQUENTLY, ùn-fré'-kwènt-lý. ad. Not commonly.
UNFRIENDED, ùn-frénd'-íd. a. Wanting friends, uncoun tenanced.
UNFRIENDLINESS, ùn-frénd'-lý-nís. f. Want of kindness, want of favour.
UNFRIENDLY, ùn-frénd'-lý. a. Not benevolent, not kind.
UNFROZEN, ùn-frò'zn. a. Not congealed to ice.
UNFRUITFUL, ùn-frò't-fúl. a. Not prolific; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.
UNFULFILLED, ùn-fúl-fíld. a. Not fulfilled.

VOL. II.

U N G

To UNFURL, ùn-fùrl'. v. a. To expand, to unfold, to open.
To UNFURNISH, ùn-fùr'-nìsh. v. a. To deprive, to strip, to divest; to leave naked.
UNFURNISHED, ùn-fùr'-nìsh't. a. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.
UNGAIN, ùn-gá'n. } a. Awk-
UNGAINLY, ùn-gá'n-lý. } ward,
uncouth.
UNGALLED, ùn-gá'ld. a. Unhurt, unwounded.
UNGARTERED, ùn-gá'r-tùrd. a. Being without garters.
UNGATHERED, ùn-gáth'-ùrd. a. Not cropped; not picked.
UNGENERATED, ùn-dzhén'-ér-á-tíd. a. Unbegotten, having no beginning.
UNGENERATIVE, ùn-dzhén'-ér-á-tív. a. Begetting nothing.
UNGENEROUS, ùn-dzhén'-ér-ús. a. Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.
UNGENIAL, ùn-dzhé'-nyél. a. Not kind or favourable to nature.
UNGENTLE, ùn-dzhén'tl. a. Harsh, rude, rugged.
UNGENTLEMANLY, ùn-dzhén'tl-mán-lý. a. Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.
UNGENTLENESS, ùn-dzhén'tl-nís. f. Harshness, rudeness, severity; unkindness, incivility.
UNGENTLY, ùn-dzhén't-lý. ad. Harshly, rudely.
UNGEOMETRICAL, ùn-dzhé-ò-mét'-trý-kél. a. Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.
UNGILDED, ùn-gíl'-díd. a. Not overlaid with gold.
To UNGIRD, ùn-gérd'. v. a. To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
UNGIRT, ùn-gért'. a. Loosely dressed.
UNGLORIFIED, ùn-glò'-rý-fíde. a. Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration.
UNGLOVED, ùn-glúvd'. a. Having the hand naked.
UNGIVING, ùn-gív'-ìng. a. Not bringing gifts.

3 M

To

U N G

To UNGLUE, ỳn-glũ'. v.a. To loose any thing cemented.
 To UNGOD, ỳn-gỗd'. v.a. To divest of divinity.
 UNGODLILY, ỳn-gỗd'-lĩ-lỹ. ad. Impiously, wickedly.
 UNGODLINESS, ỳn-gỗd'-lỹ-nĩs. f. Impiety, wickedness, neglect of God.
 UNGODLY, ỳn-gỗd'-lỹ. a. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.
 UNGORED, ỳn-gỗrd. a. Unwounded, unhurt.
 UNGORGED, ỳn-gảrdzhd. a. Not filled, not fated.
 UNGOVERNABLE, ỳn-gũv'-ũr-nẻbl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be restrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.
 UNGOVERNED, ỳn-gũv'-ũrnd. a. Being without government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.
 UNGOT, ỳn-gỗt'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.
 UNGRACEFUL, ỳn-grả'fe-fủl. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.
 UNGRACEFULNESS, ỳn-grả'fe-fủl-nĩs. f. Inelegance, awkwardness.
 UNGRACIOUS, ỳn-grả'-shũs. a. Offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable, not favoured.
 UNGRANTED, ỳn-grả'nt-ĩd. a. Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.
 UNGRATEFUL, ỳn-grả'te-fủl. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleasing.
 UNGRATEFULLY, ỳn-grả'te-fủl-ỹ. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.
 UNGRATEFULNESS, ỳn-grả'te-fủl-nĩs. f. Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableness.
 UNGRAVELY, ỳn-grả've-lỹ. ad. Without seriousness.
 UNGROUNDED, ỳn-grou'n-dĩd. a. Having no foundation.
 UNGRUDGINGLY, ỳn-grủdzh'ing-lỹ. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.
 UNGUARDED, ỳn-gả'r-dĩd. a. Careless, negligent.

U N H

UNHANDSOME, ỳn-hản'-fủm. a. Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disingenuous.
 UNHANDY, ỳn-hảnd'-ỹ. a. Awkward, not dexterous.
 UNHAPPY, ỳn-hấp'-pỹ. a. Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.
 UNHARMED, ỳn-hả'rmđ. a. Unhurt, not injured.
 UNHARMFUL, ỳn-hả'rm-fủl. a. Innoxious, innocent.
 UNHARMONIOUS, ỳn-hảr-mỗnyũs. a. Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.
 To UNHARNESS, ỳn-hả'r-nĩs. v.a. To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.
 UNHAZARDED, ỳn-hảz'-ẻr-dĩd. a. Not adventured, not put in danger.
 UNHATCHED, ỳn-hảtsh't'. a. Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.
 UNHEALTHFUL, ỳn-hẻlth'-fủl. a. Morbid, unwholesome.
 UNHEALTHY, ỳn-hẻlth'-ỹ. a. Sickly, wanting health.
 To UNHEART, ỳn-hả'rt. v.a. To discourage, to depress.
 UNHEARD, ỳn-hẻrd'. a. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obscure, not known by fame; unprecedented.
 UNHEATED, ỳn-hẻt-ĩd. a. Not made hot.
 UNHEEDED, ỳn-hẻ'd-ĩd. a. Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice.
 UNHEEDING, ỳn-hẻ'd-ing. a. Negligent, careless.
 UNHEEDY, ỳn-hẻ'd-ỹ. a. Precipitate, sudden.
 UNHELPED, ỳn-hẻlpt'. a. Unassisted, having no auxiliary, unsupported.
 UNHELPFUL, ỳn-hẻlp'-fủl. a. Giving no assistance.
 UNHEWN, ỳn-hủ'n. part. a. Not hewn.
 UNHIDEBOUND, ỳn-hẻ'de-bound. a. Lax of maw, capacious.

To

To UNHINGE, ún-híndzh'. v. a.
To throw from the hinges; to dis-
place by violence; to discover, to
confuse.

UNHOLINESS, ún-hó'-lý-nís. f.
Impiety, profaneness, wickedness.

UNHOLY, ún-hó'-lý. a. Profane,
not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONOURED, ún-ón'-núrd. a.
Not regarded with veneration, not
celebrated; not treated with re-
spect.

To UNHOOP, ún-hó'p. v. a. To di-
vest of hoops.

UNHOPED, ún-hó'pt. a. Not ex-
pected, greater than hope had pro-
mised.

UNHOPEFUL, ún-hó'pe-fúl. a.
Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHORSE, ún-hórs'. v. a. To
beat from a horse, to throw from the
saddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ún-hós'-py-tébl.
a. Affording no kindness or enter-
tainment to strangers.

UNHOSTILE, ún-hós'-tíl. a. Not
belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOUSE, ún-hou'z. v. a. To
drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ún-hou'zd. a. Home-
less, wanting a house; having no
settled habitation.

UNHOUSELED, ún-hó'zld. a. Hav-
ing not the sacrament.

UNHUMBLED, ún-úm'bld. a. Not
humbled, not touched with shame
or confusion.

UNHURT, ún-húrt'. a. Free from
harm.

UNHURTFUL, ún-húrt'-fúl. a. In-
noxious, harmless, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ún-húrt'-fúl-ý.
ad. Without harm, innociously.

UNICORN, ú'-ný-kárn. f. A beast
that has only one horn; a bird.

UNIFORM, ú'-ný-fárm. a. Keeping
its tenour, similar to itself; con-
forming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, ú'-ný-fá'r-mí-tý. f.
Resemblance to itself, even tenour;
conformity to one pattern, resem-
blance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, ú'-ný-fárm-lý. ad.
Without variation, in an even te-

nour; without diversity of one from
another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ún-ím-mádzh'-
ín-ébl. a. Not to be imagined by
the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ún-ím-mádzh'-
ín-éb-lý. ad. To a degree not to
be imagined.

UNIMITABLE, ún-ím'-ít-ébl. a.
Not to be imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, ún-ím-má'r-tél. a.
Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ún-ím-pá'r-ébl.
a. Not liable to waste or diminu-
tion.

UNIMPORTANT, ún-ím-pá'r-tént.
a. Assuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ún-ím-pór-
tíhó'nd. a. Not solicited, not teased
to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, ún-ím-pró'v-
ébl. a. Incapable of meliora-
tion.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ún-ím-
pró'v-ébl-nís. f. Quality of not be-
ing improvable.

UNIMPROVED, ún-ím-pró'vd. a.
Not made more knowing; not
taught, not meliorated by instruc-
tion.

UNINCREASABLE, ún-ín-kré's-ébl.
a. Admitting no increase.

UNINDIFFERENT, ún-ín-díf'-fér-
ént. a. Partial, leaning to a side.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ún-ín-dús'-
tryús. a. Not diligent, not labo-
rious.

UNINFLAMMABLE, ún-ín-flám'-
mábl. a. Not capable of being set
on fire.

UNINFLAMED, ún-ín-flá'md. a.
Not set on fire.

UNINFORMED, ún-ín-fá'rmd. a.
Untaught, uninstructed; unanima-
ted, not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, ún-ín-dzhén'-ús.
a. Illiberal, disingenuous.

UNINHABITABLE, ún-ín-háb'-ít-
ébl. a. Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ún-ín-
háb'-ít-ébl-nís. f. Incapacity of
being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ún-ín-háb'-ít-íd.
a. Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, ũn-ĩn'-dzhũrd. a. Unhurt, suffering no harm.
UNINSCRIBED, ũn-ĩn'-skrĩ'bd. a. Having no inscription.
UNINSPIRED, ũn-ĩn'-spĩ'rd. a. Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.
UNINSTRUCTED, ũn-ĩn'-strũk'-tĩd. a. Not taught, not helped by instruction.
UNINSTRUCTIVE, ũn-ĩn'-strũk'-tiv. a. Not conferring any improvement.
UNINTELLIGENT, ũn-ĩn'-tẽl'-ly-dzhẽnt. a. Not knowing, not skilful.
UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ũn-ĩn'-tẽl'-ly-dzhỹ-bĩl''-ĩt-ỹ. f. Quality of not being intelligible.
UNINTELLIGIBLE, ũn-ĩn'-tẽl'-ly-dzhĩbl. a. Not such as can be understood.
UNINTELLIGIBLY, ũn-ĩn'-tẽl'-ly-dzhĩb-ly. ad. In a manner not to be understood.
UNINTENTIONAL, ũn-ĩn'-tẽn'-shũn-ẽl. a. Not designed, happening without design.
UNINTERESTED, ũn-ĩn'-tẽr-ẽf-tĩd. a. Not having interest.
UNINTERMITTED, ũn-ĩn'-tẽr-mĩt'-tĩd. a. Continued, not interrupted.
UNINTERMIXED, ũn-ĩn'-tẽr-mĩkft'. a. Not mingled.
UNINTERRUPTED, ũn-ĩn'-tẽr-rũp'-tĩd. a. Not broken, not interrupted.
UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ũn-ĩn'-tẽr-rũp'-tĩd-ly. ad. Without interruption.
UNINTRENCHED, ũn-ĩn'-trẽnshĩt'. a. Not intrenched.
UNINVESTIGABLE, ũn-ĩn'-vẽs'-ty-gẽbl. a. Not to be searched out.
UNINVITED, ũn-ĩn'-vĩ'-tĩd. a. Not asked.
UNJOINTED, ũn-dzhoi'n-tĩd. a. Disjointed, separated; having no articulation.
UNION, ũ'-nyũn. f. The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or interests.
UNIPAROUS, ũ-nĩp'-pũ-rũs. a. Bringing one at a birth.

UNISON, ũ'-ny'-fũn. a. Sounding alone.
UNISON, ũ'-ny'-fũn. f. A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.
UNIT, ũ'-nĩt. f. One; the least number, or the root of numbers.
To UNITE, ũ'-nĩ'te. v. a. To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interest.
To UNITE, ũ'-nĩ'te. v. n. To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated; to grow into one.
UNITEDLY, ũ'-nĩ't-ĩd-ly. ad. With union, so as to join.
UNITER, ũ'-nĩ't-ũr. f. The person or thing that unites.
UNITION, ũ'-nĩsh'-ũn. f. The act or power of uniting, conjunction.
UNITIVE, ũ'-nĩt-ĩv. a. Having the power of uniting.
UNITY, ũ'-nĩt-ỹ. f. The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved.
UNJUDGED, ũn-jũdzhd'. a. Not judicially determined.
UNIVALVE, ũ'-ny'-vũlv. a. Having one shell.
UNIVERSAL, ũ'-ny'-vẽr'-fẽl. a. General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.
UNIVERSAL, ũ'-ny'-vẽr'-fẽl. f. The whole, the general system.
UNIVERSALITY, ũ'-ny'-vẽr'-fũl'-ĩt-ỹ. f. Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.
UNIVERSALLY, ũ'-ny'-vẽr'-fẽl-ỹ. ad. Throughout the whole, without exception.
UNIVERSE, ũ'-ny'-vẽrs. f. The general system of things.
UNIVERSITY, ũ'-ny'-vẽr'-sĩt-ỹ. f. A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.
UNIVOCAL, ũ'-nĩv'-ũ-kẽl. a. Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour.

U N K

UNIVOCALLY, ũ-niv'-võ-kël-ý. ad. In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ũn-dzhoy'-ús. a. Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ũn-dzhúst'. a. Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ũn-dzhús'-tý-fí-ébl. a. Not to be defended, not to be justified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ũn-dzhús'-tý-fí-ébl-nís. f. The quality of not being justifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ũn-dzhús'-tý-fí-ébl-ly. ad. In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY, ũn-dzhúst'-ly. ad. In a manner contrary to right.

To UNKENNEL, ũn-kén'-níl. v. a. To drive from his hole; to rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.

UNKEPT, ũn-képt'. a. Not kept, not retained; unobserved, unobeyed.

UNKIND, ũn-kyí'nd. a. Not favourable, not benevolent.

UNKINDLY, ũn-kyí'nd-ly. a. Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ũn-kyí'nd-ly. ad. Without kindness, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ũn-kyí'nd-nís. f. Malignity, ill-will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ũn-king'. v. a. To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSED, ũn-kíst'. a. Not kissed.

UNKNIGHTLY, ũn-ní'te-ly. a. Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ũn-nít'. v. a. To unweave, to separate; to open.

UNKLE, ũnk'l. f. The brother of a father or mother.

To UNKNOWN, ũn-nõ'. v. a. To cease to know.

UNKNOWNABLE, ũn-nõ'-ébl. a. Not to be known.

UNKNOWNING, ũn-nõ'-ing. a. Ignorant, not knowing; not practised, not qualified.

UNKNOWNINGLY, ũn-nõ'-ing-ly. ad. Ignorantly, without knowledge.

U N L

UNKNOWN, ũn-nõ'n. a. Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ũn-lá'-búrd. a. Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ũn-lá'se. v. a. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

To UNLADE, ũn-lá'de. v. a. To remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ũn-lá'de. a. Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not stilled.

UNLAMENTED, ũn-lá-mént'-íd. a. Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ũn-látsh'. v. a. To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ũn-lá'-fúl. a. Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ũn-lá'-fúl-ý. ad. In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ũn-lá'-fúl-nís. f. Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ũn-lérn'. v. a. To forget, to disuse what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ũn-lér'-níd. a. Ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study; not known; not suitable to a learned man.

UNLEARNEDLY, ũn-lér'-níd-ly. ad. Ignorantly, grossly.

UNLEAVENED, ũn-lév'nd. a. Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLESS, ũn-lés'. conjunct. Except, if not, supposing that not.

UNLESSONED, ũn-lés'nd. a. Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ũn-lét'-túrd. a. Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ũn-lév'-íld. a. Not cut even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ũn-ly'-bíld'-ín-ús. a. Not lustful.

UNLICENSED, ũn-lí'-sénst. a. Having no regular permission.

UN-

U N L

UNLICKED, ún-líkt'. a. Shapeless, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, ún-lí'-tíđ. a. Not kindled, not set on fire.

UNLIKE, ún-lí'ke. a. Dissimilar, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ún-lí'ke-lý-húđ. } f.

UNLIKELINESS, ún-lí'ke-lý-nís. } f.

Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ún-lí'ke-lý. a. Improbable, not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.

UNLIKENESS, ún-lí'ke-nís. f. Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ún-lím'-ít-ébl. a. Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITED, ún-lím'-ít-íd. a. Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfined, not restrained.

UNLIMITEDLY, ún-lím'-ít-íd-lý. ad. Boundlessly, without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ún-lýn'-yél. a. Not coming in the order of succession.

To UNLINK, ún-línk'. v. a. To untwist, to open.

UNLIQUIFIED, ún-lík'-wý-fíd. a. Unmelted, undissolved.

To UNLOAD, ún-ló'd. v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdensome.

To UNLOCK, ún-lók'. v. a. To open what is shut with a lock; to open in general.

UNLOOKED-FOR, ún-lúk't-fór. a. Unexpected, not foreseen.

To UNLOOSE, ún-ló's. v. a. To loose.

UNLOVED, ún-lúv'd. a. Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ún-lúv'-lý-nís. f. Unamiableness, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ún-lúv'-lý. a. That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ún-lúk'-ý-lý. ad. Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKY, ún-lúk'-ý. a. Unfortunate, producing unhappiness; unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent

U N M

misfortunes; slightly mischievous, mischievously waggish; ill-omened, inauspicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ún-lús'-trús. a. Wanting splendour, wanting lustre.

To UNLUTE, ún-lú't. v. a. To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

UNMADE, ún-má'de. a. Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.

UNMAIMED, ún-má'md. a. Not deprived of any essential part.

UNMAKABLE, ún-má'k-ébl. a. Not possible to be made.

To UNMAKE, ún-má'ke. v. a. To deprive of former qualities before possessed.

To UNMAN, ún-mán'. v. a. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason; to emasculate; to break into irresolution, to deject.

UNMANAGEABLE, ún-mán'-á-dzhíbl. a. Not manageable, not easily governed; not easily wielded.

UNMANAGED, ún-mán'-nídzhd. a. Not broken by horsemanship; not tutored, not educated.

UNMANLIKE, ún-mán'-líke. } a.

UNMANLY, ún-mán'-lý. } a.

Unbecoming a human being; unsuitable to a man, effeminate.

UNMANNERED, ún-mán'-núrd. a. Rude, brutal, uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, ún-mán'-nér-lý-nís. f. Breach of civility, ill behaviour.

UNMANNERLY, ún-mán'-nér-lý. a. Ill-bred, not civil.

UNMANURED, ún-má-nú'rd. a. Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, ún-má'rkt. a. Not observed, not regarded.

UNMARRIED, ún-már'-ryđ. a. Having no husband, or no wife.

To UNMASK, ún-másk'. v. a. To strip off a mask; to strip off any disguise.

UNMASKED, ún-máskt'. a. Naked, open to the view.

UNMASTERABLE, ún-más'-tér-ébl.

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ēbl. a. Unconquerable; not to be subdued.
UNMASTERED, ūn-mās'-tērd. a. Not subdued; not conquerable.
UNMATCHABLE, ūn-mātsh'-ēbl. a. Unparalleled, unequalled.
UNMATCHED, ūn-mātsh't'. a. Matchless, having no match or equal.
UNMEANING, ūn-mē'n-ing. a. Expressing no meaning.
UNMEANT, ūn-mēnt'. a. Not intended.
UNMEASURABLE, ūn-mēzh'-ūr-ēbl. a. Boundless, unbounded.
UNMEASURED, ūn-mēzh'-ūrd. a. Immense, infinite; not measured, plentiful.
UNMEDITATED, ūn-mēd'-y-tā-tīd. a. Not formed by previous thought.
UNMEDLED, ūn-mēd'ld. a. Not touched, not altered.
UNMEET, ūn-mē't. a. Not fit, not proper, not worthy.
UNMELLOWED, ūn-mēl'-lōd. a. Not fully ripened.
UNMELTED, ūn-mēlt'-īd. a. Undissolved by heat.
UNMENTIONED, ūn-mēn'-shūnd. a. Not told, not named.
UNMERCHANTABLE, ūn-mā'r-tshēn-tēbl. a. Unsaleable, not vendible.
UNMERCIFUL, ūn-mēr'-fŷ-fŷl. a. Cruel, severe, inclement; unconscionable, exorbitant.
UNMERCIFULLY, ūn-mēr'-fŷ-fŷl-y. ad. Without mercy, without tendernefs.
UNMERCIFULNESS, ūn-mēr'-fŷ-fŷl-nīs. f. Inclemency, cruelty.
UNMERITED, ūn-mēr'-īt-īd. a. Not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.
UNMERITABLE, ūn-mēr'-īt-ēbl. a. Having no desert.
UNMERITEDNESS, ūn-mēr'-īt-ēd-nīs. f. State of being undeserved.
UNMILKED, ūn-milk't'. a. Not milked.
UNMINDED, ūn-mī'n-dīd. a. Not heeded, not regarded.

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UNMINDFUL, ūn-mī'nd-fŷl. a. Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.
To UNMINGLE, ūn-mīng'-gl. v. a. To separate things mixed.
UNMINGLED, ūn-mīng'-gld. a. Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.
UNMIRY, ūn-mī'-rŷ. a. Not fouled with dirt.
UNMITIGATED, ūn-mīt'-y-gā-tīd. a. Not softened.
UNMIXED, } ūn-mīkšt'. a. No
UNMIXT, } mingled with any thing, pure.
UNMOANED, ūn-mō'nd. a. Not lamented.
UNMOIST, ūn-moi'ft. a. Not wet.
UNMOISTENED, ūn-moi'fnd. a. Not made wet.
UNMOLESTED, ūn-mō-lēst'-īd. a. Free from disturbance.
To UNMOOR, ūn-mō'r. v. a. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.
UNMORALIZED, ūn-mōr'-ā-līzd. a. Untutored by morality.
UNMORTGAGED, ūn-mā'r-gīdzhd. a. Not mortgaged.
UNMORTIFIED, ūn-mā'r-tŷ-fīd. a. Not subdued by sorrow and severities.
UNMOVEABLE, ūn-mō'v-ēbl. a. Such as cannot be removed or altered.
UNMOVED, ūn-mō'vd. a. Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected, not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.
UNMOVING, ūn-mō'-vīng. a. Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffected.
To UNMOULD, ūn-mō'ld. v. a. To change as to the form.
UNMOURNED, ūn-mō'rnd. a. Not lamented, not deplored.
To UNMUFFLE, ūn-muf'l. v. a. To put off a covering from the face.
UNMUSICAL, ūn-mŷ'-zŷ-kēl. a. Not harmonious, not pleasing by sound.
To UNMUZZLE, ūn-mŷz'l. v. a. To loose from a muzzle.

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UNNAMED, ùn-nâ'md. a. Not mentioned.

UNNATURAL, ùn-nât'-tshûr-él. a. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real state.

UNNATURALNESS, ùn-nât'-tshûr-él-nîs. f. Contrariety to nature.

UNNATURALLY, ùn-nât'-tshûr-él-ý. ad. In opposition to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, ùn-nâv'-ý-gébl. a. Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.

UNNECESSARILY, ùn-nês'-fêf-fêr-îl-ý. ad. Without necessity, without need.

UNNECESSARINESS, ùn-nês'-fêf-fêr-ý-nîs. f. Needlessness.

UNNECESSARY, ùn-nês'-fêf-fêr-ý. a. Needless, not wanted, useless.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ùn-nâ'-bûr-lý. a. Not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNERVATE, ùn-nêr'-vét. a. Weak, feeble.

To **UNNERVE**, ùn-nêrv'. v. a. To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, ùn-nêrv'd. a. Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, ùn-nô'bl. a. Mean, ignominious, ignoble.

UNNOTED, ùn-nô'-tid. a. Not observed, not regarded.

UNNUMBERED, ùn-nûm'-bûrd. a. Innumerable.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ùn-ôb-sê'-kwý-ûf-nîs. f. Incompliance, disobedience.

UNOBEYED, ùn-ô-bê'd. a. Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ùn-ôb-dzhék'-tid. a. Not charged as a fault.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ùn-ôb-nôk'-shûs. a. Not liable, not exposed to any hurt.

UNOBSERVABLE, ùn-ôb-zêr'-vébl. a. Not to be observed.

UNOBSERVANT, ùn-ôb-zêr'-vént. a. Not obsequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ùn-ôb-zêrv'd. a. Not regarded, not attended to.

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UNOBSERVING, ùn-ôb-zêr'-vîng. a. Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ùn-ôb-strûk'-tid. a. Not hindered, not stopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ùn-ôb-strûk'-tîv. a. Not raising any obstacle.

UNOBTAINED, ùn-ôb-tâ'nd. a. Not gained, not acquired.

UNOBVIOUS, ùn-ôb'-vyûs. a. Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ùn-ôk'-kû-pîd. a. Unpossessed.

UNOFFERED, ùn-ôf'-fûrd. a. Not proposed to acceptance.

UNOFFENDING, ùn-ôf-fênd'-îng. a. Harmless, innocent; sinless, pure from fault.

To **UNOIL**, ùn-oi'l. v. a. To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ùn-ô'p-nîng. a. Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ùn-ôp'-êr-â-tîv. a. Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ùn-ôp-pô'zd. a. Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

UNORDERLY, ùn-â'r-dêr-lý. a. Disordered, irregular.

UNORDINARY, ùn-â'r-dîn-êr-ý. a. Uncommon, unusual.

UNORGANIZED, ùn-â'r-gân-îzd. a. Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.

UNORIGINAL, ùn-ô-rîdzh'-în-él. } a.

UNORIGINATED, ùn-ô-rîdzh'-în-â-tîd. }
Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ùn-â'r-thô-dôks. a. Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWED, ùn-ô'd. a. Having no owner. Out of use.

UNOWNED, ùn-ô'nd. a. Having no owner; not acknowledged.

To **UNPACK**, ùn-pâk'. v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.

UNPACKED, ùn-pâk't. a. Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, ùn-pâ'd. a. Not discharged; not receiving dues or debts; unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.

UN-

UNPAINED, ùn-pá'nd. a. Suffering no pain.
 UNPAINFUL, ùn-pá'n-fúl. a. Giving no pain.
 UNPALATABLE, ùn-pál'-á-tébl. a. Nauseous, disgusting.
 UNPARAGONED, ùn-pár'-á-gúnd. a. Unequaled, unmatched.
 UNPARALLELED, ùn-pár'-ál-léld. a. Not matched, not to be matched, having no equal.
 UNPARDONABLE, ùn-pá'rdn-ébl. a. Irremissible.
 UNPARDONABLY, ùn-pá'rdn-éb-ly. ad. Beyond forgiveness.
 UNPARDONED, ùn-pá'rdnd. a. Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.
 UNPARDONING, ùn-pá'rd-níng. a. Not forgiving.
 UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ùn-pár-lá-mént'-tér-ý-nís. f. Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.
 UNPARLIAMENTARY, ùn-pár-lá-mént'-ér-ý. a. Contrary to the rules of parliament.
 UNPARTED, ùn-pá'r-tíd. a. Undivided, not separated.
 UNPARTIAL, ùn-pá'r-shál. a. Equal, honest.
 UNPARTIALLY, ùn-pá'r-shál-ý. ad. Equally, indifferently.
 UNPASSABLE, ùn-pás'-sábl. a. Admitting no passage.
 UNPASSIONATE, ùn-pásh'-ùn-ét. a. Free from passion, calm, impartial.
 UNPASSIONATELY, ùn-pásh'-ùn-ét-ly. ad. Without passion.
 UNPATHED, ùn-pá'thd. a. Untracked, unmarked by passage.
 UNPAWNED, ùn-pá'nd. a. Not given to pledge.
 UNPEACEABLE, ùn-pé'f-ébl. a. Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.
 To UNPEG, ùn-pég'. v. a. To open any thing closed with a peg.
 UNPENSIONED, ùn-pén'-shúnd. a. Without a pension.
 To UNPEOPLE, ùn-pé'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

UNPERCEIVED, ùn-pér-sé'vd. a. Not observed, not heeded, not sensibly discovered, not known.
 UNPERCEIVEDLY, ùn-pér-sé'vd-ly. ad. So as not to be perceived.
 UNPERFECT, ùn-pér'-fíkt. a. Incomplete.
 UNPERFECTNESS, ùn-pér'-fékt-nís. f. Imperfection, incompleteness.
 UNPERFORMED, ùn-pér-fá'rm. a. Undone, not done.
 UNPERISHABLE, ùn-pér'-ísh-ébl. a. Lasting to perpetuity.
 UNPERJURED, ùn-pér'-dzhúrd. a. Free from perjury.
 UNPERPLEXED, ùn-pér-plékt'. a. Disentangled, not embarrassed.
 UNPERSPIRABLE, ùn-pér-spý'-rébl. a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
 UNPERSUADABLE, ùn-pér-swá'-débl. a. Inexorable, not to be persuaded.
 UNPETRIFIED, ùn-pét'-trý-fíd. a. Not turned to stone.
 UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ùn-fíl-ló-zóf'-ý-kél. a. Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.
 UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ùn-fíl-ló-zóf'-ý-kél-ý. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.
 UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ùn-fíl-ló-zóf'-ý-kél-nís. f. Incongruity with philosophy.
 To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ùn-fíl-lós'-só-fíze. v. a. To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
 UNPIERCED, ùn-pérst'. a. Not penetrated, not pierced.
 UNPILLARED, ùn-píl'-lér. a. Divested of pillars.
 UNPILLOWED, ùn-píl'-lód. a. Wanting a pillow.
 To UNPIN, ùn-pín'. v. a. To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.
 UNPINKED, ùn-pínkt'. a. Not marked with eyelet holes.
 UNPITIED, ùn-pít'-ýd. a. Not compassionate, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
 UNPITIFULLY, ùn-pít'-ý-fúl-ý. ad. Unmercifully, without mercy.

U N P

UNPITYING, ùn-plít'-tý-íng. a. Having no compassion.
 UNPLACED, ùn-plá'ft. a. Having no place of dependance.
 UNPLAGUED, ùn-plá'gd. a. Not tormented.
 UNPLANTED, ùn-plán'-tíd. a. Not planted, spontaneous.
 UNPLAUSIBLE, ùn-plá'-zíbl. a. Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.
 UNPLAUSIVE, ùn-plá'-sív. a. Not approving.
 UNPLEASANT, ùn-pléz'-ént. a. Not delighting, troublesome, uneasy.
 UNPLEASANTLY, ùn-pléz'-ént-lý. ad. Not delightfully, uneasily.
 UNPLEASANTNESS, ùn-pléz'-ént-nís. f. Want of qualities to give delight.
 UNPLEASED, ùn-plé'zd. a. Not pleased, not delighted.
 UNPLEASING, ùn-plé'-zíng. a. Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.
 UNPLIANT, ùn-plí'-ént. a. Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.
 UNPLOWED, ùn-plow'd. a. Not plowed.
 To UNPLUME, ùn-plú'm. v. a. To strip of plumes, to degrade.
 UNPOETICAL, ùn-pò-ét'-tý-kél. } a.
 UNPOETICK, ùn-pò-ét'-ík. }
 Not such as becomes a poet.
 UNPOLISHED, ùn-pól'-ísh. a. Not smoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.
 UNPOLITE, ùn-pò-lí'te. a. Not elegant, not refined, not civil.
 UNPOLLUTED, ùn-pól-lú'-tíd. a. Not corrupted, not defiled.
 UNPOPULAR, ùn-póp'-ú-lér. a. Not fitted to please the people.
 UNPORTABLE, ùn-pò'rt-ébl. a. Not to be carried.
 UNPOSSESSED, ùn-púz-ést'. a. Not had, not obtained.
 UNPOSSESSING, ùn-púz-és'-síng. a. Having no possession.
 UNPRACTICABLE, ùn-prák'-tý-kébl. a. Not feasible.

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UNPRACTISED, ùn-prák'-tíft. a. Not skilful by use and experience.
 UNPRAISED, ùn-prá'zd. a. Not celebrated, not praised.
 UNPRECARIOUS, ùn-pré-ká'-ryús. a. Not dependant on another.
 UNPRECEDENTED, ùn-prés'-sédén-tíd. a. Not justifiable by any example.
 To UNPREDICT, ùn-pré-díkt'. v. a. To retract prediction.
 UNPREFERRED, ùn-pré-férd'. a. Not advanced.
 UNPREGNANT, ùn-prég'-nént. a. Not prolifick.
 UNPREJUDICATE, ùn-pré-dzhó'-dý-két. a. Not prepossessed by any settled notions.
 UNPREJUDICED, ùn-prédzh'-ú-díft. a. Free from prejudice.
 UNPRELITICAL, ùn-pré-lát'-ý-kél. a. Unsuitable to a prelate.
 UNPREMEDITATED, ùn-pré-méd'-ý-tá-tíd. a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.
 UNPREPARED, ùn-pré-pá'rd. a. Not fitted by previous measures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.
 UNPREPAREDNESS, ùn-pré-pá'rd-nís. f. State of being unprepared.
 UNPREPOSSESSED, ùn-pré-pòz-ést'. a. Not prepossessed, not preoccupied by notions.
 UNPRESSED, ùn-prést'. a. Not pressed, not inforced.
 UNPRETENDING, ùn-pré-tén'-díng. a. Not claiming any distinctions.
 UNPREVAILING, ùn-pré-vá'-líng. a. Being of no force.
 UNPREVENTED, ùn-pré-vént'-íd. a. Not previously hindered; not preceded by any thing.
 UNPRINCELY, ùn-príns'-lý. a. Unsuitable to a prince.
 UNPRINCIPLED, ùn-prín'-sípld. a. Not settled in tenets or opinions.
 UNPRINTED, ùn-prínt'-íd. a. Not printed.
 UNPRISABLE, ùn-prí'z-ébl. a. Not valued, not of estimation.
 UNPRISONED, ùn-príz'nd. a. Set free from confinement.

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UNPRIZED, ùn-prí'zd. a. Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ùn-prò-klá'md. a. Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPROFANED, ùn-prò-fá'nd. a. Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ùn-próf'-ý-tébl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ùn-próf'-ý-tébl-nís. f. Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY, ùn-próf'-ý-tébl-ly. ad. Uselessly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ùn-próf'-ý-tíd. a. Having no gain.

UNPROLIFICK, ùn-prò-líf'-flk. a. Barren, not productive.

UNPRONOUNCED, ùn-prò-nou'nft. a. Not uttered, not spoken.

UNPROPER, ùn-próp'-ér. a. Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ùn-próp'-ér-ly. ad. Contrarily to propriety, improperly.

UNPROPITIOUS, ùn-prò-písh'-ús. a. Not favourable, inauspicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ùn-prò-pò'r-shúnd. a. Not suited to something else.

UNPROPOSED, ùn-prò-pò'zd. a. Not proposed.

UNPROPPED, ùn-própt'. a. Not supported, not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, ùn-prós'-pér-ús. a. Unfortunate, not prosperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ùn-prós'-pér-ús-ly. ad. Unsuccessfully.

UNPROTECTED, ùn-prò-ték'-tíd. a. Not protected, not supported.

UNPROVED, ùn-prò'vd. a. Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, ùn-prò-ví'de. v. a. To divest of resolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ùn-prò-ví'-díd. a. Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.

UNPROVOKED, ùn-prò-vò'kt. a. Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, ùn-prò'nd. a. Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLICK, ùn-púb'-lík. a. Private, not generally known.

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UNPUBLISHED, ùn-púb'-lísh. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ùn-pún'-lísh. a. Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ùn-púr'-tshéft. a. Unbought.

UNPURGED, ùn-púrdzhd'. a. Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, ùn-pú'-rý-fíd. a. Not freed from recement; not cleansed from sin.

UNPURSUED, ùn-púr-fú'd. a. Not pursued.

UNPUTRIFIED, ùn-pú'-trý-fíd. a. Not corrupted by rottenness.

UNQUALIFIED, ùn-kwál'-ý-fíd. a. Not fit.

To UNQUALIFY, ùn-kwál'-ý-fý. v. a. To disqualify, to divest of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, ùn-kwór'-rí-ébl. a. Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, ùn-kwé'n. v. a. To divest of the dignity of queen.

UNQUENCHABLE, ùn-kwéntsh'-ébl. a. Unextinguishable.

UNQUENCHED, ùn-kwéntsh't'. a. Not extinguished; not extinguishable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ùn-kwéntsh'-ébl-nís. f. Unextinguishableness.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ùn-kwés'-tshún-ébl. a. Indubitable, not to be doubted; such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, ùn-kwés'-tshún-éb-ly. ad. Indubitably, without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, ùn-kwés'-tshúnd. a. Not doubted, passed without doubt; indisputable, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.

UNQUICK, ùn-kwík'. a. Motionless.

UNQUIET, ùn-kwí'-ét. a. Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; restless, unsatisfied.

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UNQUIETLY, ùn-kwí'-ét-lý. ad. Without rest.

UNQUIETNESS, ùn-kwí'-ét-nís. f. Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, uneasiness.

UNRACKED, ùn-rákt'. a. Not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, ùn-rá'kt. a. Not thrown together and covered.

UNRANSACKED, ùn-rán'-fákt. a. Not pillaged.

To UNRAVEL, ùn-ráv'l. v. a. To disentangle, to extricate, to clear; to disorder, to throw out of the present constitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRAZORED, ùn-rá'-zúrd. a. Unshaven.

UNREACHED, ùn-ré'tsh't. a. Not attained.

UNREAD, ùn-réd'. a. Not read, not publicly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, ùn-réd'-ý-nís. f. Want of readiness, want of promptness; want of preparation.

UNREADY, ùn-réd'-ý. a. Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.

UNREAL, ùn-ré'-él. a. Unsubstantial.

UNREASONABLE, ùn-ré'zn-ébl. a. Exorbitant, claiming or insisting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reason; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, ùn-ré'zn-ébl-nís. f. Exorbitance, excessive demand; inconsistency with reason.

UNREASONABLY, ùn-ré'zn-éb-lý. ad. In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.

UNREBATED, ùn-ré-bá'-tíd. a. Not blunted.

UNREBUKEABLE, ùn-ré-bú'-kébl. a. Obnoxious to no censure.

UNRECEIVED, ùn-ré-fé'vd. a. Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, ùn-ré-klá'md. a. Not turned; not reformed.

UNRECONCILEABLE, ùn-rék'-ùnsí'l-ébl. a. Not to be appeased,

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implacable; not to be made consistent with.

UNRECONCILED, ùn-rék'-ùn-síld. a. Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ùn-ré-ká'r-díd. a. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

UNRECOUNTED, ùn-ré-kount'-íd. a. Not told, not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, ùn-ré-kró't-ébl. a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, ùn-ré-kú'-ríng. a. Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, ùn-ré-dú'ft. a. Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ùn-ré-fá'r-mébl. a. Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, ùn-ré-fá'rmd. a. Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newness of life.

UNREFRACTED, ùn-ré-frák'-tíd. a. Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, ùn-ré-frésh't. a. Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ùn-ré-gá'r-díd. a. Not heeded, not respected.

UNREGENERATE, ùn-ré-dzhén'-ér-ét. a. Not brought to a new life.

UNREINED, ùn-ré'nd. a. Not restrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ùn-ré-lént'-íng. a. Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ùn-ré-lé'v-ébl. a. Admitting no succour.

UNRELIEVED, ùn-ré-lé'vd. a. Not succoured; not eased.

UNREMARKABLE, ùn-ré-má'rk-ébl. a. Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIAL, ùn-ré-mé'-dzhébl. a. Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERING, ùn-ré-mém'-bríng. a. Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ùn-ré-mém'-bréns. f. Forgetfulness, want of remembrance.

UNREMOVABLE, ùn-ré-mó'v-ébl. a. Not to be taken away.

UNREMOVABLY, ùn-ré-mó'v-éb-lý. ad. In a manner that admits no removal.

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UNREMOVED, ùn-rě-mô'vd. a. Not taken away; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ùn-rě-pă'd. a. Not recompensed, not compensated.

UNREPEALED, ùn-rě-pě'ld. a. Not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ùn-rě-pěnt'-ld. a. Not regarded with penitential sorrow.

UNREPENTING, ùn-rě-pěnt'-ing. } a.

UNREPENTANT, ùn-rě-pěnt'-ent. }

Not repenting, not penitent.

UNREPINING, ùn-rě-pĩ'n-ing. a. Not peevishly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ùn-rě-plěn'-isht. a. Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ùn-rě-prě'v-ěbl. a. Not to be respited from penal death.

UNREPROACHED, ùn-rě-prô'tisht. a. Not upbraided, not censured.

UNREPROVABLE, ùn-rě-prô'v-ěbl. a. Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ùn-rě-prô'vd. a. Not censured; not liable to censure.

UNREPUGNANT, ùn-rě-püg'-nënt. a. Not opposite.

UNREPUTABLE, ùn-rěp'-ù-těbl. a. Not creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ùn-rě-kwěst'-ld. a. Not asked.

UNREQUITABLE, ùn-rě-kwĩ'-těbl. a. Not to be retaliated.

UNRESENTED, ùn-rě-zěnt'-ld. a. Not regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ùn-rě-zěrvd'. a. Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ùn-rě-zěrvd'-ly. ad. Without limitations; without concealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ùn-rě-zěrvd'-nis. f. Openness, frankness.

UNRESISTED, ùn-rě-zis'-tld. a. Not opposed; resistless, such as cannot be opposed.

UNRESISTING, ùn-rě-zis'-ting. a. Not opposing, not making resistance.

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UNRESOLVABLE, ùn-rě-fă'l-věbl. a. Not to be solved, insoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ùn-rě-ză'lvd. a. Not determined, having made no resolution; not solved, not cleared.

UNRESOLVING, ùn-rě-ză'l-ving. a. Not resolving.

UNRESPECTIVE, ùn-rěf-pěk'-tiv. a. Inattentive, taking little notice.

UNREST, ùn-rěst'. f. Disquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietness.

UNRESTORED, ùn-rěf-tô'rd. a. Not restored; not cleared from an attainder.

UNRESTRAINED, ùn-rěf-tră'nd. a. Not confined, not hindered; licentious, loose; not limited.

UNRETRACTED, ùn-rě-trăk'-tld. a. Not revoked, not recalled.

UNREVEALED, ùn-rě-vě'ld. a. Not told, not discovered.

UNREVENGED, ùn-rě-věndzhd'. a. Not revenged.

UNREVEREND, ùn-rěv'-ěr-ěnd. a. Irreverent, disrespectful.

UNREVERENDLY, ùn-rěv'-ěr-ěnd-ly. ad. Disrespectfully.

UNREVERSED, ùn-rě-věrst'. a. Not revoked, not repealed.

UNREVOKED, ùn-rě-vô'kt. a. Not recalled.

UNREWARDED, ùn-rě-wă'rd-ld. a. Not rewarded, not recompensed.

To UNRIDDLE, ùn-rld'l. v. a. To solve an enigma, to explain a problem.

UNRIDICULOUS, ùn-rld-dik'-ù-lus. a. Not ridiculous.

To UNRIG, ùn-rig'. v. a. To strip off the tackle.

UNRIGHTEOUS, ùn-rĩ'-tshus. a. Unjust, wicked, sinful, bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ùn-rĩ'-tshus-ly. ad. Unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ùn-rĩ'-tshus-nis. f. Wickedness, injustice.

UNRIGHTFUL, ùn-rĩ't-ful. a. Not rightful, not just.

To UNRING, ùn-ring'. v. a. To deprive of a ring.

To UNRIP, ùn-ríp'. v. a. To cut open.

UNRIPE, ùn-rĩ'pe. a. Immature, not fully concocted; too early.

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UNRIPENED, ún-rí'pnd. a. Not matured.
 UNRIPENESS, ún-rí'p-nís. f. Immaturity, want of ripeness.
 UNRIVALLED, ún-rí'-vúld. a. Having no competitor; having no peer or equal.
 To UNROL, ún-ró'l. v. a. To open what is rolled or convolved.
 UNROMANTICK, ún-ró-mán'-tík. a. Contrary to romance.
 To UNROOF, ún-ró'f. v. a. To strip off the roof or covering of houses.
 UNROOSTED, ún-ró'f-tíd. a. Driven from the roost.
 UNROUGH, ún-rúf'. a. Smooth.
 To UNROOT, ún-ró't. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.
 UNROUNDED, ún-rou'n-díd. a. Not shaped, not cut to a round.
 UNROYAL, ún-roy'-yél. a. Unprincely, not royal.
 To UNRUFFLE, ún-rúf'l. v. a. To cease from commotion, or agitation.
 UNRUFFLED, ún-rúf'ld. a. Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.
 UNRULED, ún-ró'ld. a. Not directed by any superior power.
 UNRULINESS, ún-ró'-lý-nís. f. Turbulence, tumultuousness.
 UNRULY, ún-ró'-lý. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.
 UNSAFE, ún-fá'fe. a. Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.
 UNSAFELY, ún-fá'fe-lý. ad. Not securely, dangerously.
 UNSAID, ún-féd'. a. Not uttered, not mentioned.
 UNSALTED, ún-fá'l-tíd. a. Not pickled, or seasoned with salt.
 UNSANCTIFIED, ún-fánk'-tý-fíd. a. Unholy, not consecrated.
 UNSATIABLE, ún-fá'-shébl. a. Not to be satisfied.
 UNSATISFACTORINESS, ún-fát-tíf-fák'-túr-ý-nís. f. Failure of giving satisfaction.
 UNSATISFACTORY, ún-fát-tíf-fák'-túr-ý. a. Not giving satisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.
 UNSATISFIEDNESS, ún-fát'-tíf-fíd-nís. f. The state of being not satisfied, want of fulness.

UNSATISFIED, ún-fát'-tíf-fíd. a. Not contented, not pleased; not filled, not gratified to the full.
 UNSATISFYING, ún-fát'-tíf-fí-ing. a. Unable to gratify to the full.
 UNSAVOURINESS, ún-fā-vúr-ý-nís. f. Bad taste; bad smell.
 UNSAVOURY, ún-fā'-vúr-ý. a. Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell, fetid; unpleasing, disgusting.
 To UNSAY, ún-fā'. v. a. To retract, to recant.
 UNSCALY, ún-skā'-lý. a. Having no scales.
 UNSCARRED, ún-skā'rd. a. Not marked with wounds.
 UNSCHOLASTICK, ún-skó-lās'-tík. a. Not bred to literature.
 UNSCHOOLED, ún-skó'ld. a. Uneducated, not learned.
 UNSCORCHED, ún-skā'rtsh. a. Not touched by fire.
 UNSCREENED, ún-skré'nd. a. Not covered, not protected.
 UNSCRIPTURAL, ún-skrip'-tshúr-él. a. Not defensible by scripture.
 To UNSEAL, ún-fé'l. v. a. To open any thing sealed.
 UNSEALED, ún-fé'ld. a. Wanting a seal; having the seal broken.
 To UNSEAM, ún-fé'm. v. a. To rip, to cut open.
 UNSEARCHABLE, ún-fér'-tshébl. a. Inscrutable, not to be explored.
 UNSEARCHABLENESS, ún-fér'-tshébl-nís. f. Impossibility to be explored.
 UNSEASONABLE, ún-fé'zn-ébl. a. Not suitable to time or occasion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an Unseasonable time of night.
 UNSEASONABLENESS, ún-fé'zn-ébl-nís. f. Disagreement with time or place.
 UNSEASONABLY, ún-fé'zn-éb-lý. ad. Not seasonably, not agreeably to time or occasion.
 UNSEASONED, ún-fé'znd. a. Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of use. Unformed, not qualified by use; irregular, inordinate; not kept till

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till fit for use; not salted, as Unseasoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ùn-fék'-ùn-díd. a. Not supported; not exemplified a second time.

UNSECRET, ùn-fé'-krít. a. Not close, not trusty.

UNSECURE, ùn-fé'-kúr. a. Not safe.

UNSEDUCED, ùn-fé'-dú'ft. a. Not drawn to ill.

UNSEEING, ùn-fé'-íng. a. Wanting the power of vision.

To UNSEEM, ùn-fé'm. v. a. Not to seem.

UNSEEMLINESS, ùn-fé'm-lý-nís. f. Indecency, indecorum, uncomeliness.

UNSEEMLY, ùn-fé'm-lý. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.

UNSEEN, ùn-fé'n. a. Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable; unskilled, unexperienced.

UNSELFISH, ùn-sélf'-ísh. a. Not addicted to private interest.

UNSENT, ùn-sént'. a. Not sent; Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger.

UNSEPARABLE, ùn-sép'-ér-ébl. a. Not to be parted, not to be divided.

UNSEPARATED, ùn-sép'-ér-á-tíd. a. Not parted.

UNSERVICEABLE, ùn-sér'-vís-ébl. a. Useless, bringing no advantage.

UNSERVICEABLY, ùn-sér'-vís-éb-lý. ad. Without use, without advantage.

UNSET, ùn-sét'. a. Not set, not placed.

To UNSETTLE, ùn-sét'l. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.

UNSETTLED, ùn-sét'ld. a. Not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequable, not regular, changeable; not established; not fixed in a place of abode.

UNSETTLEDNESS, ùn-sét'ld-nís. f. Irresolution, undetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.

UNSEVERED, ùn-sév'-érd. a. Not parted, not divided.

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To UNSEX, ùn-féks'. v. a. To make otherways than the sex commonly is.

To UNSHACKLE, ùn-shák'l. v. a. To loose from bonds.

UNSHADOWED, ùn-shád'-ód. a. Not clouded, not darkened.

UNSHAKEABLE, ùn-shák'-ébl. a. Not subject to concussion.

UNSHAKED, ùn-shák't. a. Not shaken.

UNSHAKEN, ùn-shák'kn. a. Not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.

UNSHAMED, ùn-shám'd'. a. Not shamed.

UNSHAPEN, ùn-shá'pn. a. Misshapen, deformed.

UNSHARED, ùn-shá'rd. a. Not partaken, not had in common.

To UNSHEATH, ùn-shé'th. v. a. To draw from the scabbard.

UNSHED, ùn-shéd'. a. Not spilt.

UNSHELTERED, ùn-shél'-túrd. a. Wanting protection.

To UNSHIP, ùn-shíp'. v. a. To take out of a ship.

UNSHOCKED, ùn-shókt'. a. Not disgusted, not offended.

UNSHOD, ùn-shód'. a. Having no shoes.

UNSHOOK, ùn-shúk'. part. a. Not shaken.

UNSHORN, ùn-shá'rn. a. Not clipped.

UNSHOT, ùn-shót'. part. a. Not hit by shot.

To UNSHOUT, ùn-shou't. v. a. To annihilate, or retract a shout.

UNSHOWERED, ùn-show'rd. a. Not watered by showers.

UNSHRINKING, ùn-shrínk'-íng. a. Not recoiling.

UNSHUNNABLE, ùn-shún'-nébl. a. Inevitable.

UNSIFTED, ùn-síf'-tíd. a. Not parted by a sieve; not tried.

UNSIGHT, ùn-sí'te. a. Not seeing.

UNSIGHTED, ùn-sí't-íd. a. Invisible, not seen.

UNSIGHTLINESS, ùn-sí't-lý-nís. f. Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye.

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UNSIGHTLY, ùn-sí't-lý. a. Disagreeable to the sight.

UNSINCERE, ùn-sín-fě'r. a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.

UNSINCERITY, ùn-sín-fěr'-ít-ý. f. Adulteration, cheat.

To UNSINEW, ùn-sín'-ú. v. a. To deprive of strength.

UNSINGED, ùn-síndzhd'. a. Not scorched, not touched by fire.

UNSINKING, ùn-sínk'-íng. a. Not sinking.

UNSINEWED, ùn-sín'-úd. a. Nerveless, weak.

UNSINNING, ùn-sín'-níng. a. Impeccable.

UNSCANNED, ùn-skánd'. a. Not measured, not computed.

UNSKILLED, ùn-skíld'. a. Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFUL, ùn-skíl'-fúl. a. Wanting art, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFULLY, ùn-skíl'-fúl-ý. ad. Without knowledge, without art.

UNSKILFULNESS, ùn-skíl'-fúl-nís. f. Want of art, want of knowledge.

UNSLAIN, ùn-flá'n. a. Not killed.

UNSLAKED, ùn-flá'kt. a. Not quenched.

UNSLEEPING, ùn-flě'p-íng. a. Ever wakeful.

UNSLIPPING, ùn-flíp'-íng. a. Not liable to slip, fast.

UNSMIRCHED, ùn-smértsh't'. a. Unpolluted, not stained.

UNSMOKED, ùn-smó'kt. a. Not smoked.

UNSOCIABLE, ùn-só'-shébl. a. Not kind, not communicative of good.

UNSOCIABLY, ùn-só'-shéb-lý. ad. Not kindly.

UNSOILED, ùn-soi'ld. a. Not polluted, not tainted, not stained.

UNSOLD, ùn-só'ld. a. Not exchanged for money.

UNSOLDIERLIKE, ùn-só'l-dzhér-like. a. Unbecoming a soldier.

UNSOLID, ùn-fól'-ld. a. Fluid, not coherent.

UNSOLVED, ùn-fá'lvd. a. Not solved.

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UNSOPHISTICATED, ùn-só-fls'-tý-ká-tíd. a. Not adulterated.

UNSORTED, ùn-fá'r-tíd. a. Not distributed by proper separation.

UNSOUGHT, ùn-fá't. a. Had without seeking; not searched.

UNSOUND, ùn-fou'nd. a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.

UNSOUNDED, ùn-fou'n-díd. a. Not tried by the plummet.

UNSOUNDNESS, ùn-fou'nd-nís. f. Erroneousness of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.

UNSOURED, ùn-fou'rd. a. Not made sour; not made morose.

UNSOWN, ùn-só'n. a. Not propagated by scattering seed.

UNSPARED, ùn-spá'rd. a. Not spared.

UNSPARING, ùn-spá'-ríng. a. Not sparing, not parsimonious.

To UNSPEAK, ùn-spě'k. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSPEAKABLE, ùn-spě'k-ébl. a. Not to be expressed.

UNSPEAKABLY, ùn-spě'k-éb-lý. ad. Inexpressibly, ineffably.

UNSPECIFIED, ùn-spės'-sý-fíd. a. Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECULATIVE, ùn-spěk'-ú-lá-tív. a. Not theoretical.

UNSPED, ùn-spéd'. a. Not dispatched, not performed.

UNSPENT, ùn-spěnt'. a. Not wasted, not diminished, not weakened.

To UNSPHERE, ùn-sfě'r. v. a. To remove from its orb.

UNSPIED, ùn-spí'd. a. Not discovered, not seen.

UNSPILT, ùn-spílt'. a. Not sped; not spoiled.

To UNSPIRIT, ùn-spěr'-ít. v. a. To dispirit, to depress, to deject.

UNSPOILED, ùn-spoi'ld. a. Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.

UNSPOTTED, ùn-spót'-tíd. a. Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.

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UNSQUARED, ùn-skwá'rd. a. Not formed, irregular.
 UNSTABLE, ùn-stá'bl. a. Not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute.
 UNSTADID, ùn-stá'd. a. Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.
 UNSTADIDNESS, ùn-stá'd-nís. f. Indiscretion, volatile mind.
 UNSTAINED, ùn-stá'nd. a. Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.
 To UNSTATE, ùn-stá'te. v. a. To put out of state.
 UNSTATUTABLE, ùn-stát'-tshú-tébl. a. Contrary to statute.
 UNSTAUNCHED, ùn-stántsh't. a. Not stopped, not stayed.
 UNSTEADILY, ùn-stéd'-dý-ly. ad. Without any certainty; inconstantly, not consistently.
 UNSTEADINESS, ùn-stéd'-dý-nís. f. Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.
 UNSTEADY, ùn-stéd'-dý. a. Inconstant, irresolute; mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.
 UNSTEADFAST, ùn-stéd'-fást. a. Not fixed, not fast.
 UNSTEEPED, ùn-sté'pt. a. Not soaked.
 To UNSTING, ùn-stíng'. v. a. To disarm of a sting.
 UNSTINTED, ùn-stín'-tíd. a. Not limited.
 UNSTIRRED, ùn-stúrd'. a. Not stirred, not agitated.
 To UNSTITCH, ùn-stítsh'. v. a. To open by picking the stitches.
 UNSTOOPING, ùn-stó'-píng. a. Not bending, not yielding.
 To UNSTOP, ùn-stóp'. v. a. To free from stop or obstruction.
 UNSTOPPED, ùn-stópt'. a. Meeting no resistance.
 UNSTRAINED, ùn-strá'nd. a. Easy, not forced.
 UNSTRAITENED, ùn-strét'nd. a. Not contracted.
 UNSTRENGTHENED, ùn-strénkth'-índ. a. Not supported, not assisted.
 To UNSTRING, ùn-stríng'. v. a. To

relax any thing strung, to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.
 UNSTRUCK, ùn-strúk'. a. Not moved, not affected.
 UNSTUDIED, ùn-stúd'-ýd. a. Not premeditated, not laboured.
 UNSTUFFED, ùn-stúft'. a. Unfilled, unfurnished.
 UNSUBSTANTIAL, ùn-súb-stán'-shél. a. Not solid, not palpable; not real.
 UNSUCCEDED, ùn-súk-fé'-díd. a. Not succeeded.
 UNSUCCESSFUL, ùn-súk-fés'-fúl. a. Not having the wished event.
 UNSUCCESSFULLY, ùn-súk-fés'-fúl-ý. ad. Unfortunately, without success.
 UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ùn-súk-fés'-fúl-nís. f. Want of success, event contrary to wish.
 UNSUCCESSIVE, ùn-súk-fés'-sív. a. Not proceeding by flux of parts.
 UNSUCKED, ùn-súkt'. a. Not having the breasts drawn.
 UNSUFFERABLE, ùn-súf'-fér-ébl. a. Not supportable, intolerable.
 UNSUFFICIENCE, ùn-súf-físh'-éns. f. Inability to answer the end proposed.
 UNSUFFICIENT, ùn-súf-físh'-ént. a. Unable, inadequate.
 UNSUGARED, ùn-shúg'-úrd. a. Not sweetened with sugar.
 UNSUITABLE, ùn-sú'-tébl. a. Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.
 UNSUITABLENESS, ùn-sú'-tébl-nís. f. Incongruity, unfitness.
 UNSUITING, ùn-sú'-tíng. a. Not fitting, not becoming.
 UNSULLIED, ùn-súl'-lýd. a. Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.
 UNSUNG, ùn-súng'. a. Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.
 UNSUNNED, ùn-súnd'. a. Not exposed to the sun.
 UNSUPERFLUOUS, ùn-shú-pér'-flú-ús. a. Not more than enough.
 UNSUPPLANTED, ùn-súp-plánt'-íd. a. Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.
 UNSUPPORTABLE, ùn-súp-pórt-ébl.

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ébl. a. Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.
UNSUPPORTED, ùn-súp-pòrt-ld. a. Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.
UNSURE, ùn-shò'r. a. Not fixed, not certain.
UNSURMOUNTABLE, ùn-súr-mou'nt-ébl. a. Insuperable, not to be overcome.
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ùn-sús-fép'-tíbl. a. Incapable, not liable to admit.
UNSUSPECT, ùn-sús-pékt'.
UNSUSPECTED, ùn-sús-pék'- } a. tid.
 Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.
UNSUSPECTING, ùn-sús-pék'-tíng. a. Not imagining that any ill is designed.
UNSUSPICIOUS, ùn-sús-písh'-ús. a. Having no suspicion.
UNSUSTAINED, ùn-sús-tá'nd. a. Not supported, not held up.
UNSWAYABLE, ùn-fwá'-ébl. a. Not to be governed or influenced by another.
UNSWAYED, ùn-fwá'd. a. Not wielded.
To UNSWEAR, ùn-fwé'r. v. n. Not to swear, to recant any thing sworn.
To UNSWEAT, ùn-fwét'. v. a. To ease after fatigue.
UNSWORN, ùn-fwò'rn. a. Not bound by an oath.
UNTAINTED, ùn-tá'nt-ld. a. Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.
UNTAKEN, ùn-tá'kn. a. Not taken.
UNTALKED OF, ùn-tá'kt-òv. a. Not mentioned in the world.
UNTAMEABLE, ùn-tá'me-ébl. a. Not to be tamed, not to be subdued.
UNTAMED, ùn-tá'md. a. Not subdued, not suppressed.
To UNTANGLE, ùn-táng'-gl. v. a. To loose from intricacy or convolution.
UNTASTED, ùn-tá'f-tíd. a. Not tasted, not tried by the palate.
UNTASTING, ùn-tá'f-tíng. a. Not

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perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.
UNTAUGHT, ùn-tá't. a. Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.
To UNTEACH, ùn-té'tsh. v. a. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.
UNTEMPERED, ùn-tém'-púrd. a. Not tempered.
UNTEMPTED, ùn-tém'-tíd. a. Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.
UNTENABLE, ùn-té'-nébl. a. Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.
UNTENANTED, ùn-tén'-nén-tíd. a. Having no tenant.
UNTENDED, ùn-ténd'-ld. a. Not having any attendance.
UNTENDER, ùn-ténd'-úr. a. Wanting softness, wanting affection.
UNTENDERED, ùn-ténd'-úrd. a. Not offered.
To UNTENT, ùn-tént'. v. a. To bring out of a tent.
UNTENTED, ùn-tént'-ld. a. Having no medicaments applied.
UNTERRIFIED, ùn-tér'-ry'-fíd. a. Not affrighted, not struck with fear.
UNTHANKED, ùn-thánk'. a. Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.
UNTHANKFUL, ùn-thánk'-fúl. a. Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.
UNTHANKFULLY, ùn-thánk'-fúl-ý. ad. Without thanks.
UNTHANKFULNESS, ùn-thánk'-fúl-nís. f. Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received.
UNTHAWED, ùn-thá'd. a. Not dissolved after frost.
To UNTHINK, ùn-thínk'. v. a. To recal, or dismiss a thought.
UNTHINKING, ùn-thínk'-íng. a. Thoughtless, not given to reflection.
UNTHORNY, ùn-thá'r-ný. a. Not obstructed by prickles.
UNTHOUGHT OF, ùn-thá't-òv. a. Not regarded, not heeded.

To

To UNTHREAD, ùn-thréd'. v. a. To loose.
UNTHREATENED, ùn-thrét'nd. a. Not menaced.
UNTHRIFT, ùn-thrift'. f. An extravagant, a prodigal.
UNTHRIFTILY, ùn-thrif'-tíl-ý. ad. Without frugality.
UNTHRIFTY, ùn-thrif'-tý. a. Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.
UNTHRIVING, ùn-thrì'-vìng. a. Not thriving, not prospering.
To UNTHRONE, ùn-thrò'ne. v. a. To pull down from a throne.
To UNTIE, ùn-tý'. v. a. To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any obstruction; to resolve, to clear.
UNTIED, ùn-tí'd. a. Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.
UNTIL, ùn-tíl'. ad. To the time that; to the place that.
UNTILLED, ùn-tíld'. a. Not cultivated.
UNTIMBERED, ùn-tím'-búrd. a. Not furnished with timber; weak.
UNTIMELY, ùn-tí'me-lý. a. Happening before the natural time.
UNTIMELY, ùn-tí'me-lý. ad. Before the natural time.
UNTINGED, ùn-tíndzh'. a. Not stained, not discoloured; not infected.
UNTIRABLE, ùn-tí'r-ébl. a. Indefatigable, unwearied.
UNTIRE, ùn-tí'rd. a. Not made weary.
UNTITLED, ùn-títld. a. Having no title.
UNTO, ùn'-tò. prep. To. It was the old word for To, now obsolete.
UNTOLD, ùn-tò'ld. a. Not related; not revealed.
UNTOUCHED, ùn-tútsh't'. a. Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.
UNTOWARD, ùn-tò'-wérd. a. Froward, perverse, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.
UNTOWARDLY, ùn-tò'-wérd-lý. a. Awkward, perverse, froward.

UNTRACEABLE, ùn-trá's-ébl. a. Not to be traced.
UNTRACED, ùn-trá'st. a. Not marked by any footsteps.
UNTRACTABLE, ùn-trák'-tébl. a. Not yielding to common measures and management; rough, difficult.
UNTRACTABLENESS, ùn-trák'-tébl-nis. f. Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed.
UNTRADING, ùn-trá'-díng. a. Not engaged in commerce.
UNTRAINED, ùn-trá'nd. a. Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, ungovernable.
UNTRANSFERRABLE, ùn-tráns-fér'-rébl. a. Incapable of being given from one to another.
UNTRANSPARENT, ùn-tráns-pá-rént. a. Not diaphanous, opaque.
UNTRAVELLED, ùn-tráv'-íld. a. Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.
To UNTREAD, ùn-tréd'. v. a. To tread back, to go back in the same steps.
UNTREASURED, ùn-trézh'-úrd. a. Not laid up, not repositied.
UNTREATABLE, ùn-tré't-ébl. a. Not treatable, not practicable.
UNTRIED, ùn-trí'd. a. Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.
UNTRIUMPHABLE, ùn-trí'-úm-f-ébl. a. Which allows no triumph.
UNTROD, ùn-tród'. } a. Not
UNTRODDEN, ùn-tród'n. } passed,
not marked by the foot.
UNTROLLED, ùn-trò'ld. a. Not bowled, not rolled along.
UNTROUBLED, ùn-trúb'ld. a. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear.
UNTRUE, ùn-tró'. a. False, contrary to reality; false, not faithful.
UNTRULY, ùn-tró'-lý. ad. Falsely, not according to truth.
UNTRUSTINESS, ùn-trús'-tý-nis. f. Unfaithfulness.
UNTRUTH, ùn-tró'th. f. Falsehood, contrariety to reality; moral false-

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falsehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; false assertion.
UNTUNABLE, ún-tù'-nébl. a. Unharmonious, not musical.
To UNTUNE, ún-tù'n. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.
UNTURNED, ún-túrnd'. a. Not turned.
UNTUTORED, ún-tù' túrd. a. Uninstructed, untaught.
To UNTWINE, ún-twí'ne. v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round any thing.
To UNTWIST, ún-twíst'. v. a. To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.
To UNTY, ún-tý'. v. a. To loose. See **UNTIE**.
To UNVAIL, ún-vá'le. v. a. To uncover, to strip of a veil.
UNVALUABLE, ún-vál'-ú-ébl. a. Inestimable, being above price.
UNVALUED, ún-vál'-úd. a. Not prized, neglected; inestimable, above price.
UNVANQUISHED, ún-vánk'-wísh. a. Not conquered, not overcome.
UNVARIABLE, ún-vá'-ryébl. a. Not changeable, not mutable.
UNVARIED, ún-vá'-ryd. a. Not changed, not diversified.
UNVARNISHED, ún-vá'r-nísh. a. Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, not decorated.
UNVARYING, ún-vá'-ry-ing. a. Not liable to change.
To UNVEIL, ún-vé'l. v. a. To disclose, to show.
UNVEILEDLY, ún-vé'l-íd-lý. ad. Plainly, without disguise.
UNVENTILATED, ún-vén'-tý-lá-tíd. a. Not fanned by the wind.
UNVERITABLE, ún-vér'-ý-tébl. a. Not true.
UNVERSED, ún-vérst'. a. Unacquainted, unskilled.
UNVEXED, ún-vékst'. a. Untroubled, undisturbed.
UNVIOLATED, ún-ví'-ó-lá-tíd. a. Not injured, not broken.

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UNVIRTUOUS, ún-vér'-tshú-ús. a. Wanting virtue.
UNVISITED, ún-víz'-ít-íd. a. Not resorted to.
UNUNIFORM, ún-ú'-ný-fárm. a. Wanting uniformity.
UNVOYAGEABLE, ún-voy'-é-dzhébl. a. Not to be passed over or voyaged.
UNURGED, ún-úrdzhd'. a. Not incited, not pressed.
UNUSED, ún-ú'zd. a. Not put to use, unemployed; not accustomed.
UNUSEFUL, ún-ú'se-fúl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.
UNUSUAL, ún-ú'-zhú-él. a. Not common, not frequent, rare.
UNUSUALNESS, ún-ú'-zhú-él-nís. f. Uncommonness, infrequency.
UNUTTERABLE, ún-út'-tér-ébl. a. Ineffable, inexpressible.
UNVULNERABLE, ún-vúl'-nér-ébl. a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.
UNWAKENED, ún-wá'knd. a. Not roused from sleep.
UNWALLED, ún-wá'ld. a. Having no walls.
UNWARES, ún-wá'rz. ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution.
UNWARILY, ún-wá'-ríl-ý. ad. Without caution, carelessly.
UNWARINESS, ún-wá'-ry-nís. f. Want of caution, carelessness.
UNWARLIKE, ún-wá'r-like. a. Not fit for war, not used to war.
UNWARNED, ún-wá'rnd. a. Not cautioned, not made wary.
UNWARRANTABLE, ún-wór'-rén-tébl. a. Not defensible, not to be justified, not allowed.
UNWARRANTABLY, ún-wór'-rén-téb-lý. ad. Not justifiably, not defensibly.
UNWARRANTED, ún-wór'-rén-tíd. a. Not ascertained, uncertain.
UNWARY, ún-wá'-ry. a. Wanting caution, imprudent, hasty, precipitate; unexpected.
UNWASHED, ún-wósh. a. Not washed, not cleansed by washing.
UNWASTED, ún-wá'st-íd. a. Not consumed, not diminished.

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UNWASTING, ùn-wá'f-tíng. a. Not growing less.
 UNWAYED, ùn-wá'd. a. Not used to travel.
 UNWEAKENED, ùn-wé'knd. a. Not weakened.
 UNWEAPONED, ùn-wép'nd. a. Not furnished with offensive arms.
 UWEARIABLE, ùn-wé'-ry-ébl. a. Not to be tired.
 UNWEARIED, ùn-wé'-ryd. a. Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be spent.
 To UNWEARY, ùn-wé'-ry. v. a. To refresh after weariness.
 UNWED, ùn-wéd'. a. Unmarried.
 UNWEDGEABLE, ùn-wédzh'-ébl. a. Not to be cloven.
 UNWEEDED, ùn-wé'd-ld. a. Not cleared from weeds.
 UNWEEPED, ùn-wépt'. a. Not lamented. Now UNWEPT.
 UNWEETING, ùn-wé'-tíng. a. Ignorant, unknowing.
 UNWEIGHED, ùn-wá'd. a. Not examined by the balance; not considered, negligent.
 UNWEIGHING, ùn-wá'-íng. a. Inconsiderate, thoughtless.
 UNWELCOME, ùn-wél'-kúm. a. Not pleasing, not grateful.
 UNWEPT, ùn-wépt'. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned.
 UNWET, ùn-wét'. a. Not moist.
 UNWHIPT, ùn-hwípt'. a. Not punished, not corrected.
 UNWHOLESOME, ùn-hó'le-súm. a. Insalubrious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted.
 UNWIELDILY, ùn-wé'l-dý-lý. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion.
 UNWIELDINESS, ùn-wé'l-dý-nís. f. Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved.
 UNWIELDY, ùn-wé'l-dý. a. Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.
 UNWILLING, ùn-wíl'-líng. a. Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.
 UNWILLINGLY, ùn-wíl'-líng-lý. ad. Not with goodwill, not without loathness.

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UNWILLINGNESS, ùn-wíl'-líng-nís. f. Loathness, disinclination.
 To UNWIND, ùn-wí'nd. v. a. pret. and part. pass. UNWOUND. To separate any thing convolved, to untwist, to untwine; to disentangle, to loose from entanglement.
 To UNWIND, ùn-wí'nd. v. n. To admit evolution.
 UNWIPED, ùn-wí'pt. a. Not cleared.
 UNWISE, ùn-wí'ze. a. Weak, defective in wisdom.
 UNWISELY, ùn-wí'ze-lý. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wisely.
 To UNWISH, ùn-wísh'. v. a. To wish that which is, not to be.
 UNWISHED, ùn-wísh't'. a. Not fought, not desired.
 To UNWIT, ùn-wít'. v. a. To deprive of understanding.
 UNWITHDRAWING, ùn-wíth-drá'-íng. a. Continually liberal.
 UNWITHSTOOD, ùn-wíth-flú'd'. a. Not opposed.
 UNWITNESSED, ùn-wít'-níst. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice.
 UNWITTINGLY, ùn-wít'-tíng-lý. ad. Without knowledge, without consciousness.
 UNWONTED, ùn-wún'-tíd. a. Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused.
 UNWORKING, ùn-wúr'-íng. a. Living without labour.
 UNWORSHIPPED, ùn-wúr'-shípt. a. Not adored.
 UNWORTHILY, ùn-wúr'-thý-lý. ad. Not according to desert.
 UNWORTHINESS, ùn-wúr'-thý-nís. f. Want of worth, want of merit.
 UNWORTHY, ùn-wúr'-thý. a. Not deserving; wanting merit; mean; not suitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.
 UNWOUND, ùn-wou'nd. part. pass. and pret. of UNWIND. Untwisted.
 UNWOUNDED, ùn-wó'n-díd. a. Not wounded; not hurt.
 To UNWREATH, ùn-ré'th. v. a. To untwine.
 UNWRITING, ùn-rí'-tíng. a. Not assuming the character of an author.
 UNWRITTEN, ùn-rít'n. a. Not conveyed

conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.

UNWROUGHT, ún-rá't. a. Not laboured, not manufactured.

UNWRUNG, ún-rúng'. a. Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, ún-yě'ld-ld. a. Not given up.

To UNYOKE, ún-yô'ke. v. a. To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.

UNYOKED, ún-yô'kt. a. Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained.

UNZONED, ún-zô'nd. a. Not bound with a girdle.

VOCABLE, vò'-kébl. f. A word.

VOCABULARY, vò'-káb'-ù-lér-ý. f. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.

VOCAL, vò'-kél. a. Having a voice, uttered or modulated by the voice.

To VOCALISE, vò'-ká-líze. v. a. To form into voice.

VOCALITY, vò'-kál'-ít-ý. f. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALLY, vò'-kél-ý. ad. In words, articulately.

VOCATION, vò'-ká'-shùn. f. Calling by the will of God; summons, trade; employment.

VOCATIVE, vòk'-à-tív. f. The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vò-síf-ér-à'-shùn. f. Clamour, outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vò-síf-ér-ús. a. Clamorous, noisy.

VOGUE, vò'g. f. Fashion, mode.

VOICE, voi's. f. Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; vote, suffrage, opinion expressed.

VOICED, voi'st. a. Furnished with a voice.

VOID, voi'd. a. Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished, empty, unsubstantial, unreal.

VOID, voi'd. f. An empty space, vacuum, vacancy.

To VOID, voi'd. v. a. To quit, to

leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

VOIDABLE, voi'd-ébl. a. Such as may be annulled.

VOIDER, voi'd-úr. f. A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VOIDNESS, voi'd-nls. f. Emptiness, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiality.

VOITURE, voi'-tshúr. f. Carriage.

VOLANT, vò'-lánt. a. Flying, passing through the air; nimble, active.

VOLATICK, vò-lát'-ík. a. Flying, fleeting, inconstant.

VOLATILE, vòl'-à-tíl. a. Flying through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.

VOLATILENESS, vòl'-à-tíl-nls. f.

VOLATILITY, vòl'-à-tíl'-ít-ý. f. The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION, vòl'-à-tíl-í-zá'-shùn. f. The act of making volatile.

To VOLATILIZE, vòl'-à-tíl-íze. v. a. To make volatile, to subtilize to the highest degree.

VOLE, vò'le. f. A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

VOLCANO, vòl'-ká'-nò. f. A burning mountain.

VOLERY, vòl'-ér-ý. f. A flight of birds.

VOLITATION, vòl'-ý-tá'-shùn. f. The act or power of flying.

VOLITION, vò-lísh'-ùn. f. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

VOLITIVE, vòl'-ít-ív. a. Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, vòl'-lý. f. A flight of shot; a burst, an emission of many at once.

To VOLLEY, vòl'-lý. v. n. To throw out.

VOLLIED, vòl'-lýd. a. Disploded, discharged with a volley.

VOLT, vòl't. f. A round or a circular

lar tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLUBILITY, vól-ù-blí'-ít-ý. f. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of speech; mutability; liableness to revolution.

VOLUBLE, vól'-ù-bl. a. Formed so as to roll easily, formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.

VOLUBLY, vól'-ù-blý. ad. In a rolling easy manner, with volubility.

VOLUME, vól'-yùm. f. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.

VOLUMINOUS, vò-lù'-mín-ùs. a. Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffusive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vò lù'-mín-ùs-ly. ad. In many volumes or books.

VOLUNTARILY, vól'-ùn-tér-íl-ý. ad. Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.

VOLUNTARY, vól'-ùn-tér-ý. a. Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.

VOLUNTARY, vól'-ùn-tér-ý. f. A piece of musick played at will.

VOLUNTEER, vól'-ùn-tér. f. A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

To VOLUNTEER, vól'-ùn-tér. v. n. To go for a soldier.

VOLUPTUARY, vò-lùp'-tshù-ér-ý. f. A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

VOLUPTUOUS, vò-lùp'-tshù-ùs. a. Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vò-lùp'-tshù-ùs-ly. ad. Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vò-lùp'-tshù-ùs-nis. f. Luxuriousness, addictiveness to excess of pleasure.

VOLUTE, vò-lù't. f. A member of a column.

VOMICA, vóm'-ý-ká. f. An encysted humour in the lungs.

VOMICK-NUT, vóm'-ík-nút. f. A kind of poison that kills by excessive vomiting.

To VOMIT, vóm'-ít. v. n. To cast up the contents of the stomach.

To VOMIT, vóm'-ít. v. a. To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, vóm'-ít. f. The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetick medicine, a medicine that causes vomit.

VOMITION, vò-mísh'-ùn. f. The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, vóm'-ít-ív. a. Emetick, causing vomits.

VOMITORY, vóm'-ý-túr-ý. a. Procuring vomits, emetick.

VORACIOUS, vò-rá'-shùs. a. Greedy to eat, ravenous.

VORACIOUSLY, vò-rá'-shùs-ly. ad. Greedily, ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, vò-rá'-shùs-nis. } L

VORACITY, vò-rás'-ít-ý. Greediness, ravenousness.

VORTEX, vâ'r-téks. f. in the plural **VORTICES**. Any thing whirled round.

VORTICAL, vâ'r-tý-kél. a. Having a whirling motion.

VOTARIST, vò'-tér-íst. f. One devoted to any person or thing.

VOTARY, vò'-tér-ý. f. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

VOTARESS, vò'-tér-ís. f. A woman devoted to any worship or state.

VOTE, vò'te. f. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.

To VOTE, vò'te. v. a. To chuse by suffrage, to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.

VOTER, vò'-túr. f. One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

VOTIVE, vò'-tív. a. Given by vow.

To VOUCH, vou'tsh. v. a. To call to witness, to obtest; to attest, to warrant, to maintain.

To VOUCH, vou'tsh. v. n. To bear witness, to appear as a witness.

VOUCH,

U P

- VOUCH**, vou'tsh. f. Warrant, attestation. Not in use.
- VOUCHER**, vou'tsh-úr. f. One who gives witness to any thing; a writing by which any thing is avouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.
- To VOUCHSAFE**, vout-sá'fe. v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend to grant.
- VOW**, vow'. f. Any promise made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.
- To VOW**, vow'. v. a. To consecrate by a solemn dedication, to give to a divine power.
- To VOW**, vow'. v. n. To make vows or solemn promises.
- VOWEL**, vow'-l. f. A letter which can be uttered by itself.
- VOWFELLOW**, vow'-fél-ò. f. One bound by the same vow.
- VOYAGE**, voy'-édzh. f. A travel by sea.
- To VOYAGE**, voy'-édzh. v. n. To travel by sea.
- To VOYAGE**, voy'-édzh. v. a. To travel, to pass over.
- VOYAGER**, voy'-édzh-úr. f. One who travels by sea.
- UP**, úp'. ad. Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of advancement; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised; from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down, dispersedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.
- UP**, úp'. interj. A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.

U P L

- UP**, úp'. prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.
- To UPBEAR**, úp-bé'r. v. a. preter. **UPBORE**; part. pass. **UPBORN**. To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.
- To UPBRAID**, úp-brá'd. v. a. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to object as matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.
- UPBRAIDINGLY**, úp-brá'd-ing-lý. ad. By way of reproach.
- UPBROUGHT**, úp-brá't. part. pass. of **UPBRING**. Educated, nurtured.
- UPCAST**, úp-kást'. part. a. Thrown upwards.
- UPCAST**, úp'-kást. f. A term of bowling, a throw, a cast.
- UPHELD**, úp-héld'. pret. and part. pass. of **UPHOLD**. Maintained, sustained.
- UPHILL**, úp'-híl. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.
- To UPHOARD**, úp-hó'rd. v. a. To treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.
- To UPHOLD**, úp-hó'ld. v. a. pret. **UPHELD**; and part. pass. **UPHELD**, and **UPHOLDEN**. To lift on high; to support, to sustain, to keep from falling; to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing.
- UPHOLDER**, úp-hó'l-dúr. f. A supporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.
- UPHOLSTERER**, úp-hó'lf-tér-úr. f. One who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.
- UPLAND**, úp'-lánd. f. Higher ground.
- UPLAND**, úp'-lánd. a. Higher in situation.
- UPLANDISH**, úp-lánd'-ish. a. Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.
- To UPLAY**, úp-lá'. v. a. To hoard, to lay up.
- To

To UPLIFT, úp-líft'. v. a. To raise aloft.

UPMOST, úp'-múft. a. Highest, topmost.

UPON, úp-pón'. prep. Not under, noting being on the top or outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction; it expresses obtestation, or protestation; in immediate consequence of; with respect to; in, noting a particular day; noting reliance or trust; near to, noting situation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of support.

UPPER, úp'-púr. a. Superior in place, higher; higher in power.

UPPERMOST, úp'-púr-múft. a. Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant, most powerful.

UPPERHAND, úp-pér-há'nd. f. The advantage.

UPPISH, úp'-písh. a. Proud, arrogant.

To UPRAISE, úp-rá'ze. v. a. To raise up, exalt.

To UPREAR, úp-ré'r. v. a. To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, úp'-ríte. a. Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, picked up; honest, not declining from the right.

UPRIGHTLY, úp'-ríte-lý. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, úp'-ríte-nís. f. Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.

To UPRISE, úp-rí'ze. v. n. To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

UPRISE, úp'-ríze. f. Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, úp'-ró'r. f. Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion.

To UPROAR, úp-ró'r. v. a. To throw into confusion.

To UPROOT, úp-ró't. v. a. To tear up by the root.

To UPROUSE, úp-rou'z. v. a. To

waken from sleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, úp'-shót. f. Conclusion, end, last amount, final event.

UPSIDE-DOWN, úp'-síde-dow'n. An adverbial form of speech. With total reversement, in complete disorder.

To UPSTAND, úp-stánd'. v. n. To be erect.

To UPSTAY, úp-flá'. v. a. To sustain, to support.

To UPSTART, úp-flá'rt. v. n. To spring up suddenly.

UPSTART, úp'-flárt. f. One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour.

To UPSWARM, úp-fwá'rm. v. a. To raise in a swarm.

To UPTURN, úp-túr'n'. v. a. To throw up, to furrow.

UPWARD, úp'-wérd. a. Directed to a higher part.

UPWARDS, úp'-wérdz. ad. Towards a higher place; towards heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

URBANITY, úr-bán'-ít-ý. f. Civility, elegance, politeness; facetiousness.

URCHIN, úr'-tshín. f. A hedge-hog; a name of slight anger to a child.

URE, ú'r. f. Practice, use.

URETER, ú'-ré-túr. f. Ureters are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URETHRA, ú-ré'-thrá. f. The passage of the urine.

To URGE, úrdzh'. v. a. To incite, to push; to provoke, to exasperate; to follow close so as to impel; to press, to enforce; to importune; to solicit.

URGENCY, úr'-dzhén-ý. f. Pressure of difficulty.

URGENT, úr'-dzhént. a. Cogent, pressing, violent; importunate, vehement in solicitation.

URGENTLY, úr'-dzhént-lý. ad. Cogently,

U S E

gently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

URGER, úrdzh'-úr. f. One who presses.

URINAL, ú'-rý-nél. f. A bottle in which water is kept for inspection.

URINARY, ú'-rý-nér-ý. a. Relating to the urine.

URINATIVE, ú'-rý-ná-tív. a. Working by urine, provoking urine.

URINE, ú'-rín. f. Animal water.

URINOUS, ú'-rín-ús. a. Partaking of urine.

URN, úrn'. f. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

US, ús'. The oblique case of WE.

USAGE, ú'-zldzh. f. Treatment; custom; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

USANCE, ú'-séns. f. Use, proper employment; usury, interest paid for money.

USE, ú'se. f. The act of employing any thing to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of, occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.

To USE, ú'ze. v. a. To employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; to behave.

To USE, ú'se. v. n. To be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont.

USEFUL, ú'-fúl. a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.

USEFULLY, ú'-fúl-ý. ad. In such a manner as to help forward some end.

USEFULNESS, ú'-fúl-nís. f. Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

USELESSLY, ú'-lís-lý. ad. Without the quality of answering any purpose.

U S U

USELESSNESS, ú'-lís-nís. f. Unfitness to any end.

USELESS, ú'-lís. a. Answering no purpose, having no end.

USER, ú'-zúr. f. One who uses.

USHER, úsh'-úr. f. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USHER, úsh'-úr. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, ús-kwě-bá'. f. A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics.

USTION, ús'-tshún. f. The act of burning, the state of being burned.

USTORIOUS, ús-tó'-ryús. a. Having the quality of burning.

USUAL, ú'-zhú-él. a. Common, frequent, customary.

USUALLY, ú'-zhú-él-ý. ad. Commonly, frequently, customarily.

USUALNESS, ú'-zhú-él-nís. f. Commonness, frequency.

USUFRUCT, ú-shó-frú'kt. f. The temporary use of any thing, the enjoyment of property without power to alienate.

USUFRUCTUARY, ú-shó-frúk'-tshó-ér-ý. f. One who has the use or temporary enjoyment of any thing without the power of alienation.

To USURE, ú'-zhúr. v. n. To practise usury, to take interest for money.

USURER, ú'-zhúr-úr. f. One who puts money out at interest.

USURIOUS, ú-zhó'-ryús. a. Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To USURP, ú'-zúrp'. v. a. To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.

USURPATION, ú-zúr-pá'-shún. f. forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

USURPER, ú-zúrp'-úr. f. One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.

USURPINGLY, ú'-zúrp'-íng-lý. ad. Without just claim.

USURY, ú'-zhúr-ý. f. Money paid for the use of money, interest; the practice of taking interest.

UTENSIL,

V U L

UTENSIL, ū'-tĕn-sĭl. f. An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, ū'-tĕr-ĭne. a. Belonging to the womb.

UTERUS, ū'-tĕr-ŭs. f. The womb.

UTILITY, ū'-tĭl'-ĭt-ŷ. f. Usefulness, profit, convenience, advantageousness.

UTMOST, ūt'-mŭst. a. Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.

UTMOST, ūt'-mŭst. f. The most that can be, the greatest power.

UTTER, ūt'-tŭr. a. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed without any compass, out of any place; extreme; excessive, utmost; complete, irrevocable.

To UTTER, ūt'-tŭr. v. a. To speak, to pronounce, to express; to disclose, to discover, to publish; to sell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, ūt'-tŭr-ĕbl. a. Expressible, such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, ūt'-tŭr-ĕns. f. Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.

UTTERER, ūt'-tĕr-ŭr. f. One who pronounces; a divulger, a discloser; a seller, a vender.

UTTERLY, ūt'-tĕr-lŷ. ad. Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, ūt'-tĕr-mŭst. a. Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.

UTTERMOST, ūt'-tĕr-mŭst. f. The greatest degree.

UVIFEROUS, ū-vĭf'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing grapes.

VULCANO, vŭl-kă'-nŏ. f. A burning mountain, volcano.

U X O

VULGAR, vŭl'-gŭr. a. Plebeian, suiting to the common people, practised among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

VULGAR, vŭl'-gŭr. f. The common people.

VULGARITY, vŭl'-găr'-ĭt-ŷ. f. Meanness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

VULGARLY, vŭl'-gĕr-lŷ. ad. Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULGATE, vŭl'-gĕt. f. A noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament; this is the only version which the Roman church acknowledges as authentic.

VULNERABLE, vŭl'-nĕr-ĕbl. a. Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vŭl'-nĕr-ĕr-ŷ. a. Useful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vŭl'-nĕr-ăte. v. a. To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vŭl'-pĭne. a. Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE, vŭl'-tŭr. f. A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vŭl'-tŭr'-ĭne. a. Belonging to a vulture.

UVULA, ū'-vŭ-lă. f. In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, ŭgz-ŏ'-ryŭs. a. Submissively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ŭgz-ŏ'-ryŭs-lŷ. ad. With fond submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ŭgz-ŏ'-ryŭs-nĭs. f. Connubial dotage, fond submission to a wife.

W.

W A G

TO WABBLE, wǒb'l. v. n. To shake, to move from side to side. A low, barbarous word.

WAD, wǒd'. f. A bundle of straw thrust close together; Wadd, or black lead is a mineral of great use and value.

WADDING, wǒd'-dīng. f. A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WADDLE, wǒd'l. v. n. To shake in walking from side to side, to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE, wǎ'de. v. n. To walk through the waters, to pass water without swimming; to pass difficultly and laboriously.

WAFER, wǎ'-fūr. f. A thin cake; the bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists; paste made to close letters.

To WAFT, wǎft'. v. a. To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAFT, wǎft'. v. n. To float.

WAFT, wǎft'. f. A floating body; motion of a streamer.

WAFTAGE, wǎf'-tédzh. f. Carriage by water or air.

WAFTURE, wǎf'-tshūr. f. The act of waving.

To WAG, wǎg'. v. a. To move lightly, to shake lightly.

To WAG, wǎg'. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.

WAG, wǎg'. f. Any one ludicrously mischievous, a merry droll.

To WAGE, wǎ'dzh. v. a. To at-

W A I

tempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wǎ'-dzhūr. f. A bett, any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WAGER, wǎ'-dzhūr. v. a. To lay to pledge as a bett.

WAGES, wǎ'-dzhíz. f. Pay given for service.

WAGGERY, wǎg'-gēr-ý. f. Mischievous merriment, roguish trick, farcistical gaiety.

WAGGISH, wǎg'-gísh. a. Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.

WAGGISHLY, wǎg'-gísh-lý. ad. With farcistical merriment, with wagger.

WAGGISHNESS, wǎg'-gísh-nís. f. Merry mischief.

To WAGGLE, wǎg'l. v. n. To waddle, to move from side to side.

WAGON, wǎg'-ún. f. A heavy carriage for burthens; a chariot.

WAGONNER, wǎg'-ún-ūr. f. One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wǎg'-tǎle. f. A bird.

WAID, wǎ'd. a. Crushed. Not in use.

To WAIL, wǎ'l. v. a. To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wǎ'l. v. n. To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WAIL, wǎ'l. f. Audible sorrow.

WAILING, wǎ'l-íng. f. Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

WAILFUL, wǎ'l-fúl. a. Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIN, wǎ'n. f. A carriage.

WAINROPE, wǎ'n-rǒpe. f. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAIN-

WAINSCOT, wén'-skút. f. The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, wén'-skút. v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.

WAIST, wá'ste. f. The smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck, or floor of a ship.

WAISTCOAT, wél'-kút. f. A garment worn about the waist, the garment worn by men under the coat.

To WAIT, wá'te. v. a. To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.

To WAIT, wá'te. v. n. To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay servile or submissive attendance; to attend; to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a consequence.

WAIT, wá'te. f. Ambush, insidious and secret attempts.

WAITER, wá'-túr. f. An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

WAITES, wá'ts. f. A kind of musick, a set of musicians who attend at the door or go about the streets on particular occasions.

WAITING-MAID, wá't-íng-máid. f.

WAITING-WOMAN, wá't-íng-wúm-ún. f.

An upper servant who attends upon a lady in her chamber.

To WAKE, wá'ke. v. n. To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wá'ke. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again as if from the sleep of death.

WAKE, wá'ke. f. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, state of forbearing sleep.

WAKEFUL, wá'ke-fúl. a. Not sleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wá'ke-fúl-nís. f. Want of sleep, forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, wá'kn. v. n. To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.

To WAKEN, wá'kn. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wá'le. f. A rising part in cloth.

To WALK, wá'k. v. n. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; it is used in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wá'k. v. a. To pass through.

WALK, wá'k. f. Act of walking for air or exercise; gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fish; Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse.

WALKER, wá'k-úr. f. One that walks.

WALKINGSTAFF, wá'k-íng-stáf. f. A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.

WALL, wá'l. f. A series of brick or stone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the sides of a building; fortification, works built for defence; To take the Wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.

To WALL, wá'l. v. a. To inclose with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wá'l-krep-úr. f. A bird.

WALLET, wól'-lét. f. A bag in which the necessities of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALLEYED, wá'l-íde. a. Having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, wá'l-flow-úr. f. See STOCKGILLIFLOWER.

WALLFRUIT, wá'l-frót. f. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

W A N

To WALLOP, wól'-lúp. v. n. To boil.

WALLOUSE, wá'l-lous. f. An insect.

To WALLOW, wól'-lô. v. n. To move heavily and clumsily; to roll himself in mire or any thing filthy; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

WALLOW, wól'-lô. f. A kind of rolling walk.

WALLRUE, wá'l-rô. f. An herb.

WALLWORT, wá'l-würt. f. A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See ELDER.

WALNUT, wá'l-nút. f. The name of a tree; the fruit, and wood of the tree.

WALLPEPPER, wá'l-pép-púr. f. Houseleek.

WALTRON, wá'l-trún. f. The sea-horse.

To WAMBLE, wómb'l. v. n. To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

WAN, wán'. a. Pale as with sickness, languid of look.

WAND, wónd'. f. A small stick or twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or use; a charming rod.

To WANDER, wón'-dúr. v. n. To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course; to deviate, to go astray.

To WANDER, wón'-dúr. v. a. To travel over without a certain course.

WANDERER, wón'-dér-úr. f. Rover, Rambler.

WANDERING, wón'-dér-ing. f. Uncertain peregrination; aberration, mistaken way; incertainty, want of being fixed.

To WANE, wá'ne. v. n. To grow less, to decrease; to decline, to sink.

WANE, wá'ne. f. Decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension.

WANNED, wánd'. a. Turned pale and faint coloured.

WANNESS, wán'-nis. f. Paleness, languor.

To WANT, wónt'. v. a. To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall

W A R

short of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

To WANT, wónt'. v. n. To be wanted, to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wónt'. f. Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wón'-tún. a. Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicksome, gay, sportive, airy; loose, unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, superfluous; not regular, turned, fortuitously.

WANTON, wón'-tún. f. A lascivious person, a strumpet, a whore-monger; a trifler, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment.

To WANTON, wón'-tún. v. n. To play lasciviously; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wón'-tún-ly. ad. Lasciviously, frolicksomely, gayly, sportively.

WANTONNESS, wón'-tún-nis. f. Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolick, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

WANTWIT, wónt'-wít. f. A fool, an idiot.

WAPED, wá'-péd. a. Dejected, crushed by misery. Obsolete.

WAPENTAKE, wáp'-én-ták. f. A division of a county, a hundred.

WAR, wá'r. f. The exercise of violence under sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profession of arms; hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

To WAR, wá'r. v. n. To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

To WARBLE, wá'rbl. v. a. To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

To WARBLE, wá'rbl. v. n. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WARBLER, wá'r-blúr. f. A singer, a songster.

To **WARD**, wâ'rd. v. a. To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.

To **WARD**, wâ'rd. v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, wâ'rd. f. Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress, strong hold; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which corresponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wâ'rdn. f. A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wâ'r-dûr. f. A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wâ'rd-môte. f. A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wâ'rd-rôbe. f. A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wâ'rd-shîp. f. Guardianship; pupillage, state of being under ward.

WARE, wâ're. The pret. of **WEAR**, more frequently **WORE**.

WARE, wâ're. a. For this we commonly say **AWARE**; being in expectation of, being provided against; cautious, wary.

To **WARE**, wâ're. v. n. To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wâ're. f. Commonly something to be sold.

WAREHOUSE, wâ're-hous. f. A storehouse of merchandise.

WARELESS, wâ're-lîs. a. Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wâ'r-fâre. f. Military service, military life.

WARILY, wâ'-rý-ly. ad. Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

WARINESS, wâ'-rý-nîs. f. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

WARLIKE, wâ'r-like. a. Fit for war, disposed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLUCK, wâ'r-lûk. f. A witch, a wizzard.

WARM, wâ'rm. a. Not cold, though not hot, heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; busy in action; fanciful, enthusiastick.

To **WARM**, wâ'rm. v. a. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement.

WARMINGPAN, wâ'r-mîng-pân. f. A covered brass pan for warming a bed, by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wâ'r-mîng-stône. f. The warmingstone is digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wâ'rm-ly. ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wâ'rm-nîs. } f. Gentle

WARMTH, wâ'rmth. } heat; zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm.

To **WARN**, wâ'rn. v. a. To caution against any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admonish to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to notify previously good or bad.

WARNING, wâ'r-nîng. f. Caution against faults or dangers, previous notice of ill.

WARP, wâ'rp. f. That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

To **WARP**, wâ'rp. v. n. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to contract; to lose its proper course or direction.

To **WARP**, wâ'rp. v. a. To contract, to shrivel, to turn aside from the true direction.

To **WARRANT**, wôr'-rênt. v. n. To support or maintain, to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt, to privilege, to secure; to declare upon surety.

WARRANT, wôr'-rênt. f. A writ

conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption; a justificatory commission or testimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wôr'-rênt-êbl. a. Justifiable, defensible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wôr'-rênt-êbl-nîs. f. Justifiableness.

WARRANTABLY, wôr'-rênt-êb-lý. ad. Justifiably.

WARRANTER, wôr'-rênt-ûr. f. One who gives authority; one who gives security.

WARRANTISE, wôr'-rên-tîze. f. Authority, security. Not used.

WARRANTY, wôr'-rênt-ý. f. Authority, justificatory mandate; security.

WARREN, wôr'-rîn. f. A kind of park for rabbits.

WARRENER, wôr'-rîn-ûr. f. The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, wâ'-ryûr. f. A soldier, a military man.

WART, wâ'-rt. f. A corneous excrescence, a small protuberance on the flesh.

WARTWORT, wâ'-rt-wûrt. f. Spurge.

WARTY, wâ'-r-tý. a. Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wâ'-r-wôrn. a. Worn with war.

WARY, wâ'-rý. a. Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.

WAS, wôz'. The preterit of To BE.

To WASH, wôsh'. v. a. To cleanse by ablution; to moisten; to affect by ablution; to colour by washing.

To WASH, wôsh'. v. n. To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.

WASH, wôsh'. f. Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or cosmetick lotion; a superficial stain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family, the linen washed at once.

WASHBALL, wôsh'-bâ'l. f. Ball made of soap.

WASHER, wôsh'-ûr. f. One that washes.

WASHERWOMAN, wôsh'-ûr-wûm-ûn. f. A woman who washes clothes for hire.

WASHY, wôsh'-ý. a. Watry, damp; weak, not solid.

WASP, wâsp'. f. A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

WASPIISH, wâs'-pîsh. a. Peevish, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wâs'-pîsh-lý. ad. Peevishly.

WASPIISHNESS, wâs'-pîsh-nîs. f. Peevishness, irritability.

WASSAIL, wôs'-sêl. f. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows; a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wôs'-sêl-ûr. f. A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wôst'. The second person of WAS, from To BE.

To WASTE, wâ'ste. v. a. To diminish; to destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to destroy, to desolate; to wear out; to spend, to consume.

To WASTE, wâ'ste. v. n. To dwindle, to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, wâ'ste. a. Destroyed, ruined; desolate, uncultivated; superfluous, exuberant, lost for want of occupiers; worthless, that of which none but vile uses can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wâ'ste. f. Wanton or luxurious destruction, consumption, loss; useless expence; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief, destruction.

WASTEFUL, wâ'ste-fûl. a. Destructive, ruinous; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; lavish, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTEFULLY, wâ'ste-fûl-ý. ad. With vain and dissolute consumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wâ'ste-fûl-nîs. f. Prodigality.

WASTER, wâ's-tûr. f. One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a squanderer, vain consumer.

WATCH, wôsh'. f. Forbearance of sleep;

sleep; attendance without sleep; attention, close observation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men set to guard; place where a guard is set; a period of the night; a pocket-clock, a small clock moved by a spring.

To WATCH, wõtsh'. v. n. Not to sleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant; to be insidiously attentive.

To WATCH, wõtsh'. v. a. To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wõtsh'-ür. f. One who watches; diligent overlooker or observer.

WATCHET, wõtsh'-ît. a. Blue, pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wõtsh'-fûl. a. Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.

WATCHFULLY, wõtsh'-fûl-ÿ. ad. Vigilantly, cautiously, attentively, with cautious observation.

WATCHFULNESS, wõtsh'-fûl-nîs. f. Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard; inability to sleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wõtsh'-hous. f. Place where the watch is set.

WATCHING, wõtsh'-îng. f. Inability to sleep.

WATCHLIGHT, wõtsh'-lît. f. A lantern set up at the poop of a ship to prevent accidents in the night.

WATCHMAKER, wõtsh'-mă-kür. f. One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.

WATCHMAN, wõtsh'-măn. f. Guard, centinel, one set to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wõtsh'-towr. f. Tower on which a centinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

WATCHWORD, wõtsh'-wûrd. f. The word given to the centinels to know their friends.

WATER, wă'-tûr. f. One of the four elements; the sea; urine; To hold Water, to be sound, to be tight;

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it is used for the lustre of a diamond.

To WATER, wă'-tûr. v. a. To irrigate, to supply with moisture; to supply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with streams; to diversify as with waves.

To WATER, wă'-tûr. v. n. To shed moisture; to get or take in water, to be used in supplying water: The mouth Waters, the man longs.

WATERCOLOURS, wă'-tûr-kûl-ürz. f. Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Watercolours.

WATERCRESSES, wă'-tûr-krës-sîz. f. A plant. There are five species.

WATERER, wă'-tûr-ür. f. One who waters.

WATERFALL, wă'-tûr-fâl. f. Cataract, cascade.

WATERFOWL, wă'-tûr-fowl. f. Fowl that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, wă'-tûr-grô'-îl. f. Food made with oatmeal and water.

WATERINESS, wă'-tûr-ÿ-nîs. f. Humidity, moisture.

WATERISH, wă'-tûr-îsh. a. Resembling water; moist, insipid.

WATERISHNESS, wă'-tûr-îsh-nîs. f. Thinness, resemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wă'-tûr-lêf. f. A plant.

WATERLILLY, wă'-tûr-lîl'-lÿ. f. A plant.

WATERMAN, wă'-tûr-măn. f. A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wă'-tûr-mărk. f. The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WATERMELON, wă'-tûr-mêl'-ûn. f. A plant.

WATERMILL, wă'-tûr-mîl. f. Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wă'-tûr-mînt. f. A plant.

WATERRADISH, wă'-tûr-răd'-îsh. f. A species of watercresses, which see.

WATERRAT, wă'-tûr-răt. f. A rat that makes holes in banks.

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- WATERROCKET**, wă'-tūr-rōk'-īt. f. A species of watercresses.
- WATERSPOUT**, wă'-tūr-spout. f. A prodigious fall of water from a cloud.
- WATERSAPPHIRE**, wă'-tūr-săf'-fŷr. f. A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental.
- WATERVIOLET**, wă'-tūr-vī'-ō-lēt. f. A plant.
- WATERWITH**, wă'-tūr-wĭth. f. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or sap, to the droughty traveller.
- WATERWORK**, wă'-tūr-wŭrk. f. Play of fountains, any hydraulick performance.
- WATERY**, wă'-tūr-ŷ. a. Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, vapid, spiritless; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; consisting of water.
- WATTLE**, wōt'l. f. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.
- To **WATTLE**, wōt'l. v. a. To bind with twigs, to form, by plating twigs.
- WAVE**, wă've. f. Water raised above the level of the surface, billow; unevenness, inequality.
- To **WAVE**, wă've. v. n. To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.
- To **WAVE**, wă've. v. a. To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aside for the present.
- To **WAVER**, wă'-vŭr. v. n. To play to and fro, to move loosely; to be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconsistent, to fluctuate, not to be determined.
- WAVERER**, wă'-vēr-ŭr. f. One unsettled and irresolute.
- WAVY**, wă'-vŷ. a. Rising in waves;

W A Y

- playing to and fro, as in undulations.
- To **WAWL**, wă'l. v. n. To cry, to howl.
- WAX**, wăks'. f. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters; the substance that exudes from the ear.
- To **WAX**, wăks'. v. a. To smear, to join with wax.
- To **WAX**, wăks'. v. n. pret. **WAX**, **WAXED**; part. pass. **WAXED**, **WAXEN**. To grow, to increase, to become bigger or more; to pass into any state, to become, to grow.
- WAXEN**, wăks'n. a. Made of wax.
- WAY**, wă'. f. The road in which one travels; a length of journey; course, direction of motion; advance in life; passage, power of progression made or given; local tendency; course, regular progression; situation where a thing may probably be found; a situation or course obstructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; access, means of admittance; sphere of observation; means, mediate instrument, intermediate step; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know; general scheme of acting; By the Way, without any necessary connection with the main design; To go or come one's Way or Ways, to come along, or depart.
- WAYFARER**, wă'-făr-ŭr. f. Passenger, traveller.
- WAYFARING**, wă'-făr-ĭng. a. Travelling, passing, being on a journey.
- To **WAYLAY**, wă'-lă. v. a. To watch insidiously in the way, to beset by ambush.
- WAYLAYER**, wă'-lă-ŭr. f. One who waits in ambush for another.
- WAYLESS**, wă'-lĭs. a. Pathless, untracked.
- WAYMARK**, wă'-mărk. f. Mark to guide in travelling.
- WAYWARD**, wă'-wĕrd. a. Froward, peevish, morose, vexatious.
- WAY-**

WAYWARDLY, wá'-wér-d-lý. ad. Frowardly, perversely.

WAYWARDNESS, wá'-wér-d-nis. f. Frowardness, perverseness.

WAYZGOOSE or WAYGOOSE, wá'-góse. f. A stubble goose; an entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter.

WE, wé'. pronoun. The plural of I. See I.

WEAK, wé'k. a. Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.

To WEAKEN, wé'kn. v. a. To debilitate, to enfeeble.

WEAKLING, wé'k'-ling. f. A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wé'k-lý. ad. Feebly, with want of strength.

WEAKLY, wé'k-lý. a. Not strong, not healthy.

WEAKNESS, wé'k-nis. f. Want of strength, want of force, feebleness; infirmity, unhealthiness; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of resolution, foolishness of mind; defect, failing.

WEAKSIDE, wé'k-side. f. Foible, deficiency, infirmity.

WEAL, wé'l. f. Happiness, prosperity, flourishing state; republick, state, publick interest.

WEAL, wé'l. f. The mark of a stripe.

WEALTH, wélth'. f. Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wélth'-ý-lý. ad. Richly.

WEALTHINESS, wélth'-ý-nis. f. Richness.

WEALTHY, wélth'-ý. a. Rich, opulent, abundant.

To WEAN, wé'n. v. a. To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEANLING, wé'n-ling. f. An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wép'n. f. Instrument of offence.

WEAPONED, wép'nd. a. Armed for offence, furnished with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wép'n-lis. a. Having no weapon, unarmed.

To WEAR, wé'r. v. a. To waste with use or time; to consume tediously; to carry appendant to the body, to use as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to affect by degrees; To Wear out; to harass; to waste or destroy by use.

To WEAR, wé'r. v. n. To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

WEAR, wé'r. f. The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to shut up and raise the water, often written Weir or Wier.

WEARER, wé'r-úr. f. One who has any thing appendant to his person.

WEARING, wé'r-ing. f. Clothes.

WEARINESS, wé'-ry-nis. f. Lassitude, state of being spent with labour; fatigue, cause of lassitude; impatience of any thing; tediousness.

WEARISOME, wé'-ry-súm. a. Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.

WEARISOMELY, wé'-ry-súm-lý. ad. Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, wé'-ry-súm-nis. f. The quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

To WEARY, wé'-ry. v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

WEARY, wé'-ry. a. Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness, tiresome.

WEASEL, wé'zl. f. A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEASAND, wé'zn. f. The wind-pipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEATHER, wéth'-úr. f. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or driness; the change of the state of the air; tempest, storm.

W E D

To WEATHER, wèth'-ûr. v. a. To expose to the air; to pass with difficulty; To Weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; To Weather out, to endure.

WEATHERBEATEN, wèth'-êr-bètn. a. Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wèth'-êr-kòk. f. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shews the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconstant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wèth'-êr-drìvn. part. Forced by storms or contrary winds.

WEATHERGAGE, wèth'-êr-gădzh. f. Any thing that shews the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wèth'-êr-glăs. f. A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wèth'-êr-spÿ. f. A stargazer, an astrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wèth'-êr-wîze. a. Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, wê'v. v. a. pret. Wove, Weaved; part. pass. Woven, Weaved. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpose, to insert.

To WEAVE, wê'v. v. n. To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wê'v-ûr. f. One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wêb'. f. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight.

WEBBED, wêb'd. a. Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wêb'-fût-ld. a. Having films between the toes.

To WED, wêd'. v. a. To marry, to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondness.

To WED, wêd'. v. n. To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wêd'-dîng. f. Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wêdzh'. f. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave

W E E

timber; a mass of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, wêdzh'. v. a. To fasten with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wêd'-lòk. f. Marriage, matrimony.

WEDNESDAY, wên'z-dă. f. The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Odin.

WEE, wê'. a. Little, small.

WEECHELM, wîth'-êlm. f. A species of elm.

WEED, wê'd. f. An herb noxious or useless; a garment, clothes, habit.

To WEED, wê'd. v. a. To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.

WEEDER, wê'd-ûr. f. One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDHOOK, wê'd-hòk. f. A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDELESS, wê'd-lîs. a. Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious.

WEEDY, wê'd-ÿ. a. Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wê'k. f. The space of seven days.

WEEKDAY, wê'k-dă. f. Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, wê'k-lÿ. a. Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wê'k-lÿ. ad. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

To WEEN, wê'n. v. n. To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

To WEEP, wê'p. v. n. pret. and part. pass. Wept, Weeped. To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament, to complain.

To WEEP, wê'p. v. a. To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, wê'p-ûr. f. One who sheds tears, a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

To

TO WEET, wē't. v.n. pret. Wot, or Wote. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

WEETLESS, wē't-lis. a. Unknowing.

WEEVIL, wē'vl. f. A grub.

WEEZEL, wē'zl. f. See WEASEL.

WEFT, wēft'. f. The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE, wēf'-tidzh. f. Texture.

TO WEIGH, wā'. v.a. To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to raise, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; To Weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppress with weight.

TO WEIGH, wā'. v. n. To have weight; to be considered as important; to raise the anchor; to bear heavily, to press hard.

WEIGHED, wā'de. a. Experienced.

WEIGHER, wā'-ūr. f. He who weighs.

WEIGHT, wā'te. f. Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burthen, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

WEIGHTILY, wā't-tīl-ŷ. ad. Heavily, ponderously, solidly, importantly.

WEIGHTINESS, wā't-tŷ-nis. f. Ponderosity, gravity, heaviness; solidity, force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wā'te-lis. a. Light, having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, wā't-tŷ. a. Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, severe.

WEIRD, wē'rd. f. A wizzard, a witch.

WELCOME, wēl'-kūm. a. Received with gladness, admitted willingly, grateful, pleasing; To bid Welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.

WELCOME, wēl'-kūm. interj. A form of salutation used to a new comer.

WELCOME, wēl'-kūm. f. Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

TO WELCOME, wēl'-kūm. v.a. To salute a new comer with kindness.

WELCOMENESS, wēl'-kūm-nis. f. Gratefulness.

WELCOMER, wēl'-kūm-ūr. f. The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wēld'. f. Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

TO WELD, wēld'. v.a. To beat one mass of metal into another.

WELFARE, wēl'-fā're. f. Happiness, success, prosperity.

WELKED, wēlkt'. a. Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wēl'-kīn. f. The visible regions of the air.

WELL, wēl'. f. A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

TO WELL, wēl'. v. n. To spring, to issue as from a spring.

WELL, wēl'. a. Not sick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, wēl'. ad. Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; skilfully, properly; not amiss, not unsuccessfully; with praise, favourably; As Well as, together with, not less than; Well is him or me, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almost; it is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wēl'-ā-dā. interject. Alas.

WELLBEING, wēl-bē'-īng. f. Happiness, prosperity.

WELLBORN, wēl-bā'rn. a. Not meanly descended.

WELLBRED, wēl-bréd'. a. Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLNATURED, wēl-nā'-tshurd. a. Goodnatured, kind.

WELLDONE, wēl'-dūn'. interject. A word of praise.

WELLFAVOURED, wēl-fā'-vurd. a. Beautiful, pleasing to the eye.

WELL-

W E S

WELLMET, wél-mét'. interj. A term of salutation.
 WELLNIGH, wél-ní'. ad. Almost.
 WELLSPENT, wél'-spént. a. Passed with virtue.
 WELLSRING, wél'-spring. f. Fountain, source.
 WELLWILLER, wél'-wíl-lúr. f. One who means kindly.
 WELLWISH, wél-wísh'. f. A wish of happiness.
 WELLWISHER, wél-wísh'-úr. f. One who wishes the good of another.
 WELT, wélt'. f. A border, a guard, an edging.
 To WELT, wélt'. v. a. To sew any thing with a border.
 To WELTER, wélt'-úr. v. n. To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.
 WEN, wén'. f. A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance.
 WENCH, wéntsh'. f. A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a strumpet.
 WENCHER, wéntsh'-úr. f. A fornicator.
 To WEND, wénd'. v. n. To go, to pass to or from; to turn round.
 WENNY, wén'-ny'. a. Having the nature of a wen.
 WENT, wént'. pret. See WEND and Go.
 WEPT, wépt'. pret. and part. of WEEP.
 WERE, wér'. pret. of the verb To BE.
 WERT, wért'. The second person singular of the preterit of To BE.
 WEST, wést'. f. The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.
 WEST, wést'. a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.
 WEST, wést'. ad. To the west of any place.
 WESTERING, wést'-ér-ing. a. Passing to the west.
 WESTERLY, wést'-ér-ly. a. Tending to being towards the west.
 WESTERN, wést'-érn. a. Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

W H A

WESTWARD, wést'-wérd. ad. Towards the west.
 WESTWARDLY, wést'-wérd-ly. ad. With tendency to the west.
 WET, wét'. a. Humid, having some moisture adhering; rainy, watery.
 WET, wét'. f. Water, humidity, moisture.
 To WET, wét'. v. a. To moisten; to drench with drink.
 WETHER, wéth'-ér. f. A ram castrated.
 WETNESS, wét'-nis. f. The state of being wet, moisture.
 WETTISH, wét'-ísh. a. Somewhat wet.
 To WEX, wáks'. v. a. To grow, to increase.
 WEZAND, wé'zn. f. The windpipe.
 WHALE, hwá'le. f. The largest of fish, the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.
 WHALY, hwá'-ly. a. Marked in streaks.
 WHARF, hwá'rf. f. A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.
 WHARFAGE, hwá'rf-ldzh. f. Dues for landing at a wharf.
 WHARFINGER, hwá'rf-ín-dzhúr. f. One who attends a wharf.
 WHAT, hwót'. pronoun. That which; which part; something that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of several; an interjection by way of surprise or question; What though, What imports it though? notwithstanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree; it is used adverbially for partly, in part; What ho, an interjection of calling.
 WHATEVER, hwót'-év'-úr. } pronouns.
 WHATSOEVER, hwót'-sô'-év'-úr. }
 Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the same, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.
 WHEAL,

W H E

WHEAL, hwě'l. f. A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwě't. f. The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, hwě'tn. a. Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwit'-yēr. f. A small bird very delicate.

WHEEDLE, hwě'dl. f. A flattering expression.

To WHEEDLE, hwě'dl. v. a. To entice by soft words, to flatter, to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwě'l. f. A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage that runs upon wheels; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution; a compass about, a tract approaching to circularity.

To WHEEL, hwě'l. v. n. To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

To WHEEL, hwě'l. v. a. To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwě'l-bār-rō. f. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwě'l-ūr. f. A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwě'l-rīte. f. A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwě'l-ŷ. a. Circular, suitable to rotation.

To WHEEZE, hwě'z. v. n. To breathe with noise.

WHELK, hwělk'. f. An inequality, a protuberance; a pustule. See **WELK**.

To WHELM, hwělm'. v. n. To cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwělp'. f. The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a son; a young man.

To WHELP, hwělp'. v. n. To bring young.

WHEN, hwěn'. ad. At the time that; at what time; what time; at

W H E

which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwěns'. ad. From what place; from what person; from what premises; from which place or person; for which cause; from what source; from Whence, a vicious mode of speech; of Whence, another barbarism.

WHENCESOEVER, hwěns'-sō-ěv'-ūr. ad. From what place soever.

WHENEVER, hwěn-ěv'-ūr. } ad.

WHENSOEVER, hwěn-sō-ěv'-ūr. } ad.

At whatsoever time.

WHERE, hwě're. ad. At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; any Where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.

WHEREABOUT, hwě're-ā-bout. ad. Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwě're-āz'. ad. When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being so that.

WHEREAT, hwě're-āt'. ad. At which.

WHEREBY, hwě're-bŷ'. ad. By which.

WHEREVER, hwě're-ěv'-ūr. ad. At whatsoever place.

WHEREFORE, hwěr'-fōre. ad. For which reason; for what reason.

WHEREIN, hwě're-īn'. ad. In which.

WHEREINTO, hwě're-īn-tō'. ad. Into which.

WERENESS, hwě're-nīs. f. Ubiquity.

WHEREOF, hwě're-of'. ad. Of which.

WHEREON, hwě're-ōn'. ad. On which.

WERESO, hwě're-sō. }

WERESOEVER, hwě're-sō-ěv'-ūr. } ad.

In what place soever.

WERETO, hwě're-tō'. }

WEREUNTO, hwě're-ūn-tō'. } ad.

To which.

WEREUPON, hwě're-ūp-ōn'. ad. Upon which.

WHERE.

WHEREWITH, hwêre-wîth'. }
 WHEREWITHAL, hwêre-wîth-âl. } ad.
 With which.
 To WHERRET, hwêr'-rît. v. a. To hurry, to trouble, to teaze; to give a box on the ear.
 WHERRY, hwêr'-rý. f. A light boat used on rivers.
 To WHET, hwêt'. v. a. To sharpen by attrition; to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.
 WHET, hwêt'. f. The act of sharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.
 WHETHER, hwêth'-ûr. ad. A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.
 WHETHER, hwêth'-ûr. pronoun. Which of two.
 WHETSTONE, hwêt'-stôn. f. Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.
 WHETTER, hwêt'-tûr. f. One that whets or sharpens.
 WHEY, hwê'. f. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated; it is used of any thing white and thin.
 WHEYEY, hwê'-ý. } a. Partaking
 WHEYISH, hwê'-îsh. } of whey, resembling whey.
 WHICH, hwîth'. pron. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was used for Who, and related likewise to persons, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.
 WHICHESOEVER, hwîth'-sô-êv'-ûr. pron. Whether one or the other.
 WHIFF, hwîf'. f. A blast, a puff of wind.
 To WHIFFLE, hwîf'-l. v. n. To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.
 WHIFFLER, hwîf'-flûr. f. One that blows strongly; one of no consequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.
 WHIG, hwîg'. f. Whey; the name of a party.
 WHIGGISH, hwîg'-gîsh. a. Relating to the whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwîg'-gîzm. f. The notions of a whig.
 WHILE, hwî'le. f. Time, space of time.
 WHILE, hwî'le. } ad. During the
 WHILST, hwî'lst. } time that; as long as; at the same time that.
 To WHILE, hwî'le. v. n. To loiter.
 WHILOM, hwî'-lûm. ad. Formerly, once, of old.
 WHIM, hwîm'. f. A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.
 To WHIMPER, hwîm'-pûr. v. n. To cry without any loud noise.
 WHIMPLED, hwîm'-pld. a. This word seems to mean distorted with crying.
 WHIMSEY, hwîm'-zý. f. A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.
 WHIMSICAL, hwîm'-zý-kêl. a. Freakish, capricious, oddly fanciful.
 WHIMSICALLY, hwîm'-zý-kêl-ý. ad. With whim, with caprice.
 WHIN, hwîn'. f. A weed, furze.
 To WHINE, hwî'ne. v. n. To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and effeminately.
 WHINE, hwî'ne. f. Plaintive noise, mean or affected complaint.
 To WHINNY, hwîn'-ny. v. n. To make a noise like a horse or colt.
 WHINYARD, hwîn'-yêrd. f. A sword, in contempt.
 To WHIP, hwîp'. v. a. To strike with any thing tough and flexible; to sew slightly; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm; to inwrap; to take any thing nimbly.
 To WHIP, hwîp'. v. n. To move nimbly.
 WHIP, hwîp'. f. An instrument of correction, tough and pliant.
 WHIPCORD, hwîp'-kârd. f. Cord of which lashes are made.
 WHIPGRAFTING, hwîp'-grâf-tîng. f. The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on the stock.
 WHIPHAND, hwîp'-hând. f. Advantage over.
 WHIPLASH, hwîp'-lâsh. f. The lash or small end of a whip.
 WHIP.

WHIPPER, hwíp'-púr. f. One who punishes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwíp'-píng-póst. f. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

WHIPSAW, hwíp'-fá. f. The Whip-saw is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the hand-saw will not easily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwíp'-stáf. f. A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm, and turn the ship.

WHIPSTER, hwíps'-túr. f. A nimble fellow.

WHIPT, hwíp't. for WHIPPED.

To WHIRL, hwér'l'. v. a. To turn round rapidly.

To WHIRL, hwér'l'. v. n. To run round rapidly.

WHIRL, hwér'l'. f. Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHIRLBAT, hwér'l'-bát. f. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLIGIG, hwér'-ly-gíg. f. A toy which children spin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwér'l'-pít. } f. A

WHIRLPOOL, hwér'l'-pól. } place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre, a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, hwér'l'-wind. f. A stormy wind moving circularly.

WHIRRING, hwér'-ring. a. A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as the Whirring pheasant.

WHISK, hwísk'. f. A small besom, or brush.

To WHISK, hwísk'. v. a. To sweep with a small besom; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

WHISKER, hwís'-kúr. f. The hair growing on the cheek unshaven, the mustachio.

To WHISPER, hwís'-púr. v. n. To speak with a low voice.

To WHISPER, hwís'-púr. v. a. To address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.

WHISPER, hwís'-púr. f. A low soft voice.

WHISPERER, hwís'-pér-úr. f. One that speaks low; a private talker.

WHIST, hwíst'. Still, silent; be still.

WHIST, hwíst'. f. A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence.

To WHISTLE, hwís'l'. v. n. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill.

To WHISTLE, hwís'l'. v. a. To call by a whistle.

WHISTLE, hwís'l'. f. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling; a small wind instrument; the noise of winds; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwís'-lúr. f. One who whistles.

WHIT, hwít'. f. A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwíte. a. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours, snowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence; grey with age; pure, unblemished.

WHITE, hwíte. f. Whiteness, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is shot; the albugineous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.

To WHITE, hwíte. v. a. To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwíte-léd'. f. The ceruse; a kind of substance much used in house-painting.

WHITELY, hwíte-ly. a. Coming near to white.

WHITEMEAT, hwíte-mét. f. Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

To WHITEN, hwí'tn. v. a. To make white.

To WHITEN, hwí'tn. v. n. To grow white.

WHITENER, hwíte-núr. f. One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwí'te-nís. *f.* The state of being white, freedom from colour; paleness; purity, cleanness.

WHITEPOT, hwí'te-pót. *f.* A kind of food.

WHITETHORN, hwí'te-thárn. *f.* A species of thorn.

WHITEWASH, hwí'te-wósh. *f.* A wash to make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.

To WHITEWASH, hwí'te-wósh. *v. a.* To make white by applying a wash to the surface; to give a fair representation of a bad character.

WHITEWINE, hwí'te-wíne. *f.* A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, hwíth'-úr. *ad.* To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwíth'-úr-sò-év'-úr. *ad.* To whatsoever place.

WHITING, hwí't-íng. *f.* A small sea-fish; a soft chalk.

WHITISH, hwí't-ísh. *a.* Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hwí't-ísh-nís. *f.* The quality of being somewhat white.

WHITELEATHER, hwí't-léth-úr. *f.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

WHITLOW, hwí't-ló. *f.* A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHITSTER, hwí't-túr. *f.* A whitenner.

WHITSUNTIDE, hwí't-sún-tíde. *f.* Because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white; the feast of Pentecost.

WHITTLE, hwí'tl. *f.* A white dress for a woman; a knife.

To WHITTLE, hwí'tl. *v. a.* To make white by cutting; to edge, to sharpen.

To WHIZZ, hwí'z'. *v. a.* To make a loud humming noise.

WHO, hò'. *pron.* A pronoun relative applied to persons; As who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.

WHOEVER, hò-év'-úr. *pron.* Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, hò'le. *a.* All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.

WHOLE, hò'le. *f.* The totality, no part omitted.

WHOLESALE, hò'le-sále. *f.* Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

WHOLESOME, hò'l-súm. *a.* Sound, contributing to health; preserving, salutary; kindly, pleasing.

WHOLESOMELY, hò'le-súm-lý. *ad.* Salubriously, salutiferously.

WHOLESOMENESS, hò'le-súm-nís. *f.* Quality of conducing to health, salubrity; salutariness, conduciveness to good.

WHOLLY, hò'l-ý. *ad.* Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

WHOM, hò'm. The accusative of Who, singular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, hò'm-sò-év'-úr. *pron.* Any without exception.

WHOOBUB, hò'b'-búb. *f.* Hubbub.

WHOOOP, hò'p. *f.* A shout of pursuit; a bird.

To WHOOOP, hò'p. *v. n.* To shout with malignity; to shout in the chase.

WHORE, hò'r. *f.* A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adultress, a strumpet; a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.

To WHORE, hò'r. *v. n.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

To WHORE, hò'r. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHOREDOME, hò'r-dúm. *f.* Fornication.

WHOREMASTER, hò'r-máf-túr.

WHOREMONGER, hò'r-múng-gúr. *f.* One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

WHORE-

W I D

WHORESON, hō'r-fūn. f. A bastard.

WHORISH, hō'r-īsh. a. Unchaste, incontinent.

WHORTLEBERRY, hūrt'l-bēr-ry. f. Bilberry.

WHOSE, hō'z. Genitive of **WHO**; genitive of **WHICH**.

WHOSO, hō'-sō.

WHOSOEVER, hō-sō- } pronoun.
év'-ūr.
Any without restriction.

To WHURR, hwūr'. v. n. To make a noise as the wings of a bird in rising; to snarl as a dog; to pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHURT, hwūrt'. f. A whortleberry, a bilberry.

WHY, hwý'. ad. For what reason? interrogatively; for which reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.

WHYNOT, hwý'-nōt. f. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

WICK, wík'. f. The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, wík'-īd. a. Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame; cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

WICKEDLY, wík'-īd-lý. ad. Criminally, corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wík'-īd-nīs. f. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

WICKER, wík' ūr. a. Made of small sticks.

WICKET, wík'-īt. f. A small gate.

WIDE, wí'de. a. Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches Wide; deviating, remote.

WIDE, wí'de. ad. At a distance; with great extent.

WIDELY, wí'de-lý. ad. With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To WIDEN, wí'dn. v. a. To make wide, to extend.

To WIDEN, wí'dn. v. n. To grow wide, to extend itself.

W I L

WIDENESS, wí'de-nīs. f. Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.

WIDGEON, wídzh'-ūn. f. A waterfowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

WIDOW, wíd'-ō. f. A woman whose husband is dead.

To WIDOW, wíd'-ō. v. a. To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip of any thing good.

WIDOWER, wíd'-ō-ūr. f. One who has lost his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, wíd'-ō-hūd. f. The state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, wíd'-ō-hūnt'-ūr. f. One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDOWMAKER, wíd'-ō-māk-ūr. f. One who deprives women of their husbands.

WIDTH, wíth'. f. Breadth, wideness.

To WIELD, wé'ld. v. a. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy.

WIELDY, wé'l-dý. a. Manageable.

WIERY, wí'-ry. a. Made of wire, it were better written Wiry; drawn into wire; wet, wearish, moist.

WIFE, wí'fe. f. plural **WIVES**. A woman that has a husband; it is used for a woman of low employment.

WIG, wíg'. f. False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.

WIGHT, wí'te. f. A person, a being.

WILD, wí'ld. a. Not tame, not domestick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempestuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconstant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, loose; uncouth, strange; done or made without any consistent order or plan; merely imaginary.

WILD, wí'ld. f. A desert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To WILDER, wíl'-dér. v. a. To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

W I L

- WILDERNESS**, wil'-dēr-nīs. f. A desert, a tract of solitude and savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.
- WILDFIRE**, wīld-fīre. f. A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.
- WILDGOOSECHASE**, wīld-gōs-tshā'se. f. A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.
- WILDING**, wīl-dīng. f. A wild four apple.
- WILDLY**, wīld-lȳ. ad. Without cultivation; with disorder, with perturbation or distraction; without attention, without judgment; irregularly.
- WILDNESS**, wīld-nīs. f. Rudeness, disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; savageness, brutality, uncultivated state; deviation from a settled course, irregularity; alienation of mind.
- WILDSERVICE**, wīld-sēr'-vīs. f. A plant.
- WILE**, wī'le. f. A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem, a practice artful, sly.
- WILFUL**, wil'-fūl. a. Stubborn, contumacious, perverse, inflexible; done or suffered by design.
- WILFULLY**, wil'-fūl-ȳ. ad. Obstinate, stubbornly; by design, on purpose.
- WILFULNESS**, wil'-fūl-nīs. f. Obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness.
- WILILY**, wī-lȳ-lȳ. ad. By stratagem, fraudulently.
- WILINESS**, wī-lȳ-nīs. f. Cunning, guile.
- WILL**, wil'. f. Choice, arbitrary determination; discretion; command, direction; disposition, inclination, desire; power, government; divine determination; testament, disposition of a dying man's effects; Goodwill, favour, kindness; right intention; Ill-will, malice, malignity.
- To WILL**, wil'. v. a. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command, to direct.

W I N

- WILLING**, wil'-līng. a. Inclined to any thing; pleased, desirous; favourable, well disposed to any thing; ready, complying; spontaneous; consenting.
- WILLINGLY**, wil'-līng-lȳ. ad. With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance; by one's own desire.
- WILLINGNESS**, wil'-līng-nīs. f. Consent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.
- WILLOW**, wil'-lō. f. A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
- WILLOWISH**, wil'-lō-īsh. a. Resembling the colour of willow.
- WILLOWWORT**, wil'-lō-wūrt. f. A plant.
- WILY**, wī-lȳ. a. Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.
- WIMBLE**, wīm'bl. f. An instrument with which holes are bored.
- WIMPLE**, wīm'pl. f. A hood, a veil.
- To WIN**, wīn'. v. a. pret. **WAN** and **WON**; part. **WON**. To gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest; to gain something withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by persuasion; to gain by courtship.
- To WIN**, wīn'. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.
- To WINCE**, wīns'e. v. a. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.
- To WINCH**, wīns'e. v. a. To kick with impatience, to shrink from any uneasiness.
- WIND**, wī'nd or wīnd'. f. A stronger motion of the air; direction of the blast from a particular point; breath, power or act of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; flatulence, windiness; any thing insignificant or light as wind; *Down the Wind*, to decay; *To take or have the Wind*, to have the upper hand.
- To WIND**, wī'nd. v. a. To blow, to sound by inflation; to turn round, to twist; to regulate in action; to nose, to follow by scent; to turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by

by insinuation; to change; to entwine, to enfold, to encircle; To Wind out, to extricate; To Wind up, to bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the spring; to raise by degrees; to straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

To WIND, wí'nd. v. n. To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be disentangled.

WINDBOUND, wí'nd-bound. a. Confined by contrary winds.

WINDER, wí'nd-úr. f. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDFALL, wí'nd-fál. f. Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, wí'nd-flow-úr. f. The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL, wí'nd-gál. f. Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt.

WINDGUN, wí'nd-gún. f. Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.

WINDINESS, wín'-dý-nis. f. Fullness of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness.

WINDING, wí'nd-ing. f. Flexure, meander.

WINDINGSHEET, wí'nd-ing-shét. f. A sheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WINDLASS, wín'-lés. f. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

WINDMILL, wí'nd-mil. f. A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, wín'-dó. f. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other; an aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW, wín'-dó. v. a. To furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, wí'nd-pípe. f. The passage of the breath.

WINDWARD, wí'nd-wérd. ad. Towards the wind.

WINDY, wín'-dý. a. Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy; tempestuous, molested with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, wí'ne. f. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of Wines.

WINEBIBBER, wí'ne-bib-úr. f. A great lover of wine.

WINEFAT, wí'ne-fát. f. The vessel in which the grapes are mashed to make wine.

WING, wíng'. f. The limb of a bird by which she flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wing; the side bodies of an army; any side piece.

To WING, wíng'. v. a. To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to supply with side bodies.

To WING, wíng'. v. n. To pass by flight.

WINGED, wíng'd. a. Furnished with wings, flying, swift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, wíngd'-pé. f. A plant.

WINGSHELL, wíng'-shél. f. The shell that covers the wings of insects.

WINGY, wíng'-ý. a. Having wings.

To WINK, wínk'. v. n. To shut the eyes; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, wínk'. f. Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, wínk'-úr. f. One who winks.

WINKINGLY, wínk'-ing-lý. ad. With the eye almost closed.

WINNER,

W I S

WINNER, wln'-nŭr. f. One who wins.

WINNING, win'-ning. part. a. Attractive, charming.

WINNING, win'-ning. f. The sum won.

To WINNOW, win'-nŏ. v. a. To separate by means of the wind, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part.

To WINNOW, win'-nŏ. v. n. To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, win'-nŏ-ŭr. f. He who winnows.

WINTER, win'-tŭr. f. The cold season of the year.

To WINTER, win'-tŭr. v. n. To pass the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, win'-tŭr-bĕtn. a. Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY, win'-tŭr-tſhĕr-rŷ. f. A plant.

WINTERCITRON, win'-tŭr-chĭ-trŭn. f. A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, win'-tŭr-grĕn. f. A plant.

WINTERLY, win'-tŭr-lŷ. a. Such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, win'-trŷ. a. Belonging to winter.

WINY, wĭ'ne-ŷ. a. Having the taste or qualities of wine.

To WIPE, wĭ'pe. v. a. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by friction; to strike off gently; to clear away; To Wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, wĭ'pe. f. An act of cleansing; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a jibe, a sarcasm; a bird.

WIPER, wĭ'p-ŭr. f. An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE, wĭ'-ŭr. f. Metal drawn into slender threads.

To WIREDRAW, wĭ'-ŭr-dră. v. a. To spin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, wĭ'-ŭr-dră-ŭr. f. One who spins wire.

To WIS, wĭs'. v. a. pret. and part. pass. **WIST**. To know.

W I T

WISDOM, wĭz'-dŭm. f. Sapience, the power of judging rightly.

WISE, wĭze. a. Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life, having practical knowledge; skilful, dextrous; skilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wise man.

WISE, wĭze. f. Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into **WAYS**.

WISEACRE, wĭze-ăkr. f. A wise, or sententious man. Obsolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, wĭze-lŷ. ad. Judiciously; prudently.

WISENESS, wĭze-nĭs. f. Wisdom, sapience.

To WISH, wĭsh'. v. n. To have strong desire, to long; to be disposed, or inclined.

To WISH, wĭsh'. v. a. To desire, to long for; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, wĭsh'. f. Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, wĭsh'-ŭr. f. One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

WISHFUL, wĭsh'-fŭl. a. Longing, showing desire.

WISHFULLY, wĭsh'-fŭl-ŷ. ad. Earnestly, with longing.

WISP, wĭsp'. f. A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIST, wĭst'. pret. and part. of **Wis**.

WISTFUL, wĭst'-fŭl. a. Attentive, earnest, full of thought.

WISTFULLY, wĭst'-fŭl-lŷ. ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WISTLY, wĭst'-lŷ. ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WIT, wĭt'. f. The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; sense, judgment; in the plural, sound mind; contrivance, stratagem, power of expedients.

WITCRAFT, wĭt' krăft. f. Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wĭt'-krăk-ŭr. f. A joker, one who breaks a jest.

WIT-

WITWORM, wlt'-würm. f. One that feeds on wit.

WITCH, wltsh'. f. A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, wltsh'. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, wltsh'-kräft. f. The practices of witches.

WITCHERY, wltsh'-ér-ý. f. Enchantment.

WITH, with and with. preposit. By, noting the cause; noting the means; noting the instrument; on the side of, for; in opposition to, in competition or contest; noting comparison; in society; in company of; in appendage, noting consequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing; noting connection; immediately after; amongst; upon; in consent.

WITHAL, with-ál. ad. Along with the rest, likewise, at the same time; it is sometimes used by writers where we now use With.

To WITHDRAW, with-drá'. v. a. To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To WITHDRAW, with-drá'. v. n. To retire, to retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, with-drá'-ing-róm. f. Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHDREW, with-dró'. pret. of **WITHDRAW**. Did withdraw.

WITHE, wltsh'. f. A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

To WITHER, with'-ér. v. n. To fade, to grow sapless, to dry up; to waste, or pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

To WITHER, with'-ér. v. a. To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.

WITHEREDNESS, with'-érd-nls. f. The state of being withered, marcid.

WITHERS, with'-érz. f. Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERRUNG, with'-ér-rüng. f. An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

WITHHELD, with-héld'. pret. of **WITHHOLD**. Did Withhold.

To WITHHOLD, with-hó'ld. v. a. Withheld, or Withholden, pret. and part. To restrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse.

WITHHOLDEN, with-hó'ldn. part. pass. of **WITHHOLD**.

WITHHOLDER, with-hó'l-dúr. f. He who withholds.

WITHIN, with-in'. prep. In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the inclosure of.

WITHIN, with-in'. ad. In the inner parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, with-in'-síd. ad. In the interior parts.

WITHOUT, with-out'. prep. Not with; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; in the negation, or omission of; not by, not by the use of, not by the help of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, with-out'. ad. Not on the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT, with-out'. conjunct. Unless, if not, except.

To WITHSTAND, with-ftánd'. v. a. To gainstand, to oppose, to resist.

WITHSTOOD, with-ftúd'. pret. of **WITHSTAND**. Did withstand.

WITHSTANDER, with-ftánd'-úr. f. An opponent, resisting power.

WITHY, wltsh'-ý. f. Willow.

WITLESS, wlt'-lls. a. Wanting understanding.

WITLING, wlt'-líng. f. A pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, wlt'-nls. f. Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony; With a Witness, effectually, to a great degree.

To WITNESS, wlt'-nls. v. a. To attest.

To WITNESS, wɪt'-nɪs. v. n. To bear testimony.

WITNESS, wɪt'-nɪs. interj. An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

WITSNAPPER, wɪt'-snæp-pər. f. One who affects repartee.

WITTED, wɪt'-ɪd. a. Having wit, as a quick Witted boy.

WITTICISM, wɪt'-tɪ-sɪz-m. f. A mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, wɪt'-tɪ-lɪ. ad. Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, wɪt'-tɪ-nɪs. f. The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wɪt'-ɪŋ-lɪ. ad. Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

WITTOL, wɪt'-tɒl. f. A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented.

WITTOLLY, wɪt'-tɒl-lɪ. a. Cuckoldly.

WITTY, wɪt'-tɪ. a. Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; farcaltick, full of taunts.

To WIVE, wɪ've. v. n. To marry, to take a wife.

To WIVE, wɪ've. v. a. To match to a wife; to take for a wife.

WIVELY, wɪ've-lɪ. ad. Belonging to a wife.

WIVES, wɪ'vz. f. The plural of **WIFE**.

WIZARD, wɪz'-əd. f. A conjurer; an inchanter.

WO, wɔ. f. Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curse; Wo is used for a stop or cessation.

WOAD, wɔ'd. f. A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOEGONE, wɔ'-bɪ-gɒn. f. Lost in wo.

WOFUL, wɔ'-fʊl. a. Sorrowful, afflicted; mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, sorry.

WOFULLY, wɔ'-fʊl-lɪ. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.

WOLD, wɔ'ld. f. Wold, whether

singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wʊlf'. f. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFD OG, wʊlf'-dɒg. f. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wʊlf'-ɪʃ. a. Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, wʊlfs'-bæne. f. A poisonous plant, aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wʊlfs'-mɪlk. f. An herb.

WOLVISH, wʊl'-vɪʃ. a. Resembling a wolf.

WOMAN, wʊm'-ʊn. f. The female of the human race; a female attendant on a person of rank.

WOMANED, wʊm'-ʊnd. a. Accompanied, united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wʊm'-ʊn-hætər. f. One that has an aversion for the female sex.

WOMANHOOD, wʊm'-ʊn-hʊd. f. The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wʊm'-ʊn-ɪʃ. a. Suitable to a woman.

To WOMANISE, wʊm'-ʊn-ɪze. v. a. To emasculate, to effeminate, to soften. Proper, but not used.

WOMANKIND, wʊm-ʊn-ky'nd. f. The female sex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wʊm'-ʊn-lɪ. a. Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine; not childish, not girlish.

WOMB, wɔ'm. f. The place of the foetus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WOMB, wɔ'm. v. a. To inclose, to breed in secret.

WOMBY, wɔ'm-ɪ. a. Capacious.

WOMEN, wɪm'-mɪn. Plural of **WOMAN**.

WON, wʊn'. part. The pret. and part. pass. of **WIN**.

To WON, wʊn'. v. n. To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To WONDER, wʊn'-dər. v. n. To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

WONDER, wùn'-dúr. f. Admiration, astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder; a strange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wùn'-dér-fúl. a. Admirable, strange, astonishing.

WONDERFULLY, wùn'-dér-fúl-ý. ad. In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

WONDERMENT, wùn'-dér-mént. f. Astonishment, amazement. Commonly in a low or droll sense.

WONDERSTRUCK, wùn'-dér-strúk. a. Amazed.

WONDROUS, wùn'-drús. a. Admirable, marvellous, strange, surprising.

WONDROUSLY, wùn'-drús-lý. ad. To a strange degree.

To WONT, } wúnt'. { v. n. pret.
To be WONT, } and part.

WONT. To be accustomed, to use, to be used.

WONT, wúnt'. f. Custom, habit, use.

WONT, wó'nt. A contraction of WILL NOT.

WONTED, wùn'-tíd. part. a. Accustomed, used, usual.

WONTEDNESS, wùn'-tíd-nís. f. State of being accustomed to.

To WOO, wó'. v. a. To court, to sue to for love; to court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

To WOO, wó'. v. n. To court, to make love.

WOOD, wúd'. f. A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.

WOODBINE, wúd'-bíne. f. Honey-suckle.

WOODCOCK, wúd'-kók. f. A bird of passage with a long bill: his food is not known.

WOODED, wúd'-íd. a. Supplied with wood.

WOODDRINK, wúd'-drínk. f. Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as saffrafras.

WOODEN, wúd'n. a. Ligneous, made of wood, timber; clumsy, awkward.

WOODHOLE, wúd'-hóle. f. Place where wood is laid up.

WOODLAND, wúd'-lánd. f. Woods, ground covered with woods.

WOODLARK, wúd'-lárk. f. A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, wúd'-lous. f. The name of an insect, the millepes.

WOODMAN, wúd'-mán. f. A sportsman, a hunter.

WOODMONGER, wúd'-múng-gúr. f. A woodseller.

WOODNOTE, wúd'-nóte. f. Wild musick.

WOODNYMPH, wúd'-nímf. f. Dryad.

WOODOFFERING, wúd'-óf-fér-íng. f. Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wúd'-pék-kúr. f. A bird.

WOODPIGEON, wúd'-pídzh-ín. f. A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, wúd'-róf. f. An herb.

WOODSORREL, wúd'-fór-ríl. f. A plant.

WOODWARD, wúd'-wárd. f. A forester.

WOODY, wúd'-ý. a. Abounding with wood; ligneous, consisting of wood; relating to woods.

WOOER, wó'-úr. f. One who courts a woman.

WOOF, wó'f. f. The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.

WOOLINGLY, wó'-íng-lý. ad. Pleasingly, so as to invite stay.

WOOL, wúl'. f. The fleece of sheep, that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.

WOOLLEN, wúl'-lín. a. Made of wool.

WOOLPACK, wúl'-pák. } f. A bag
WOOLSACK, wúl'-sák. } of wool, a bundle of wool the seat of the judges in the house of lords; any thing bulky without weight.

WOOLLY, wúl'-lý. a. Consisting of wool, clothed with wool; resembling wool.

WOOLLINESS, wúl'-lý-nís. f. The state of being woolly.

WORD, wúrd'. f. A single part of speech; a short discourse; talk, discourse; dispute, verbal convention; promise; signal, token; account, tidings,

tidings, message; declaration; affirmation; scripture, word of God; the second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.

To WORD, wûrd'. v. a. To express in proper words.

WORDY, wûr'-dý. a. Full of words, abounding with words.

WORE, wô're. The pret. of WEAR.

To WORK, wûrk'. v. n. pret. WORKED, or WROUGHT. To labour, to travel, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other physick; to act as on an object; to make way.

To WORK, wûrk'. v. a. To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle; To Work out, to effect by toil; to erase, to efface; To Work up, to raise.

WORK, wûrk'. f. Toil, labour, employment; a state of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment; To set on Work, to employ, to engage.

WORKER, wûrk'-ûr. f. One that works.

WORKFELLOW, wûrk'-fêl-lô. f. One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wûrk'-hous. }
WORKINGHOUSE, wûrk'-Ing- } f.
hous. }
A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

WORKINGDAY, wûrk'-Ing-dâ. f. Day on which labour is permitted, not the sabbath.

WORKMAN, wûrk'-mân. f. An artificer, a maker of any thing.

WORKMANLY, wûrk'-mân-ly. a.

Skilful, well performed, workman-like.

WORKMANSHIP, wûrk'-mân-shîp. f. Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wûrk'-mâf-tûr. f. The performer of any work.

WORKSHOP, wûrk'-shôp. f. The shop where work is done.

WORKWOMAN, wûrk'-wûm-ûn. f. A woman skilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, wûrk'-ý-dâ. f. The day not the sabbath.

WORLD, wûrld'. f. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; publick life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expression for many; course of life; the manners of men; In the World, in possibility; For all the World, exactly.

WORLDLINESS, wûrld'-ly-nîs. f. Covetousness, addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING, wûrld'-ling. f. A mortal set upon profit.

WORLDLY, wûrld'-ly. a. Secular, relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wûrld'-ly. ad. With relation to the present life.

WORM, wûrm'. f. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing spiral.

To WORM, wûrm'. v. n. To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wûrm'. v. a. To drive by slow and secret means.

WORMEATEN, wûrm'-êtn. a. Gnawed by worms; old, worthless.

WORMWOOD, wûrm'-wûd. f. A plant.

WORMY, wûrm'-ý. a. Full of worms.

WORN,

W O R

WORN, wōrn. part. pass. of **WEAR**.
To WORRY, wūr'-ry. v. a. To tear or mangle as a beast tears its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.
WORSE, wūrs'. a. The comparative of **BAD**; more bad, more ill.
WORSE, wūrs'. ad. In a manner more bad.
The WORSE, wūrs'. f. The loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.
To WORSE, wūrs'. v. a. To put to disadvantage. Not in use.
WORSHIP, wūr'-ship. f. Dignity, eminence, excellence; a character of honour; a term of ironical respect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.
To WORSHIP, wūr'-ship. v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.
To WORSHIP, wūr'-ship. v. n. To perform acts of adoration.
WORSHIPFUL, wūr'-ship-fūl. a. Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.
WORSHIPFULLY, wūr'-ship-fūl-ŷ. ad. Respectfully.
WORSHIPPER, wūr'-ship-pūr. f. Adorer, one that worships.
WORST, wūrft'. a. The superlative of **BAD**; Most bad, most ill.
WORST, wūrft'. f. The most calamitous or wicked state.
To WORST, wūrft'. v. a. To defeat, to overthrow.
WORSTED, wūs'-tid. f. Woollen yarn, wool spun.
WORT, wūrt'. f. Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.
WORTH, wūrth'. f. Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.
WORTH, wūrth'. a. Equal in price to, equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.
WORTHILY, wūr'-thŷ-lŷ. ad. Suit-

W R A

ably, not below the rate of; deservedly; justly, not without cause.
WORTHINESS, wūr'-thŷ-nŷs. f. Desert, excellence, dignity, virtue; state of being worthy, quality of deserving.
WORTHLESS, wūrth'-lŷs. a. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.
WORTHLESSNESS, wūrth'-lēf-nŷs. f. Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.
WORTHY, wūr'-thŷ. a. Deserving, such as merits; valuable, noble, illustrious; having worth, having virtue; suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; suitable to any thing bad; deserving of ill.
WORTHY, wūr'-thŷ. f. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.
To WOT, wōt'. v. n. To know, to be aware.
WOVE, wō've. The pret. and part. pass. of **WEAVE**.
WOVEN, wō'vn. The part. pass. of **WEAVE**.
WOULD, wūd'. The pret. of **WILL**; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood; was or am resolved, wish or wished to; it is a familiar term for **Wish to do, or to have**.
WOUND, wō'nd. f. A hurt given by violence.
To WOUND, wō'nd. v. a. To hurt by violence.
WOUND, wou'nd. The pret. and part. pass. of **WIND**.
WOUNDLESS, wō'nd-lŷs. a. Exempt from wounds.
WOUNDWORT, wō'nd-wūrt. f. A plant.
WOUNDY, woun'-dŷ. a. Excessive. A low word.
WRACK, rāk'. f. Destruction of a ship; ruin, destruction.
To WRACK, rāk'. v. a. To destroy in the water, to wreck; it seems in Milton to mean to rock, to shake; to torture, to torment.
To WRANGLE, rāng'-gl. v. n. To dispute

W R E

dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely.
WRANGLE, rāng'-gl. f. A quarrel, a perverse dispute.
WRANGLER, rāng'-glūr. f. A perverse, peevish, disputative man.
To WRAP, rāp'. v. a. To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain; To Wrap up, to involve totally; to transport, to put in ecstasy.
WRAPPER, rāp'-pūr. f. One that wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.
WRATH, rā'th. f. Anger, fury, rage.
WRATHFUL, rā'th-fūl. a. Angry, furious, raging.
WRATHFULLY, rā'th-fūl-ŷ. ad. Furiously, passionately.
WRATHLESS, rā'th-ls. a. Free from anger.
To WREAK, rēk'. v. a. old pret. and part. pass. **WROKE**. To revenge; to execute any violent design.
WREAK, rēk'. f. Revenge, vengeance; passion, furious fit.
WREAKFUL, rēk'-fūl. a. Revengeful, angry.
WREAKLESS, rēk'-ls. a. Unrevengeing, careless.
WREATH, rē'th. f. Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.
To WREATH, rē'th. v. a. preterit **WREATHED**, part. pass. **WREATHED**, **WREATHEN**. To curl, to twist, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland.
WREATHY, rē'th-ŷ. a. Spiral, curled, twisted.
WRECK, rāk'. f. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence; ruin, destruction.
To WRECK, rāk'. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.
To WRECK, rāk'. v. n. To suffer wreck.
WREN, rēn'. f. A small bird.
To WRENCH, rēntsh'. v. a. To pull

W R I

by violence, to wrest, to force; to sprain, to distort.
WRENCH, rēntsh'. f. A violent pull or twist; a sprain.
To WREST, rēst'. v. a. To twist by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to distort, to writhe, to force.
WREST, rēst'. f. Distortion, violence.
WRESTER, rēs'-tūr. f. He who wrests.
To WRESTLE, rēs'l. v. n. To contend who shall throw the other down; to struggle, to contend.
WRESTLER, rēs'-lūr. f. One who wrestles, one who professes the athletick art; one who contends in wrestling.
WRETCH, rētsh'. f. A miserable mortal; a worthless sorry creature; it is used by way of slight, ironical pity, or contempt.
WRETCHED, rētsh'-ld. a. Miserable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; sorry, pitiful, paltry, worthless; despicable, hatefully contemptible.
WRETCHEDLY, rētsh'-ld-lŷ. ad. Miserably, unhappily; meanly, despicably.
WRETCHEDNESS, rētsh'-ēd-nīs. f. Misery, unhappiness, afflicted state; pitifulness, despicableness.
To WRIGGLE, rīg'l. v. n. To move to and fro with short motions.
To WRIGGLE, rīg'l. v. a. To put in a quick reciprocating motion.
WRIGHT, rī'te. f. A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.
To WRING, rīng'. v. a. pret. and part. pass. **WRINGED** and **WRUNG**. To twist, to turn round with violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to squeeze, to press; to writhe; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to harass, to distress, to torture; to distort, to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion.
To WRING, rīng'. v. n. To writhe with anguish.
WRINGER, rīng'-ūr. f. One who squeezes the water out of clothes.
WRINKLE, rīnk'l. f. Corrugation or furrow

furrow of the skin or the face; any roughness.

To WRINKLE, rĩk'ł. v. a. To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.

WRIST, rĩt'. f. The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

WRISTBAND, rĩs'-bẽd. f. The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT, rĩt'. f. Any thing written, scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. A judicial process; a legal instrument.

WRIT, rĩt'. The pret. of **WRITE**.

To WRITE, rĩ'te. v. a. pret. **WRIT** or **WROTE**; part. pass. **WRITTEN**, **WRIT**, or **WROTE**. To express by means of letters; to engrave, to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, rĩ'te. v. n. To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to send letters; to call one's self, to be entitled, to use the title of; to compose, to form compositions.

WRITER, rĩ'-tũr. f. One who practises the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, rĩ'the. v. a. To distort, to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.

To WRITHE, rĩ'the. v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, rĩ'-ting. f. A legal instrument; a composition, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, rĩ'-ting-mãs-tũr. f. One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, rĩ'tn. The part. pass. of **WRITE**.

WRONG, rĩng'. f. An injury, a designed or known detriment; error, not right.

WRONG, rĩng'. a. Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

WRONG, rĩng'. ad. Not rightly, amiss.

To WRONG, rĩng'. v. a. To injure, to use unjustly.

WRONGDOER, rĩng'-dĩ-ũr. f. An injurious person.

WRONGER, rĩng'-ũr. f. He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rĩng'-fũl. a. Injurious, unjust.

WRONGFULLY, rĩng'-fũl-ỹ. ad. Unjustly.

WRONGHEAD, rĩng'-hẽd.

WRONGHEADED, rĩng'-hẽd- } a. Id.

Having a perverse understanding.

WRONGLY, rĩng'-lỹ. ad. Unjustly, amiss.

WRONGLESSLY, rĩng'-lĩf-lỹ. ad. Without injury to any.

WROTE, rĩ'te. pret. and part. of **WRITE**.

WROTH, rĩth'. a. Angry. Out of use.

WROUGHT, rĩ't. the pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of **WORK**. Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, caused; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, disturbed.

WRUNG, rĩng'. The pret. and part. pass. of **WRING**.

WRY, rỹ'. a. Crooked, deviating from the right of direction; distorted; wrung, perverted, wrested.

To WRY, rỹ'. v. n. To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X.

X Is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y.

Y C L

YACHT, yòt'. f. A small ship for carrying passengers.
YARD, yá'rd. f. Inclosed ground adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails.
YARE, yá're. a. Ready, dextrous, eager.
YARELY, yá're-lý. ad. Dextrously, skilfully.
YARN, yá'rn. f. Spun wool, woollen thread.
To **Y**ARR, yár'. v. n. From the sound. To growl or snarl like a dog.
YARROW, yár'-rò. f. A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.
YAWL, yá'l. f. A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.
To **Y**AWN, yá'n. v. n. To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.
YAWN, yá'n. f. Oscitation; gape, hiatus.
YAWNING, yá'-ning. a. Sleepy, slumbering.
YCLAD, ý-klád. part. for **C**LAD. Clothed.
YCLEPED, ý-klépt'. Called, termed, named.

Y E L

YE, yě'. The nominative plural of **T**HOU.
YEA, yě'. ad. Yes.
To **Y**EAN, yě'n. v. n. To bring young. Used of sheep.
YEANLING, yě'n-líng. f. The young of sheep.
YEAR, yě'r. f. Twelve months; it is often used plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.
YEARLING, yě'r-líng. a. Being a year old.
YEARLY, yě'r-lý. a. Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.
YEARLY, yě'r-lý. ad. Annually, once a year.
To **Y**EARN, yěrn'. v. n. To feel great internal uneasiness.
To **Y**EARN, yěrn'. v. a. To grieve, to vex.
YELK, yǒ'ke. f. The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, **Y**OLK.
To **Y**ELL, yél'. v. n. To cry out with horror and agony.
YELL, yél'. f. A cry of horror.
YELLOW, yál'-lǒ. a. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.
YELLOWBOY, yál'-lǒ-boy. f. A gold coin.

YEL.

YELLOWHAMMER, yál'-lǒ-hám-múr. f. A bird.

YELLOWISH, yál'-lǒ-ísh. a. Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yál'-lǒ-ísh-nís. f. The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yál'-lǒ-nís. f. The quality of being yellow; it is used in Shakespeare for jealousy.

YELLOWWS, yál'-lǒz. f. A disease in horses.

To YELP, yélp'. v. n. To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yém'-mún. f. A man of a small estate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers, whence we have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

YEOMANRY, yém'-mún-ry. f. The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, yérk'. v. a. To throw out or move with a spring.

YERK, yérk'. f. A quick motion.

To YERN, yérn'. v. a. See YEARN.

YES, yís'. ad. A term of affirmation, the affirmative particle opposed to No.

YEST, yést'. f. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation, barm; the spume on a troubled sea.

YESTY, yés'-tý. a. Frothy, spumy.

YESTER, yís'-túr. a. Being next before the present day.

YESTERDAY, yís'-túr-dǎ. f. The day last past, the next day before to-day.

YESTERNIGHT, yís'-túr-níte. f. The night before this night.

YET, yét'. conjunct. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.

YET, yét'. ad. Beside, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time, so soon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at least; it notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree; even, after all, hitherto.

YEW, yǒ'. f. A tree of tough wood.

To YIELD, yé'ld. v. a. To produce,

to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to resign, to give up; to surrender.

To YIELD, yé'ld. v. n. To give up the conquest, to submit; to comply with any person; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yé'l-dúr. f. One who yields.

YOKE, yǒ'ke. f. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude, slavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To YOKE, yǒ'ke. v. a. To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yǒ'ke-élm. f. A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yǒ'ke-fél-lǒ. } f.

YOKEMATE, yǒ'ke-máte. } Companion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yǒ'ke. f. The yellow part of an egg. See YELK.

YON, yón'. } a. Being at a

YONDER, yón'-dúr. } distance within view.

YORE, yǒ're. ad. Long; of old time, long ago.

YOU, yǒ'. pron. The oblique case of YE; it is used in the nominative; it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

YOUNG, yǔng'. a. Being in the first part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG, yǔng'. f. The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yǔng'-ísh. a. Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, yǔng'-líng. f. Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, yǔng'-lý. ad. Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yǔng'-stúr. } f. A

YOUNKER, yǔnk'-úr. } young person.

YOUR,

Y O U

YOUR, yŏ'r. pron. Belonging to you; Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is understood, as this is Your book, this book is Yours.

YOURSELF, yŭr-sĕlf'. f. You, even you; ye, not others.

YOUTH, yŏ'th. f. The part of life succeeding to childhood and ado-

Y O U

lescence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yŏ'th-fŭl. a. Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yŏ'th-fŭl-ŷ. ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yŏ'th-ŷ. a. Young, youthful.

Z.

Z E U

ZANY, ză'-ny. f. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zĕ'l. f. Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zĕl'-ŭt. f. One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

ZEALOUS, zĕl'-ŭs. a. Ardently passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zĕl'-ŭs-lŷ. ad. With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zĕl'-ŭs-nĭs. f. The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshĕ-kĕ'n. f. A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zĕd'. f. The name of the letter z, the last of the English alphabet.

ZENITH, zĕ'-nĭh. f. The point overhead opposite the nadir.

ZEPHIR, zĕf'-fĕr. } f. The

ZEPHYRUS, zĕf'-fĕr-ŭs. } west wind, and poetically any calm soft wind.

ZEST, zĕst'. f. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish, a taste added.

To ZEST, zĕst'. v. a. To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, zĕ-tĕt'-ĭk. a. Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEUGMA, zhŏ'g-mă. f. A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing

Z O O

with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZIGZAG, zĭg'-zăg. f. Any thing composed of short turns.

ZIGZAG, zĭg'-zăg. a. Having many short turns, turning this way and that. They are words of ludicrous formation, but frequently used by the best authors.

ZODIACK, zŏ'-dzhĕk. f. The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

ZONE, zŏ'ne. f. A girdle; a division of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zŏ-ŏg'-gră-fŭr. f. One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zŏ-ŏg'-gră-fŷ. f. A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zŏ-ŏl'-lŏ-dzhŷ. f. A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zŏ'-ŏ-fĭte. f. Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOTOMIST, zŏ-ŏt'-tŏ-mĭst. f. A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zŏ-ŏt'-tŏ-mŷ. f. Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

THE END.

BAVERISCHE
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BIBLIOTHEK

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